ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,412

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THE TIMES, Thursday, January 16, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Deaths" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 75, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

For Evening Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BROWN.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Clonmel, Manor-road, Cheam, to JESSAMY (*née* Harpe), wife of C. CARRON BROWN, M.C., a son.

BURGESS.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at a nursing home, Rowdon, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. BURGESS (*née* Midl Aldis), Penlea, Hale, Cheshire—a son.

FRY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, to MARGARET (*née* Matthew), wife of Dr. L. S. FRY—twin daughters.

HARCOMBE.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Adderley Rectory, Shropshire, to IRENE (*née* Horscern), wife of C. E. K. HARCOMBE—a son.

JEPSON.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 129, Tulse-hill, S.W.2, to MARGARET, wife of R. W. JEPSON—a daughter.

LOWIS.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at the Cottage Hospital, Frimley, Surrey, the wife of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. C. LOWIS, C.I.E.—a daughter.

MILTON.—On Jan. 11, 1930, in London, to AUDREY, wife of NOEL WILLOUGHBY MILTON, of Burma—a daughter.

MUNRO.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 68, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood, to FLORA, wife of CAPTAIN A. J. R. MUNRO, R.A.—a daughter.

NEWLAND.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at 13, Hatherley-road, to MURIEL, wife of ARTHUR M. NEWLAND—a son (MICHAEL).

NUNN.—On Jan. 10, 1930, at 42, Edgedale-road, Sheffield, to MAY (*née* Edwards), wife of VICTOR J. R. NUNN—a son.

ORMROD.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at 70, Melbury-court, Kensington, to DAISY (*née* Pearce), wife of PERCY CYRIL ORMROD—a daughter. (American papers, please copy.)

PITTS.—On Jan. 11, 1930, to CONNIE (*née* Conway), wife of Mr. CHAS. W. PITTS, Fishpool-street, St. Albans—a daughter.

RODNEY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Cottesmere Farm, Sandy Cove, Alberta, Canada, to MARJORIE, wife of LORD RODNEY—a daughter. (By cable.)

SPINNEY.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Nazareth, Palestine, to Mr. and Mrs. RAWDON SPINNEY (CECIL JOAN, *née* Glegg)—a son.

TELFER.—On Jan. 14, 1930, to Dr. and Mrs. A. C. D. TELFER, of 18, Howard-road, Walthamstow, London, E.17—a daughter.

UPTON.—On Jan. 14, 1930, towards 3 p.m., at the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, to ALEXANDRA ANDERSON, wife of SYDNEY UPTON, A.M.I.C.E., F.R.E.S., Preston, Paignton—a son (MURRAY SCOTT). (Australian and Malayan papers, please copy.)

VANDERHOEFT.—On Jan. 9, 1930, at 436, Avenue Louise, Bruxelles, to BARBARA (*née* Stanfield), wife of Roger Victor Vanderhoeft—a son (PATRICK JOHN ROGER).

WILSON.—On Jan. 11, 1930, to MONA, wife of W. H. M. WILSON, of Northbank, Kelvinside, Glasgow—a daughter.

WISELY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 19, Bentinck-street, W.1, to DORIS, wife of MAJOR G. L. K. WISELY, M.C., of Chesthill, Glenlyon, Aberfeldy, Perthshire—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BAER : HECHT.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at the Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood-road, GERALD, son of Mr. and Mrs. SAM BAER, 13, Mansfield-gardens, N.W.3, to DOROTHY RAY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOEL K. HECHT, of San Francisco, California.

BUXTON : MORSE.—On Jan. 9, 1930, at St. Peter-Mancroft, Norwich, CAPT. DESMOND GURNEY BUXTON, eldest son of the late Mr. S. G. Buxton and of Mrs. Buxton, of Catton Hall, Norwich, to RACHEL MARY, younger daughter of LT.-COL. and Mrs. A. F. MORSE, of Earlham Lodge, Norwich.

BYRNE : CROUCH.—On Jan. 15, 1930, in London, RAYMOND E. BYRNE, of 42, Maybury-mansions, New Cavendish-street, W.1, to DOREEN ROSEMARY ELIZABETH, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WARWICK CROUCH, of Compton-terrace, W.2, and late of Blatchington Place, Seaford, Sussex.

ING : MANGER.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at St. Michael's, North Cadbury, Col. GEORGE HAROLD ASSELL ING, C.M.G., D.S.O., late Queen's Bays and North Somerset Yeomanry, to ETHEL, widow of LT.-COL. C. HARWOOD MANGER, M.C., and eldest daughter of Brig.-Gen. T. A. H. BIGGE, C.B., C.M.G.

LANG : HARRIS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, in London, LIEUT.-COLONEL WALTER HAMILTON, only son of the late SIR ROBERT HAMILTON LANG, K.C.M.G., and Lady Lang, of Farnham, Surrey, to RUBY HARRIS, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. MOSS DAVIS, of 30, Norfolk-street, W.

MAYNE : ONSLOW.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Diddlebury Church, Shropshire, by the REV. J. GORDON BIRCH, assisted by the REV. CANON DOWN, the REV. CYRIL MAYNE to MARY, eldest daughter of MAJOR and MRS. G. A. ONSLOW, of Dorrington.

MOORE : KENNEDY.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-square, GILBERT, second son of the late DR. G. E. MOORE, Redcedl, Maidenhead, to MARGARET, younger daughter of MRS. R. KENNEDY, of Gisborne, New Zealand.

RAMSAY : EVANS.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Trinity Wesleyan Church, Clifton, Bristol, by the Rev. Alexander Ramsay, D.D., father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. H. H. Burdess, M.A., Ian William Ramsay to NORA, daughter of the late CAPTAIN and MRS. EVANS, Newquay, Cardiganshire.

THORNE : STEARNS.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at St. Simon's, Milner-street, Chelsea, GEOFFREY GABRIEL THORNE, eldest son of the late Rev. H. A. Thorne and Mrs. Thorne, of Berrington, Shrewsbury, to MOLLY KATHLEEN, younger daughter of Sir and Mrs. A. W. STEARNS, of Highways, Godalming.

WILLOUGHBY : McKWEN.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, W.1, HUGH MASON WILLOUGHBY, Surgeon Lieutenant, R.N.V.R., only son of Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Willoughby, of Woking, to KATHLEEN, younger daughter of the late JOHN MCEWEN and of MRS. E. H. MCEWEN, of Hong-kong.

SILVER WEDDING

BUCKLE : EARLE.—On Jan. 16, 1905, at Christ Church, Clifton, Bristol, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Chapman, Vicar of the Parish, GEORGE EGBLE BUCKLE, M.A., Hon. LL.D., of 64, Warwick-square, S.W., eldest son of the late Rev. George Buckle, Prebendary and Canon of Wells, to BEATRICE ANNE, second daughter of the late REV. JOHN EARLE, Rector of Swanswick, Bath, and Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford, and of MRS. Earle, of 42, Canynge-square, Clifton, Bristol.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 33, Blackheath-park, MARY ANNE ADAMS, eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Adams, Rector of East Farndon, Market Harborough.

ALABASTER.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at Sanderstead, Surrey, of acute bronchitis, after a brief illness, HENRY, beloved husband of HELEN ALABASTER, late Chairman of the *Electrical Review*, in his 84th year. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery (St. Martin's-avenue), to-day (Thursday), at 3 p.m. Service in Church of England Chapel. Train leaves Waterloo 2 o'clock. Flowers may be sent to Thos. Elliott and Sons, 91, High-street, Croydon.

ALBIN.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 18, Mortlake-road, Kew, FLORENCE, widow of ALFRED ALBIN, of Richmond, Surrey, aged 72. Service at Kew Parish Church, 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Friday). Afterwards at Golders Green Crematorium.

APPLEBY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Cranley, Torquay, ARTHUR BELLYSE, dearly loved husband of NELLIE APPLEBY, aged 68. Funeral service, St. Matthew's Church, Torquay, to-morrow (Friday), 11.15. Interment, Torquay Cemetery.

ATKIN.—On Jan. 10, 1930, at 97, Bassein Park-road, W.12, MARY, widow of WILLIAM THOMAS ATKIN and dear mother of Florence (died Oct. 16, 1928) and Eva (died Feb. 14, 1929), in her 75th year.

AUCHMUTY.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Kingsland Rectory, Herefordshire, MARGARET, widow of the Rev. ARTHUR COMPTON AUCHMUTY, daughter of the late C. W. Cuss, R.A. Funeral at Kingsland, Saturday, 1.30.

BLUNDELL.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 199, Wardour-street, W.1, JAMES JOHN BLUNDELL, aged 69. Funeral at Abney Park Cemetery at 1.30 p.m. to-morrow (Friday).

BROTHERS.—On Jan. 14, 1929, MALAM BROTHERS, beloved husband of Sarah Elizabeth Brothers, of Kelsall, Blackburn, in his 75th year.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1930, at Hampden House, Great Missenden, the EARL of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, aged 69, passed peacefully away. Funeral at Hampden on Monday, Jan. 20, at 2.30.

BURNE.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Holcombe House, Heene-road, Worthing, ADA ELIZA BURNE, widow of Wm. Christopher Higgins Burne, of Upper Link House, 28, Mary Bourne, Hants. Funeral arrangements later.

COGHLAN.—On Jan. 15, 1930, JOHN ARMSTRONG COGHLAN, M.A., youngest son of the Rev. J. A. Coghlan, late Vicar of Tetsworth, Oxon, and grandson of the late Charles Lambert Coghlan, A.M., LL.D., D.D., Archdeacon of Ross. (Irish Free State papers, please copy.)

de FERRANTI.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Zurich, SEBASTIAN ZIANI DE FERRANTI, D.Sc., F.R.S., the dearly loved husband of Gertrude Ziani de Ferranti, in his 66th year. The funeral will start from 122, Parkroad, Hanover-gate, at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Friday). Interment will take place at Hampstead Cemetery, 2.15 p.m. Flowers to be sent to Messrs. Jas. Shoolbred and Co., 156, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 44, Westminster Palace-gardens, ISABELLA ALICE, widow of PARIS F. DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Inner Temple. Funeral at St. Martin's, Cheriton, noon, Saturday, Jan. 18.

ELLIS.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at the Old Hall, Halton Holgate, GERALD ARTHUR ELLIS, Commander, R.N. (retired), aged 85.

EWART.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Weymouth, LOUISA, widow of W. L. EWART, of Northbrook, Godalming, aged 85. Funeral at Shackleford Church, near Godalming, at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday, Jan. 18. Flowers to Mr. Feltham, 41, High-street, Godalming.

FITCH.—On the evening of Jan. 13, 1930, in a nursing home at Cliftonville, THOMAS FITCH, most dearly loved father of Dorothy Dix and Hilda Steel, aged 68. Funeral Islington Cemetery, Finchley, 12.30 to-morrow (Friday). No flowers.

FOX.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at 16, St. James's-square, Bath, ARTHUR EDWARD WELLINGTON FOX, M.B., F.R.C.P. Edin., aged 85. No flowers, by request.

GOODLIFF.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Gazeley House, Huntingdon, FLORENCE ELLEN, beloved wife of RICHARD GOODLIFF, in her 70th year. Funeral service at All Saints' Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.45 p.m.

GREGORY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Lower Larixgan, Penzance, EDWARD THOMAS GREGORY, formerly of Liverpool, fourth and last surviving son of the late Rev. Francis Gregory, Vicar of Mullion, aged 85.

GRIGSON.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Lostwithiel, Cornwall, the Rev. WILLIAM SHUCKFORTH GRIGSON, M.A., Canon Emeritus of Truro Cathedral and 37 years Vicar of Pelynt.

HALL.—On Jan. 14, 1930, very suddenly, at Charnes, Eccleshall, Staffordshire, JOHN, beloved husband of JEAN ISOBEL HALL, and son of the late John Hall, of Hale, Cheshire, in his 60th year. Funeral at Broughton Church to-morrow (Friday), at 2.30 p.m.

HARDING.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Lamorna, Radlett, after a long illness, EDMUND WILFRID HARDING, the beloved husband of Elizabeth Kathleen Harding. Funeral at Radlett to-morrow (Friday), at 2 p.m.

HESELTINE.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Weybridge, SURREY, AGNES EMILIE, the dearly loved wife of H. N. HESELTINE, C.I.E., in her 65th year. (Indian papers, please copy.)

HILLHOUSE.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Whitworth Busby, Scotland, ANNIE ADAMSON, widow of ARCHIBALD HILLHOUSE, Caledonian Railway, in her 89th year.

KIRBY.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at the Miller Hospital, Greenwich, SYDNEY FREDERICK KIRBY, B.A.(Cantab.), 12th Wrangler, of The Holt, 2, Normandy-avenue, Barnet, Herts, eldest son of the late Frederick Baker Kirby, of Hornsey, aged 59.

KIRBY.—On Jan. 10, 1930, in Kent, BEATRICE MARY KIRBY, of Barnet, third daughter of Frederick Baker Kirby.

LANE.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 13, Fairfax-road, N.W.6, after a short illness, MRS. J. H. LANE, widow of Gilbert Lane, A.F.I.S. (late Secretary of Abbey-road Building Society), in her 83rd year. Service at 2 p.m. in Abbey-road Baptist Church to-morrow (Friday). Interment Hampstead Cemetery, Fortune-green.

LEWIS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at 3, Hope-park, Bromley, Kent, MARY ANNE JANE, wife of SIDNEY C. LEWIS, M.Inst.C.E., and second daughter of the late Robert Lewis Lloyd, of Nantgwylit, Radnorshire, and Otterhead, Devon.

MAC ANDREW.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 146, Cambridge-street, S.W.1, RONALD MACANDREW, surviving son of the late James MacAndrew, of Belmont, Mill Hill, aged 64.

MANSELL.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at his residence, Beechwood, Marlow, Bucks, after an operation, HARRY MILTON MANSELL, of 57 and 59, Golden-lane, London, the beloved husband of Emma Margaret Mansell. Funeral service on Saturday next at 1 p.m. at the Parish Church, Marlow; afterwards at the Cemetery, Marlow.

MASSINGHAM.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at her residence, 16, Lethbridge-road, Southport, JANE CHARLOTTE, dearly surviving daughter of the late Rev. J. D. MASSINGHAM, D.D., LL.D.

MAXWELL.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Oak House, Richmond, GERALD MELBOURNE, son of the late JOHN MAXWELL and Mary Maxwell (M. E. Braddon), of Richmond, and beloved husband of Sophie Maxwell, aged 62.

MAXWELL.—On Jan. 15, 1930, DAVID ALEXANDER MAXWELL, late of Pembroke-gardens, London, in his 85th year. Funeral private. No flowers, by his request.

MELSON.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Peaslake, Surrey, EDWARD MELSON, aged 69. Funeral, Peaslake Church to-morrow (Friday), 12 o'clock.

NICHOLLS.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at Little Burleigh, Bude, MARY CHARLOTTE NICHOLLS, for nearly 64 years the dear wife of William Henry Nicholls, formerly of Burleigh House, Sutton, in her 85th year. Dearly loved by all who knew her. No flowers, by special request.

PLATT.—On Jan. 15, 1930, at "Newholm," Erringham-road, Shoreham, Sussex, CLARENCE EDMUND, the dearly loved husband of HESTER PLATT, aged 43. Funeral Service Saturday, Jan. 18, 2.30 p.m. at St. Mary's, Shoreham. Interment in New Shoreham Cemetery.

PRITCHETT.—On Jan. 8, 1930, at Brighton, after an operation, GEORGE HENRY PRITCHETT, younger son of the late Edward Pritchett, of Camberwell, aged 77.

RICKETT.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at 109, Inverness-terrace, W., CORDELIA RICKETT, daughter of the late Joseph Rickett, of Banham House, East Hoathly, aged 68 years.

SALMONDSON.—On Jan. 15, 1930, MAURICE BERNARD SALMONDSON, of 25, Jermyn-street, W., aged 78. Flowers to Messrs. Harrods, 114, Knightsbridge, not later than Friday, from whom particulars of funeral can be obtained.

SANDYS.—On Jan. 11, 1930, at Eversley Cross, HAZEL ISABELLA MARY SANDYS, daughter of the late Rev. T. Sandys and sister to the late Sir John E. Sandys, aged 74.

SMART.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at his residence, "West Knoll," Burton-road, Derby, ALFRED HENRY SMART, aged 70 years.

STUCKEY.—On Jan. 12, 1930, at Canvey, Benfleet, Essex, IDA ANNIE, wife of the late HORACE STUCKEY, in her 71st year.

TAYLOR.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Edinburgh, JEAN, dearly loved wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL A. C. TAYLOR, late The Cameronians, and daughter of the late John Dickson and of Mrs. Dickson, 29, Greenhill-gardens, Edinburgh.

THANE.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at 19, St. John's-road, Harrow, SIR GEORGE DANCER THANE, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., aged 79, Professor of Anatomy (1877-1919) University College, London, and Professor Emeritus since 1919. Memorial service at St. Pancras Church to-morrow (Friday), at 10.30 a.m. Interment at Highgate Cemetery on same day at 11.45 a.m.

TURNER.—On Jan. 6, 1930, in South America, LEONARD WILLIAM TURNER, formerly of The Bank of London and South America, Limited, and second son of the late Dr. Arthur Newman Turner, of Penge, aged 51.

WOOD.—On Jan. 8, 1930, at Knayton Hall, Thirsk, ROSA ELIZABETH, the dearly loved wife of JOHN RICHARDSON WOOD, formerly of Bishopsfield, York.

WOOD.—On Jan. 13, 1930, at a nursing home in Brighton, EDWIN HESLAM WOOD, of St. Anne's-crescent, Lewes, only surviving son of the late Rev. Isaiah Wood, formerly of Cotta, Ceylon, aged 79. No flowers, by request.

WRAGGE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1929, at his residence, 96, Madison-avenue, Toronto, Canada, EDMUND WRAGGE, M.I.C.E., formerly associated with Sir Douglas Fox and Partners, in the 93rd year of his age.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

JEFFERYS.—In ever loving memory of MONTAGUE GANE JEFFERYS, 2nd Lieut., 1/10th Middlesex Regiment, killed in action in Mesopotamia, Jan. 16, 1917.

BEVEN.—In loving and honoured remembrance of THOMAS BEVEN, Barrister-at-Law, of 1, Temple-gardens, E.C., called to rest Jan. 16, 1911.

"That man was perfect and upright, and one that feareth God, and eschewed evil."

GARDNER.—In everlasting memory of my beloved twin sister, RHODA MARY GARDNER, who passed away Jan. 16, 1922.

GUNTON.—In dear and loving memory of COURTENAY, who died at Sydney, Australia, Jan. 16, 1925, aged 22.

LAFFAN.—In loving memory of ROBERT STUART DE COURCY LAFFAN, Priest, who passed away Jan. 16, 1927.

MYERS.—In loving memory of my darling mother, who was called to Eternity Jan. 16, 1921. Rest in peace.—PIERRE.

PAINTER.—In loving memory of ANNIE PERRY PAINTER, who died Jan. 16, 1927. "A devoted wife."—E. J. P.

RHODES.—In ever loving and grateful memory of our dear Father, THOMAS RHODES, of Gravesend, who died Jan. 16, 1924.

ROME.—In most loving memory of my beloved Mother, SARA ELISABETH ROME, who died Jan. 16, 1927. Always in my thoughts.—EVELYN.

SEWELL.—To the loving and cherished memory of my dear husband, ROBERT HERBERT SEWELL, B.A.Lond., who passed on, Jan. 16, 1928.

SHEPPARD.—In loving memory of my dear father, who entered into rest Jan. 16, 1929.—TOT.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

BRISTOWE.—A Memorial Service for the late FREDERICK E. BRISTOWE, Esq., of St. Stephen's House, Westminster, and Beetbourne Hall, Newark-on-Trent, will be held at St. John's Church, Smith-square, Westminster, at 2.30 on Monday, Jan. 20.

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure Post Free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BRUCE & CO., BAKER-STREET, W.1. FUNERALS. CREMATIONS. EMBALMING. PRIVATE MORTUARY. DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE. Day Telephone: WELBECK 8234. Night Telephone: EPSOM 239.

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ST. THOMAS'S HOME, Lambeth Palace-road, S.E., for PAYING PATIENTS.—Full particulars obtainable on application either personally at 12 o'clock to the Resident Medical Officer, or by letter to the Steward.

PERSONAL

J.D.—There was no necessity for deception; it is not too late: M. is much better.—O'S.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. SHAW, Hove Lodge, Wokingham, regrets, owing to illness, she is UNABLE to ACKNOWLEDGE the many kind EXPRESSIONS of SYMPATHY that she has received through her recent bereavement.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Sunday evening, 19th January, at 8.15, ALL-STAR PERFORMANCE in aid of the funds of the BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN. All seats bookable, from 1 guinea to 2s. 6d.—All applications for tickets and communications should be addressed to the Hon. Organizer, Mrs. E. W. Hoye, Offices, His Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Telephone: Gerrard 3606.)

H.M.V. Auto-Gramophone, just cost £125; offers. —H., 49, Grosvenor-square, Mayfair 5851.

LEAVE OVERCROWDED ENGLAND (400 to square mile) and come to SUNNY TASMANIA (eight to square mile), where life is ideal for people with some capital or retired, midst incomparable climate and beautiful scenery.—Write to Agent-General for Tasmania, Australia House, London.

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ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, Expert in Books, purchases old libraries, forms new collections. Agent American and Colonial buyers of Books.—Address A. L. Humphreys, 74, York-buildings, Strand.

"MY BOY IS ENTIRELY CONTENTED with his lot and is enjoying life in South Africa to the full."—From the father of a settler training in South Africa under the 1820 Settlers' Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

COME and SEE "THE NIGHT PATROL," the only film of its kind. A realistic drama of London—the London known to few. Tuesday next, 21st inst., exclusively at the ACADEMY CINEMA, OXFORD-STREET, W. (opposite Waring and Gillow), 3 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m. January 21st, one day only, may be obtained from Miss Betty Baxter, 6, Old Jewry, Chancery, E.C.4. Prices 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 4d.

THANKSGIVING to the Little Flower for success in examination.

WILL OWNER of Lake or Stream within 50 miles London LET FISHING to advertiser?—Write Box F.852, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR (Specialist) has VACANCY for Nerve case or other INVALID in own house, near London; nice garden; private entrance; every comfort.—Write Box Q.1390, The Times, E.C.4.

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UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work, for the Poor.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

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ENVIRONMENT MAKES the CHILD.—Vigilant work by N.S.P.C.C. rescues children on an average 20 children a day from squalid surroundings and heartless cruelty. Funds needed.—Please write Director, Leicester-square.

BANBURY or district.—FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, eight or nine months; about 10 bed rooms.—Write Box Q.1700, The Times, E.C.4.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

WELL-KNOWN JOURNAL will PAY HIGH PRICE for cheerful SIMPLE VERSES in the manner of Ella Wheeler Wilcox.—Send specimens to Box V.1670, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL any interested gentlefolk HELP Lady Trained Nurse (town house) to keep Home for Elderly Invalids (or couple)?—Address Nurse, Box 1,000, Post Office, Putney, S.W.15.

COMPETENT SPEAKING.—PRIVATE LESSONS given. Confidential. Moderate fees.—Write Box 1,000, Education Department, Bowdler's, 160, Strand, W.C.2.

THE CRANFORD HOME for elderly or delicate ladies, Cranford, London, country quarters. Terms from £100 per annum.—Write Box T.1038, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY DUKE wishes to LET comfortable SERVICE FLAT for about eight weeks from early February; sitting room, bedroom, bath; restaurant.—Apply 29, Sheffield-terrace, W.8.

CHARMING MODERN HANDWRITING TAUGHT to ladies.—Write Box G.12, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILDREN RECEIVED in charming country house, Surrey; trained nurses in charge.—Write Box 0827, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

VISITORS to BOURNEMOUTH REQUIRING HOTEL and BOARDING-HOUSE ACCOMMODATION should write to "The Times" Bureau at Smith's Library, 3, Square, Bournemouth, or consult The Times' Representative personally at that address between 12 and 1 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. Information gratis.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; 3½gns.—Grosvenor 3077.

MANNEQUINS.—A few vacancies for exclusive and individual training.—Mayfair Mannequin Academy, 91, Regent-street, Piccadilly. Reg. 5361.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, SOUTH COAST, owing to extension, offers few VACANCIES next two terms at reduced fees of 90gns. per annum inclusive.—Write Box F.1294, The Times, E.C.4.

GROSVENOR-SQUARE and HANS-ROAD.—Charmingly arranged BED-SITTING ROOMS; 45s. and 45s., including attendance, baths, and small breakfast.—H., 118, Mount-street, W.1.

FOR SALE.—FRENCH BULLDOG Dog and Bitch; Dog aged 2 years; well-bred and charming pet; Bitch aged 10 months; champion bred; cheap to good home. Mrs. Romer, Addington Manor, Kettering.

WANTED, February 15th to April 12th, FURNISHED HOUSE, with servants, linen and plate left; two-three best bed, and bath, day and night nursery and bath; Marble Arch and district preferred.—Rent not exceed 12gns. weekly.—Apply Mrs. Wellesley Wesley, Fernham House, Faringdon, Berks.

LADY of TITLE taking own Daughter to Italy early in February for educational tour, would Chaperon two other girls; references exchanged.—Write Box 946, The Times, E.C.4.

SELF-CONTAINED FURNISHED SUITE, three rooms and own bath; breakfast and service.—45, Seymour-street, Portman-square, W.1.

CHARMING DOUBLE ROOM overlooking own large garden; high-class residential; also single terms, including the use of fire, from 35gns.—The Kensington Gardens.—Write Box F.854, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE HOUSE, S.W.5.—BED, BREAKFAST, and SERVICE offered to two quiet business women (gentlefolk); references exchanged.—Write Box 0824, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

YOUNG LADY REQUIRES POSITION as TRAVELLING COMPANION to another lady; capable.—Write Box 08419, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

TWO LADIES would CARE SMALL HOUSE or FLAT during owner's absence; no remuneration.—Write Box G.30, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILDREN RECEIVED: expert care, education; trained nurse; lovely house, garden, healthy country close London.—Write Box G.36, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG, bright GENTLEWOMAN of good birth desires POST as Companion-Secretary (knowledge of stenography) to young lady, semi-invalid, or otherwise, at home or abroad.—Write Box Q.1724, The Times, E.C.4.

LEARN TO DRIVE.—Private tuition by ex-Regular Army officer; expert driver; own or client's car.—Write Box F.843, The Times, E.C.4.

BARGAIN lady going abroad has PORTABLE FIVE-VALVE WIRELESS, first makers; superb instrument; cost £40 November; immediate sale half price; like new; two accumulators; receipted bill can be seen.—Write Box Q.1842, The Times, E.C.4.

HOME for ELDERLY GENTLEFOLK.—Sunny bed room and garden; trained nurse; near London; from 2½gns.—Write Box Q.1844, The Times, E.C.4.

SURREY.—Will (two only) gentlewomen seeking real home, widow car, SHARE EXPENSES? £300 each yearly.—Write Box Q.1854, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, very old family, much travelled, seeks POSITION of trust, Travelling Companion, Secretary; all sports, good bridge player.—Write Box F.845, The Times, E.C.4.

QUIET, well FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR FLAT to be LET, near Kensington Gardens, three months or longer; lady would remain; 7gns. per week.—Phone Western 0422.

TWO those about to Furnish.—ENTIRE CONTENTS of exceptionally well FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be DISPOSED of as a whole or separately; 6ft. Queen Anne walnut bed-room suite and pair twin bedsteads, reproduction Queen Anne dining room and library appointments, chiming grandfather and mantel clocks by Mappin and Webb, good carpets, bronzes, pictures. Low prices accepted.—Write Box Q.1849, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGLISH FAMILY will RECEIVE young FOREIGN PAYING GUESTS wishing to acquire good knowledge of English. Full board, including English tuition, 10s. a day.—Write Box F.829, The Times, E.C.4.

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VIOLINS.—W. E. HILL and SONS, of 140, New Bond-street, London, are buyers of violins, violas, and 'cellos by the celebrated Italian makers.

£150 PER ANNUM.—Two-roomed MODERN FLAT, Wyndham-yard, Bryanston-square.—Apply Grogan and Boyd, Hamilton-place, W.1.

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CLOTHES VALETING
4 lines 12s. (minimum)

WALTER CURRALL, world's leading TURNCLOTHES specialist; lounge or D.B. suit 50s., costume 40s., S.B. overcoat 35s., D.B. 40s.; also dress, dinner, morning, uniforms, hunting coats, liveries. Beautifully retailored. "Just like new." Don't worry; forward garments and leave the rest to me.—6, Broadway,

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BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES, 1930.

By s.s. RANCHI, 16,600 tons.
s.s. RAWALPINDI, 16,600 tons.
s.s. VICEROY OF INDIA, 19,700 tons.

For Handbook, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grawshay, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. City Booking Office: P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	—	Jan. 17
†Ve'ry'yoffindia	19,700	Oldson	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
Rawalpindi	16,600	Metinger	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
†Kanimra	16,600	Perfong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi	16,600	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mantua	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Razmak	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
*Viceroy of India	19,700	Olson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Malola	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	—	Jan. 17
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Chitral	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Chitral	15,000	Siggers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Mantua	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Mar. 2	May 9
‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Mar. 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

†Nankin	7,000	Jack	Jan. 17	—
†Nagova	7,000	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Padua (cargo)	7,736	—	Feb. 14	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port-Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*Nasrore (cargo)	5,283	—	Jan. 31	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Takliatina	16,650	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Nankar	9,000	Ingleil	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Himent	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

¶ Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†*HATIMURA	8,686	Jan. 18	—	Jan. 25
†DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
†DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Mar. 29

* Cargo Steamer, † Calling Port Sudan.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MULBERA	9,100	—	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
MASHOBRA	8,324	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA	8,008	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,346	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA	9,077	—	Jan. 17	Feb. 25	—
MATIANA	9,067	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apl. 11	Apl. 18

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. N. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office: 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, bis, rue Caumartin; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 110, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.S.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Mackinnon's to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY

Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons	SOUTHAMPTON
REMUERA	11,500	Jan. 17
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
EUAHINE	11,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6734).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By new Twin-Screw Motor Liners of 16,000 tons.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver	From † San Francisco
AORANGI	Feb. 5	—
MAKURA	—	Feb. 19
NIAGARA	Mar. 5	—
TAHITI	—	Mar. 19

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Ptrm'th.
BALRANALD ..	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO ..	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
†BARADINE ..	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.

†Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,000	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY CRUISES TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORFORD	20,000	Jan. 18	Jan. 24	Jan. 26
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
OMA	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA	12,050	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 12	Apl. 18	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1: No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Simla ..	9,468	Jan. 17	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calro ..	7,982	Jan. 18	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Feb. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury ..	8,421	Feb. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris ..	10,902	Feb. 25	Bombay and Karachi

Calls (d) Madras.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Nagpur ..	10,138	Jan. 20	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Harvard ..	7,071	Feb. 1	Bay, East London
City of Karachi ..	5,578	Mar. 1	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular Freight Service with limited accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Apply to agents.
All sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
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LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 9340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Staffordshire ..	15,000	—	Jan. 18
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Lancashire ..	13,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 8
Cheshire ..	15,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 28, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

CHENONCEAUX	Jan. 24 and Feb. 7	AYNOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
R. pe Sc. for Jan. 31 and Feb. 14: DE STRASBOURG (PLAUTUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & PIRAEUS).		
LAMARTINE	Jan. 28 and Feb. 11	PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.		
AMAZONE	Jan. 21 and Jan. 28	MARIETTE PACHA

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 75, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

GLEN LINE

FORTNIGHTLY to
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN,
NEXT PASSENGER SAILINGS.

GLENLUCE, from London	Jan. 18
CARNARVONSHIRE, from London	Feb. 1

For fares and full particulars apply
GLEN LINE, LTD., 20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SUMMER WEATHER.

TWO CABIN CRUISES.

FROM BRITISH PORTS TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN.

Visiting NORTH AFRICA—ITALY
RIVIERA—FRANCE
SPAIN—PORTUGAL
by s.s. MEGANTIC (14,878 tons)

FROM SOUTHAMPTON Jan. 20 and Feb. 8
CHERBOURG .. Jan. 20 and Feb. 8
19 DAYS from £30.

THREE WEEKS OF SUNSHINE IN ITALY, NORTH AFRICA, OR ON THE RIVIERA.

Passengers may sail on the January Cruise and spend about three weeks' holiday at any calling port, returning home by the February Cruise, thus completing the Mediterranean round at a voyage cost which need not exceed £50.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westerland ..	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westerland	Sat., Feb.	8
(4) Pennland	Sat., Feb.	22

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
London-Boulogne, £5.

*Minnetonka ..	21,998 tons	Jan. 18	Mar. 15
*Minnewaska ..	21,716 tons	Feb.	Mar. 1

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £25. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.

*Minnekahda ..	17,281 tons	Jan. 25	Feb. 22

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

FASTEST OCEAN SERVICE IN THE WORLD.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AUSONIA - - - - JAN. 17

*AURANIA ..	Jan. 24	AQUITANIA ..	Jan. 29

* Calls Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL—QUEENSTOWN—NEW YORK.

SAMARIA - - - - JAN. 18

‡ANTONIA ..	Jan. 25	*SCYTHIA ..	Feb. 1

‡ Via Belfast, not Queenstown.
* Via Belfast and Greenock, not Queenstown.

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S., via CHERBOURG.

AUSONIA - - - - JAN. 17

*AURANIA ..	Jan. 24	ASCANIA ..	Feb. 7

* Calls Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S., via BELFAST.

ANTONIA - - - - JAN. 25

*SCYTHIA ..	Feb.	‡ANDANIA ..	Feb. 15

‡ Calls Glasgow.

Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1: Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO
NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westerland ..	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westerland	Sat.,	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Sat.,	Feb. 22

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
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‡ Via Belfast, not Queenstown.
* Via Belfast and Greenock, not Queenstown.

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*AURANIA ..	Jan. 24	ASCANIA ..	Feb. 7

* Calls Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S., via BELFAST.

ANTONIA - - - - JAN. 25

*SCYTHIA ..	Feb.	‡ANDANIA ..	Feb. 15

‡ Calls Glasgow.

Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1: Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

NELSON LINE. SOUTH AMERICA.

LARGEST and LATEST LINERS FROM LONDON TO
BRAZIL, URUGUAY, AND ARGENTINA.
25,420 tons displacement. 14,450 tons gross.

SUNSHINE TRIPS TO SPAIN, PORTUGAL and CANARY ISLANDS.

M.V. HIGHLAND HOPE	Feb. 6
M.V. HIGHLAND MONARCH ..	Feb. 20

Full details on request to Head Office: 98, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. West End Agency, 11, (Lower) Regent-street, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
to
NEW YORK.
Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service.
RETURN FARES from £38.
Apply your Steamship Agent or
14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

(HAPAG).

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK.

ST. LOUIS	Jan. 18
MILWAUKEE	Jan. 25
HAMBURG	Feb. 15
MILWAUKEE	March 1

SHORT SEA TRIPS.

Southampton to Hamburg, Jan. 27, Feb. 10.

TRINIDAD and CENTRAL AMERICA.

MAGDALENA	Jan. 29
ORINOCO	Feb. 26

Also from Plymouth.

TEUTONIA	Feb. 12
GALACIA	March 12

COLOMBO, STRAITS, and FAR EAST.
Regular fortnightly sailings from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Genoa.

5 MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISES.

By Cruising S.S. "OCEANA,"
First Cruise leaves SOUTHAMPTON
Jan. 27. Duration 17 days.
Fares from £37 2s. 6d.
Special Programmes on application.

WM. H. MULLER and Co. (London), Ltd., 66-68, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL to
BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*†ELYSIA ..	Feb. 4	*†CIRCASSIA ..	Feb. 27
‡†TUSCANIA ..	Feb. 11	*CASTALIA ..	Mar. 12

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and Third Class Passengers. † Calls Port Sudan.
Leaves Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
R.M.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11; MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

TRANSYLVANIA ..	Jan. 17	SCYTHIA ..	Feb. 1
CAMERONIA ..	Jan. 24	CALIFORNIA ..	Feb. 7

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 56 and 57, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

WINTER CRUISES TO JAMAICA.

The land of glorious sunshine.
Regular fortnightly service from London by steamers of JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
First-class accommodation and cuisine. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, Surgeon, Stewardess.
Return fare from £60.
For sailings, cabin plans, and details of hotels apply Dept. A., Kaye, Son and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MOROCCO. ALL TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

Apply to
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD.,
25, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA by THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.

BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Jan. 18
*ARLANZA ..	14,930	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA ..	18,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA ..	11,483	—	Mar. 15

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Vessel.	Via France, Spain.	PERU, PANAMA CANAL. Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA,			
ORBITA .. (omits Bermuda)	..	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	..	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA ..	..	11,540	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	..	9,298	Mar. 13

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

(16,000 tons).
THE LAST WORD IN CRUISING.
Suites-de-Luxe.
Double and single-bedded rooms with private baths.
Many single cabins.
Hot and cold running water in all rooms.
Permanent open-air swimming pool, with adjoining sun-bathing decks.
Full-size American Bar.
Everything to make "ATLANTIS" THE Cruising Steamer.

SPECIAL CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, CRIMEA, EGYPT, PALESTINE, NORWAY, &c.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines, Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to New York) ..	Jan. 18
METAGAMA	Jan. 29
MELITA	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	Mar. 15

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTROSE (B.G.)	Jan. 17
MINNEDOSA (G.)	Jan. 24
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G.) to New York ..	Jan. 29
MONTCALM (B.G.)	Jan. 31

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MONTROSE	Jan. 18
MINNEDOSA	Jan. 25

JAPAN & CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) .. Feb. 15
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian-Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.
AORANGI .. .. Feb. 5 | NIAGARA .. Mar. 5

LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE, Jan. 29.

ISLES of BLEST CRUISE.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND Oil-burner, 20,000 tons.
From Liverpool, January 25.
£95 upwards. Duration six weeks.
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Boston's Bay	14,130 tons	from Southampton Jan. 25
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons	from Southampton Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton Mar. 5

Fares from £38 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.

Through Bookings to Australia.

†CORINTHIC	12,387 tons	from Southampton	31 Jan.
†ORION	12,351 tons	from Southampton	28 Feb.
†MATAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	28 Mar.
†TAINUI	11,020 tons	from Southampton	25 Apl.
†TAMAROA	12,500 tons	from Southampton	23 May

* Oil fuel and 1st class only.
† Cabin and 3rd class only.
Apply to the Company, 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	Feb. 1st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ajax"	10,043 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE
TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Rates Moderate as Ever.

(3) S.S. CERAMIC	From	Liverpool	25th JAN.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES		Liverpool	8th FEB.
(1) S.S. ANCHISES		Liverpool	22nd FEB.

(1) First Class only. (3) Cabin Class Passengers only.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool: 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 50, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 17
*WINCHESTER CASTLE ..	Jan. 23	—
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 24
†LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	Jan. 30	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡ Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA,
at reduced return fares by
R.M.S. ARMADALE CASTLE 24th January, 1930.
Apply to the Head Office, 2, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

N.Y.K. LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
ATSUTA MARU	6,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
YOSHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)

MOROCCO (Tangier) SPAIN (Gibraltar) RIVIERA (Marseilles) by ROTTERDAM LLOYD.

MAIL VESSELS.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for EGYPT, CEYLON, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA PORTS via JAVA.

SS. Salsette ..	..	16,000	Jan. 24
SS. Slamat ..	..	12,000	Feb. 7
SS. Tabanan ..	..	9,500	Feb. 21

Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Inc., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE

Southampton, Algiers, and Genoa to
SUMATRA, SINGAPORE, AND JAVA.
Through Tickets to Australia, via Java.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

CRUISES, PASSAGES.

By all Lines to all destinations.
for best accommodation apply to
McGREGOR, GOW & HOLLAND, LTD.,
20, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3.
Telegrams: "Eastwardly," London.
Telephone: Monument 5400 (9 lines).
No booking fees.

MADEIRA, MEDITERRANEAN, CANARY IS., WEST INDIES, NORWAY CRUISES, &c.

Booklets, &c., on application. No booking fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
13, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.
and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE.

THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quick

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS:—Executive Group of situations (18-19 on 1st March, 1930), 6th February. Aircraft Apprentices (15-17½) and Aircraft Apprentices in the Royal Navy (15-16), 1st March. Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office (20-25 with extension in certain cases), 6th March.
The dates specified above are the latest on which application forms can be received. Regulations and particulars, together with the forms on which applications must be made, will be sent in response to requests (preferably by postcard) addressed to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington-gardens, London, W.1.

DEPARTMENT of SCIENTIFIC and INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.
An ENGINEERING ASSISTANT is REQUIRED at the Building Research Station in connexion with investigations on Structural Steelwork. Candidates should have practical experience in steelwork design and a degree or equivalent qualification. Salary about £300 inclusive per annum, according to qualifications and experience.
Application should be made on a form to be obtained from the Director, Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, Herts. Forms must be returned not later than Thursday, 23rd January.

MAIDSTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
APPOINTMENT OF HEADMISTRESS.
The Governors of the above School invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of HEADMISTRESS. Applicants must hold a Degree or its equivalent from a British University, and must be experienced in Secondary School work. Boarding experience will not be required to take up her duties at the beginning of the Autumn Term, 1930.
The School is aided by the Kent Education Committee, and has at present 376 day scholars in attendance. A new School building is being designed, which will accommodate about 450 scholars.
Initial salary £500 a year, rising by annual increments of £25 to £700, subject to deductions for Superannuation contributions. The Governors are prepared to give further consideration to the salary of applicants who have previously held the position of Headmistress.
Forms of application and other particulars may be obtained (on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope) from the undersigned, to whom completed applications should be sent not later than Saturday, 8th February, 1930.
Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.
EDGAR W. B. ABBOTT, Clerk to the Governors.
Education Department, Tonbridge-road, Maidstone.

MINISTRY of TRANSPORT.
ROADS DEPARTMENT.
APPLICATIONS are invited for two POSTS as ASSISTANT at the Ministry's Road Experimental Station at Harmondsworth, near Colnbrook, Middlesex. Posts on the scale of salary £250-£350 and one on the scale £175-£15-£235 plus in each case the usual Civil Service bonus liable to variations with the cost of living index figure. The present bonus on £172 is £90, on £235 £107, and on £250-£311. One of the posts. The selected candidates would enter the respective scales at the minimum.
Candidates should possess a degree in Chemistry and the necessary experience to carry out analytical tests and experiments in tars and bituminous materials used in road construction. Preference will be given to men who have served in H.M. Forces.
Forms of application can be obtained from the Establishment Officer, Ministry of Transport, Whitehall-gardens, London, S.W.1, quoting the number and title of the recognised forms and should reach the Ministry of Transport on or before the 27th January, 1930.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY of BELFAST.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the PROFESSORSHIP of ENGLISH LITERATURE, which will become vacant on 1st October, 1930.
Salary—£1,000 with non-contributory pension.
Applications to be received not later than 30th April, 1930.
Further particulars of this appointment may be obtained from
ANDREW PICKEN, Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.
APPLICANTS' testimonials typed by return post; 12 lines 1s. 6d.; 30, 2s. 6d.; 50, 3s. 6d.; quarto or foolscap.—H. King, 11a, Fulwood-place, London, W.C.1.
AN Agent, age between 30 and 40, wanted for an Estate in Sussex to farm about 1,000 acres arable and pasture. Tenants and stock. Practical experience and scientific farming essential. Salary £500 and unfurnished house.—Applicant should write, stating age, qualifications, and experience, Box F.842, The Times, E.C.4.
APPLICATIONS are invited from well-educated men between 25 and 35 years of age to join staff of large sales organisation for the purpose of training for sales executive work. The work would consist of handling every side of the business both from a commercial and sales point of view. After training period successful applicants will be definitely given control of one of the Company's nine Midlands sales depots, probably one of the following: Education, War career, if any, past business experience and age.—Write Box 04181, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
ADVERTISEMENT Salesman for well-established North Atlantic Ocean Newspaper; must be good interviewer; commencing salary £300 per annum.—Send full particulars, past experience, and age, to Box V.1641, The Times, E.C.4.
ASSISTANT Production Manager required at once for a large Advertising Department of well-known firm.—In confidence, stating salary and experience, to Box V.1857, The Times, E.C.4.
ASSISTANT Accountant required, age 26-30, for a London office of large rubber manufacturing organisation; preference will be given to a qualified secretary or accountant with good commercial experience.—Write, giving details of experience, qualifications, education, age, and salary required, to Box V.1662, The Times, E.C.4.
BOOKKEEPER Cashier required immediately for leather merchants' office, Midlands; good knowledge French, German languages, conversational; essential; accounts essential; must be intelligent, hard worker, and prepared to go abroad after probationary period in London.—Write Box G.31, The Times, E.C.4.
ARE you happy in your job? Half your life is spent at work, so why not be happy? The life of a salesman is not only enjoyable but adventurous, with plenty of scope for the right men to make rapid progress. A good selling record quickly leads to promotion—there is no waiting for dead men's shoes. Ability, energy, and initiative reap rich rewards in the profession of Salesmanship. Go-ahead men should write, phone, or call for full particulars of the opportunities and positions which await them.—Apply British School of Selling (Salesmanship, Ltd.), 7, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. 'Phone, Holborn 0904/0905.
ARE You seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.
WIRELESS Services.—Youths from 15 upwards trained for cable and wireless companies. Appointments found, some exclusive, for all qualified students. First year's remuneration varies from £100 to £200 per annum, with free quarters and food in addition. Prospects of good future positions with salaries of from £300 to £1,200 per annum. Short training. Moderate fees; 100 per cent. successes at six recent (1929) Government Examinations.—Apply "A.," London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., 20, Penywern-road, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

SUB-EDITOR required for an established London weekly newspaper who could take charge if necessary. Excellent opening for competent and energetic man.—Write, stating full particulars, experience, age, and salary required (send any specimens of work, not returnable), Box V.1656, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG man, experienced in the advertisement department of a newspaper office, required for London office of Colonial newspapers; opportunity for man with initiative and personality. State age, experience, and salary required.—Write Box V.1658, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AN opportunity presents itself for a Young Man to learn the business of Insurance Brokerage under exceptionally advantageous conditions; applicants must be well educated; small premium required, to be returned by salary during period of tuition.—Write Box B.338, Willings, 95, Strand, W.C.2.
ART.—A Commercial Art Studio has vacancies for one or two Articled Pupils who wish to learn commercial art work in all its branches.—Write F. Seymour, Art Studios, 12 and 13, Henrietta-street, Strand, W.C.2.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer, Bath, has vacancy for pupil; personal training; moderate premium; unique opportunity.—Write Box Q.1311, The Times, E.C.4.
ARCHITECT, well-known F.R.I.B.A., would receive premium pupil in London office; training and help for exams.—Write Box Y.655, The Times, E.C.4.
CHARTERED Surveyor, F.S.I., London, has vacancy for Articled Pupil; personal supervision.—Write Box Q.1466, The Times, E.C.4.
DANCING.—Required, really nice, suitable girl to train as Assistant to eminent lady teacher; premium required.—Write Box Q.1762, The Times, E.C.4.
JOURNALIST has vacancy in his Fleet-street office for personal Pupil with literary ability.—Write Box F.733, The Times, E.C.4.
SURVEYORS, Auctioneers, and Valuers, West London, require Articled Pupil to take qualifying exams.; practical experience under partners; premium.—Write Box Y.653, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

COMPETENT Shorthand-Typist (21-25), preferably with experience in handling correspondence, wanted as Assistant Secretary.—Apply by letter only, stating age, speeds, and salary required, and giving full details of experience, to Manager, Regent Institute, Regent House, Palace Gate, W.8.
OPENING for young Lady Typist with thorough knowledge of German combined with expert English shorthand, German shorthand an advantage; also other languages, if any.—Write, stating number of years' residence in Germany, experience, salary required, to Box G.27, The Times, E.C.4.
SHORTHAND-TYPIST required; age about 20.—Write, stating experience and salary required, to F., 75, Eaton-square, S.W.1.
UNIVERSITY woman, seeking partner (no investment), offers to another graduate six months' free and full commercial training, then small salary for six months; then managership of established and growing West End business; some German desirable.—Write full particulars, past experience, and age, to Box V.1641, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED at once, for office work in London, few hours daily, Young Lady Confidential Clerk to whom salary would not be a primary consideration; good education, typing, and high references essential.—Write Box V.1844, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ABROAD or at home; wide financial and commercial experience; fluent French, fair German and Arabic, some Spanish; Public School, Cambridge, Army; age 34; used to responsibility and hard work; free owing to amalgamation; highest references.—Write Box 04662, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
ACCOUNTANT and Company Secretary, thoroughly experienced, requires appointment, whole or part time.—Write Box F. 28, Victoria-street, Westminster.
A capable man (29), excellent references, with personality, ability, and fond of hard work, desires a responsible position with a firm operating only in England or abroad; a thorough knowledge of motor finance in its entirety, accountancy in all its branches, office organisation and management, and ordinary commercial secretarial duties.—Write L. C. F., 31, Clifton-road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
A Commercial, reliable executive, British, extensively travelled, residing near Paris but temporarily in England, seeks responsible post in England, France, Spain, or elsewhere; closely acquainted with American, British, French, and Spanish business methods and mentalities; experienced in development work, Press, and other publicity, salesmanship, and inside and outside organisation; thorough knowledge of motors; French; good Spanish; first-class references.—Write Rands, 22, Lennard-road, West Croydon, Surrey.
AN ABLE Young Man, age 26, Public School education, at present holding position of responsibility, desires to change line of business for one offering greater scope for individual activity and initiative; eight years' experience; excellent appearance; natural salesman; appointments for Saturday, January 18th, or after 6 o'clock p.m. week-days.—Write Box .0811, The Times, E.C.4.
ADVERTISING sales Manager.—An experienced young man wishes for a change; present position production manager for a leading London agency.—Write Box G.47, The Times, E.C.4.
ADVERTISER, adaptable, capable, Public School, 24, healthy, used responsibility, control, organisation, seeks appointment abroad; any climate; long or short-term contract; salary by arrangement.—Write Box K.1989, The Times, E.C.4.
ADVERTISER (34), Cambridge graduate, six years' company secretary, barrister, desires Appointment with scope for qualifications and abilities.—Write Box 0840, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
ANYTHING in which Pioneering, or similar attributes, would be appreciated; 27; single, abstainer, outdoor man; excellent credentials.—A., 62, Richmond-road, Kingston, Surrey.
ANGLO-FRENCH Commerce.—English business man, 15 years' sales and Agency Management and Representation for English and French firms in England, France, India, and Spain, will shortly be free; successful career of wide experience covering engineering products and machinery, silk, cotton, wool, leather goods; advertising and market research; unrivalled connexions in France and India.—Write D. G., care of 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.
AUTHOR seeks post as Secretary or Tutor. French, Spanish, typing, travel, literary research.—Write R. B., 6, Bloomsbury-street, W.C.1.
A Young University Graduate, business and secretarial experience, requires post with London firm, or Private Secretaryship; drives car; experienced, and eager to travel; highest references.—Write Box 04739, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
A Young Man, 25, well educated, fluent French, some German, six years' experience finance, good commercial and sales training, essentials, full of vitality, possesses tact and initiative, good position with prospects; return advancement for intensive work; first-class references; has really something to offer.—Write Box F.851, The Times, E.C.4.
BIRMINGHAM.—Traveller, smart man, 39, ex-Service, knowing district, with car and means, wants position.—Powell, 27, Woodcroft-road, King's Heath, Birmingham.
BOOKKEEPER (30); good German, 10 years resident in Germany; business and Consular experience; disengaged.—Stevens, 35, Parkhurst-road, W.6.
CHARTERED Accountant, B.A., LL.B. Cambridge, Cape 36, bachelor, seeks position as Chief Accountant and/or Secretary; large commercial or financial Company preferred; varied experience; excellent references.—Write Box V.1621, The Times, E.C.4.
CHARTERED Civil Engineer (31), disengaged shortly, seeks employment at home or abroad; outdoor or office; reinforced concrete, drainage, &c.—Write Box 0830, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
DOES Society lady, owning dress, hat, flower, or tea shop, require Assistant? Educated girl; willing.—Write Box G.1845, The Times, E.C.4.
ESTATE Agent requires appointment on landed estate; highest references.—Estate Office, Naworth Castle, Cumberland.
EMPLOY part-time Accountant to keep your books; £ income-tax, auditing, costing, and balance-sheets; fees charged are an investment.—Write confidence guaranteed, Box Y.654, The Times, E.C.4.
EXPERIENCED capable man requires position of trust, bookkeeping to T.B.; quick, accurate; excellent references would travel.—Saunders, 7, Cromwell Mansions, Wrayburn, Bucks, Windsor 527.
GENTLEMAN, age 27, Public School, 10 years' commercial experience, requires position in London or abroad, commercial or otherwise; accustomed to hard work.—Write Box 04183, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
GENTLEMAN (40), with 20 years' experience in the Far East in import and export business, open for responsible position abroad; would consider position representative on retainer and commission; prefers Shanghai.—Write Box F.830, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY, middle-aged, desires position of trust to help gentleman, welfare supervisor or something similar; end March; present position over eight years.—Apply Osborne, 7, Croxley-road, Maida-avenue, Cambridge.
NAVAL Officer's Widow seeks daily post, London; doctor's, dentist's house; door, telephone, interviewing patients; accustomed to organizing; understands children; fluent French; highest references; nine years present post.—Write Box 7452, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
OXFORD honours graduate, physics, desires situation; considerable experience photo-electric cells, cinema acoustics; preferably on recording staff; age 22.—Write Box Y.661, The Times, E.C.4.
PRINTER, experienced, would instal and control plant suitable for private firm or syndicate; moderate remuneration; interview.—Write Box V.1655, The Times, E.C.4.
TWO Young Men, athletic, tall, smart appearance; try any work; travel anywhere.—Write Box Y.650, The Times, E.C.4.
URGENT.—Married Ex-Officer, Public School and University education, in dire circumstances, must have work to supplement small pension; salary secondary consideration if promotion on making good.—M. Jukes, 9, Warwick-crescent, W.2.
YOUNG man (29), now earning £750 on business side of London newspaper, offers his abilities and experience; knowledge of languages; particularly capable organiser.—Write Box F.849, The Times, E.C.4.
ST. Martin-in-the-Fields' Church appeals to all employers to help us to assist those who are passing through difficult times in consequence of unemployment. We would be glad if potential employers would telephone to J. E. F., Temple Bar 6343, or write to 5, St. Martin's-place, W.C.2, where men can be seen by appointment.
ATTENDANT, Caretaker, &c.; man, aged 65, retired from War Office service under age limit, would like non-resident job.
CLERICAL Work needed by ex-Civil servant, aged 36; good London reference.
CLUB Secretaryship wanted immediately by man, aged 36; excellent, good golfer; can cook; at accounts, secretarial work, and organising ability; wife would give up her present work to help if necessary.
ELECTRICIAN, aged 32, has good knowledge of wiring and motors; mostly theatrical work.
ESTATE Agent, Auctioneer; man, aged 49, who has been relieving officer under the Board of Guardians, is in urgent need of work.
FARM Work wanted by man of 27; references can be made to United Services, Upper Belgrave-street, S.W.1.
LABOURER, aged 41; introduced to us by a friend, a builder, who said: "Was employed by me for about 18 months as a labourer. I found him a satisfactory worker, honest, and reliable, but unfortunately I had to dispense with his services owing to slackness of trade."
OFFICE Work wanted by man of 63, who has seen service in the Public Control Department of the L.C.C., and is vouched for by a General friend of the Wardens.
SECRETARY for Appeal Work; man, aged 29, with considerable and successful experience; has good references from his last two jobs, but a personal explanation will be necessary as to why he is now out of work.
SOCIAL Welfare Worker, aged 48; could undertake housework, canvassing, or secretarial work; aged 48; highly spoken of.
STOCKBROKER'S Clerk; man of good ability and healthy; man with excellent reference, who has rendered a much appreciated service to St. Martin's. He lost his job, which he held for nearly four years, "owing to reorganization." Is willing to take any other work he can get.
WAITER, aged 35; good hotel and club references.

EX-OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS

THE Proprietors of "The Times" have placed this space at the disposal of the British Legion Ex-Officers' Appointments Bureau, 3-4, Clement's-inn, Strand, London, W.C.2 (Telephone: Holborn 5769), to whom all replies should be addressed, quoting number of advertisement, date of insertion, and the name of this paper.
ELECTRICAL Engineer, 24, Student for A.M.I.E.E., with good education, French spoken and excellent mechanical ability, seeks post as Power Station Superintendent or similar position. (11299.)
EX-OFFICER, elderly, requires post as Supervisor or Manager, or Secretary in establishment connected with bloodstock; hounds, gun and show dogs, greyhounds, &c.; shootings and fishings, or would instruct young people in these matters; nominal salary with suitable country quarters and board. (11438.)
EX-OFFICER requires employment; sound knowledge of Building Trade, good draughtsman and inspector of works; willing take job any part England or abroad. (11464.)
APPOINTMENT desired for business man with over 20 years' experience Home and Continent; served as Branch Manager; age 43, married; three years' War service; knowledge French; energetic and ambitious; rank Captain. (11459.)
EX-OFFICER, age 35, Lieutenant Certificate Master Mariner, hydrographical surveyor, pilot of speed boats; accept any position; do anything; go anywhere, seafaring or otherwise. (1282.)
EX-OFFICER, Scotsman (32), single, nine years' experience Rhodesia and East Africa, Civil Service, Customs, farming and big game hunting, wishes his knowledge used in any capacity, as conducting tourists or for commercial trade; hard worker. (11175.)

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISING Manager seeks appointment affording a rival scope for rapid Sales Expansion on sound lines; wide experience; salary and bonus.—Write Box F.821, The Times, E.C.4.
EDITOR Southern weekly seeks change; job with scope if desired; 10 years' experience.—Write Box Q.1813, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

COMPETENT English Lady Secretary, fluent French, German, Russian, shorthand, typing, used work own initiative, excellent references, desires responsible post, office or private; would travel.—Write M. P., 77a, Belsize Park-gardens, N.W.3.
EFFICIENT Secretary Shorthand-Typist seeks position; 10 years' experience (five in Belgium), rubber and tyre business, as confidential secretary to director; speeds 150 and 70; highest references.—321, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, S.W.14. 'Phone, Prospect 4342.
EXPERIENCED, fully qualified Private Secretary (lady, young), at present working with author, requires more part-time work; four years' reference.—Write Box 7430, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
LADY Secretary seeks re-engagement, shorthand, typing, good speeds, French, accounts, filing, correspondence; highest references; salary £3.—No. 414, The Ladies' League Agency, 115, New Bond-street, W.1.
LADY seeks responsible post; French and German correspondence, and good accountancy; would travel.—Write Box G.27, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY, disengaged, seeks position Private Secretary; expert shorthand-typist; used to Dictaphone, telephone, interviewing, accounts, wages, &c.; able to work long hours; excellent references.—Write Box F.833, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY requires post as Secretary-Assistant to West End doctor or dental surgeon.—Write P., 42, Sandringham-court, W.9.
LADY Private Secretary, seven years' experience Statistics, commercial literary, stenographic, executive abilities, position Write Box 04417, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
SECRETARY, shorthand-typist, wide experience, excellent references, desires post where initiative and keen interest appreciated.—Write Box Y.599, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Lady (22), Inter. B.Com., desires post in London where she may gain commercial experience; knowledge of bookkeeping, accounts, commercial law, French, economics, &c.—Write Box Y.630, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Authoress requires part or whole-time work; London; shorthand; own typewriter; travelled; expert motorist.—Write Box Q.1642, The Times, E.C.4.
A Private Secretary (or senior shorthand-typist) can be immediately provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12-13, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. (Temple Bar 9058.)

DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

FRENCH Milliner models, remodels, visits ladies.—Marguerite, 15, Quadrant-arcade, Regent-street, Gerrard 4516.
GENTLEWOMAN requires apprentice-ship work or showroom, leading London establishment.—Write Box Q.1823, The Times, E.C.4.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady recommend Nursery Governess, under 30? Girl 5½, boy 4; first lessons.—Reply, stating salary, experience, Mitchell, Swadelands, Lenham, Kent.
CERTIFICATED Teacher, Governess, Latin, English, Mathematics, French, Maths.; immediately.—Tel. 15, Walton-on-Thames, evenings.
EXPERIENCED non-resident Governess required for little girl 7 years; requires children; fullest particulars to be given.—Write Mrs. Knowles, Haldon Lodge, Coombe Wood-road, Kingston Hill, Surrey.
GOVERNESS (English) wanted after Easter; Roman Catholic; to teach girl 7 and boy 5; country only.—Mrs. Plowden, Plowden Hall, Lydbury, North Shropshire.
GENTLEWOMAN to look after children, 5½, 2½, and 3 months; thorough knowledge health and training; needlewoman and knitter; first lessons if required; three maids kept; age 27 to 35; £65.—Mrs. Osmaston, Woodside, Bradfield, Berks.
NURSERY Governess, 25-32, for small boy; Worcestershire; must be used to country life.—Write fully Box F.832, The Times, E.C.4.
REQUIRED immediately, Governess-Housekeeper; Governess and Mother's Help, as family, for boy 2 years; previous experience essential; supervision three older children when required.—Write Box Y.557, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, either Nursery-Governess or Nurse, able to drive car; little girl of 6; supervise elder one of 12 at day school; good needlewoman and experience of children between 25-35; £50.—Campbell-Hill Lodge, Hill Chilworth, Surrey.
WANTED in February, an experienced Nursery Governess for girl 7, boy 5 in holidays, and part time boy 2½; must be really fond of country life, able to help little girl with games and riding; age 30 to 35; Sleyning 12 miles Brighton.—Apply by letter, references essential.—Write, stating full particulars and salary required, to Mrs. C. Wheeler-Bennett, Grenofen, Steyning, Sussex.
GENTLEWOMAN, age about 40, as Companion to lady rather deaf; able to drive car; some light duties; comfortable home (Kent); salary about £50.—Write full particulars Box Q.1877, The Times, E.C.4.
YOUNG Governess wanted for little girl of 5; not over 25; no teaching; knowledge of health; must have had experience; Sussex.—Write Box Y.663, The Times, E.C.4.
NURSE-MATRON required immediately in girls' school in Devonshire; good training and some experience necessary; salary £50.—Apply Miss Headington, 13, Queen's-road, Hertford, Herts.
PROBATIONER Nurses required, age 19 to 30; three years' training, supervised by resident sister; tutor; salaries £20, £22, £24.—Apply the Matron, Warnford General Hospital Leamington Spa.
S.R. Nurse required February for invalid lady, West Kensington; reference essential; £70.—Write, stating age, experience, Box Q.1878, The Times, E.C.4.
GOVERNESSES and Nursery Governesses required.—York, £140; Portugal, £100; Town, Paris, India, £80; Surrey, £72; others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.
LADY Nurses required.—Switzerland, £150; Suffolk, £120; Kenya (first baby); Portugal, Town, Lancashire, £100; Paris, Cheshire, Hunts, £80; Surrey, £72; others.—Mrs. Boucher, Ltd., 6, Basil-street, Knightsbridge.
LONDON and near; £70-£90; French or Swiss Nursery Governess required by Swiss family; Protestant; one only four children 5-11, daily school; others.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.
YOUNG Governess-Companion required for girl 11, £100-£120, Surrey; ditto, girl 17, £80-£100, London and country; R.C. Lady Nurse, children 3 years and 3 months, £80, Kent; Domesticated Nurse-Companion, £70-£90, Sussex; Governess-Companion, £60, Surrey; Chauffeuse-Companion, £45, Suffolk; Lady Housekeeper, boys' school, good salary, Oxon; others.—The Ladies' League Agency, 115, New Bond-street, W.1.
£90,9,12, boy in holidays; four maids. And others, all parts.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 7777. No enrolment, no fee.

HELPS AND NURSES

GERMAN domesticated young lady, light housework, to help with children 10 and 7; experience; references.—Write Box F.850, The Times, E.C.4.
LADY'S Help required for cooking (gas), light housework, mending; country; sympathetic reader.—Mrs. D'Eyncourt, Grand House, Rockingham, Beckenham.
WANTED immediately, superior, experienced Domestic Helps (all branches); personal interest taken in each applicant.—Helpful Aid Service, 193, Regent-street, W.1. Hours, 11-4.
NURSE.—Wanted for Northern Ireland, a Nurse for a fund baby; must be capable and experienced; about 30 years of age; excellent salary; country only; state giving references, before January 22nd, to Mrs. Cooper, Long Field, Ingatestone, Essex, who will interview 1st or 2nd February at Great Eastern Hotel, London.
NURSE required at once; two children, girl 4½, boy 1½; previous experience and good references essential.—Kemball, Wingrove, Weybridge.
NURSE.—Can lady recommend Nurse for child 21 months, and infant from the month? Wanted as soon as possible; must be willing go Malta, October, for six months.—Write Box 04853, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
CAN lady recommend Nurse, 25-30? Girls' ages 2½, 4 months; must have experience.—Mrs. Wellesley-Colley, Westwood, St. Dunstans, Mayfield, Sussex.
CAN any lady recommend Nurse, age between 25 and 40, for country, Herts., near London; girl 3½, boy 2; years; nurseries cleaned and waited on?—W., 22, Leicester-terrace, W.2.
CAN you recommend an old-fashioned Nannie of kindly disposition (age 40-50) for first infant?—Write Box 2342, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.
CAN lady recommend good Nurse-Housekeeper, for child 1½ and baby in June?—Write W., 9, The Vale, Chelsea.
EXPERIENCED Nurse; boy 2, supervision girl 7; 1st end of January; willing and fond of children.—Mrs. Henderson, Rosslyn, College-road, Epsom.
EXPERIENCED Nurse wanted for girl (5); country (23 miles London); first lessons required; good needlewoman; Wigan girl have excellent references; state age and particulars, enclosing photo if possible.—Write Box Q.1841, The Times, E.C.4.
THOROUGHLY experienced Nurse required for two little girls and baby; must have Swedish drill; understand health and care of children of these ages and be able to take charge in mother's absence; state age and fullest particulars, enclosing photo if possible.—Mrs. Gordon Frank, 2, Glenshaw-mansions, Priory-road, N.W.8.
NURSE for tilted family, Kensington; baby two months, two girls 4½ and six years; nurserymaid kept; age 28-35; C.E.; £55-£60.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tel.: Welbeck 7777. No enrolment, no fee.
URGENTLY required, experienced young Nurses.—Nursery Governesses, Under-Nurses, Nurserymaids.—Cavendish Bureau, 29a, King's-road, Sloane-square.

LADIES' MAIDS AND MAIDS

GOOD Useful Maid to wait on two ladies; sure linen; good needlewoman; no short references.—Apply Mrs. H. S., Grosvenor-hill, Wimbledon.
MAID, one lady; good dressmaker, needlewoman, washer of silks essential; must be kind in illness, quick, intelligent, willing, useful; not under 25; London and country (for short periods); excellent wages to right woman.—Interview, 48, Great Cumberland-place, W.1, Jan. 20th, from 5 to 7.30 p.m.
USEFUL Maid wanted; must be excellent needlewoman; £50.—Apply by letter, Miss Macintosh, The Empire Nursing Home, Vincent-square, Westminster.
GOOD Ladies' Maids, Useful Maids, French or Swiss; good sewers, experienced; others; urgently required.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.

LADY HOUSEKEEPERS, HOUSE-KEEPERS, AND COOKS

FIRST-CLASS Cook-Housekeeper who will make jam, marmalade, bottle fruit, &c.; kitchenmaid kept; two in family, five in holidays, staff seven; London and country (for short periods); old-fashioned type of servant wanted; £100.—Interview, 48, Great Cumberland-place, between 3 and 7 p.m., Jan. 20th.
GENTLEWOMAN, Working Cook-Housekeeper; sensible; small first-class family hotel.—Write Box G.35, The Times, E.C.4.
HOUSEKEEPER-STOREKEEPER for a large establishment; under 45; live in; good references and experience.—Write Box Q.1885, The Times, E.C.4.
TWO Ladies required to run modern West End flat, eight rooms; good salaries to really capable women.—Write Box 5093, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
WANTED, Cook-Housekeeper; age 30 to 40; three maids kept; country; family two.—Bishop, Llwynbella, Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.
WORKING Housekeeper wanted, small house; help given; good reference required.—Apply to-day, before 1, or write, J., Chester-terrace, S.W.1.
COOK-HOUSEKEEPER required for good situation near London; excellent wages.—Prompt Service Bureau, Ltd., 6, Conduit-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3163-4.)
COOK required for a progressive situation in a small family; modern house.—Apply Mrs. G., 951, Finchley-road, Golders Green.
COOK (lady) required, age 30-40, for select boarding-house catering for 10 guests.—Write, stating experience when disengaged, and wages required, to N., care of W. H. Smith and Son, Bookstall, Sutton Station, Surrey.
COOK and Housemaid (friends); three in family; four maids kept; electric cooker.—Apply Mrs. Tillard, Denham, Bucks.
COOK and House-Parlourmaid, February; housemaid kept; good plain cooking.—Apply after 5 or write Mrs. Trethowan, 4, Frognal-gardens, Hampstead.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

COOK, good Plain; two in family; three maids kept; help given.—Write full particulars or call this afternoon or Monday evening after 7, Mrs. Carr, 46, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, W.8.
CAN anybody recommend suitable person as Head Cook for Cuddesdon College to take charge of staff of three? C. of E.—Write Butler, Cuddesdon College, Oxford.
CAPABLE Cook, under 30, Ascot; experienced kitchenmaid taking first place as cook would suit; wages £70, rising; kitchenmaid kept; nursery; good references essential.—Write Box 7462, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
EXPERIENCED Cook; £65; age 25-35; help given; two in family.—Mrs. Edgcombe, 28, Rutland-gate, Knightsbridge, S.W.
GOOD Cook wanted; must be experienced in all branches; age 30-40; kitchenmaid kept; good wages and outings.—Mrs. Peterson, The Lea, Esher, Surrey.
GOOD Cook required end of January; country; buses pass the gate; three in family; four maids; good references essential.—Mrs. Burrows, Crowdleham, Kensing, Kent.
GOOD Cook (Kitchenmaid kept) required in month's time; own farm produce; radiator in bed room.—Apply to Mrs. Deane, Littleton House, Winchester.
GOOD second Cook for small club.—Apply any time after 1 p.m., 27, Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner.
GOOD Cook wanted; betweensma'd and two other maids kept; wages about £60; personal references essential.—Apply Mrs. Cooke, 18, Westgate-terrace, Redcliffe-square, London, S.W.
VERY good Cook wanted, single-handed; some help; nice flat; sitting room; bed room; wages £65-£75; some French cooking appreciated; family two; long personal references.—Apply Flat 3, 11a, Portland-place, Oxford-circus.
WANTED, Cook; four-six family; five maids; wages £55-£60; two minutes from station.—Mrs. B., Boreham Holt, Elstree.
WANTED, experienced single-handed Cook; four in family; about £80; good personal reference essential.—Apply Mrs. Baxter, Holy Street Manor, Chagford, Devon.
WANTED, capable educated Woman; country; knowledge cooking, good needlewoman; superintend maids.—Write Box Q.1578, The Times, E.C.4.
WANTED, end of January, good Cook, kitchenmaid kept; £80-£85.—Write Mrs. Douglas Gordon, Fulbrook House, Elstead, Godalming, Surrey.
WANTED, working Cook; must be good manager and economical; kitchenmaid kept; state age, experience, and wages required; highest references essential.—Mrs. Gregory, Hadley Bourne, Hadley Green, Barnet.
WANTED, by May, good single-handed Cook; one in family, five maids kept, including betweenmaid; country situation; good wages and outings.—Mrs. Warren Monk's Park, Corsham, Wilts.
WANTED, Cook and young Housemaid; two ladies; five maids.—Apply by letter to Lady Donaldson, 86, Cadogan-place, S.W.1.
COOKS, House-Parlourmaids, Generals, &c.—Well-paid vacancies at Mrs. Lewis's Registry, 27A, The Parade, Golders Green. 'Phone, Speedwell 5271-2. Also at 233a, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (next door to Met. Station). Hamp. 2693. No fees.
KINGSTON.—Good Cook; kitchenmaid; English speaking; three family, five staff; £84. General Maid, Protestant, London flat.—Anglo-French Bureau, 308, Regent-street.
£100.—Cook, kitchen and scullery maids kept, for Town and Scotland (three months); married; no family, nine staff.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 86, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Call, write or 'phone Welbeck 7777. No charge to permanent cooks.
COOK-HOUSEKEEPER; three in family; house-parlourmaid and daily housemaid kept; personal reference.—M. D., 8, Lancaster-gate, W.2.
COOK-GENERAL required; two in family and nursery; nurse and three in staff kept.—Apply Mrs. Touche, 21, Gilston-road, The Boltons, South Kensington. Tel., Kensington 8175.
COOK-GENERAL, £55, and House-Parlourmaid, £52, required for family of three; daily charwoman kept; must be efficient; separate bed rooms; personal references indispensable.—H., 62, Westbourne-terrace, W.2.
GOOD GENERAL wanted; age 30-40, for flat in Westminster district; good wages; Scotch or English and Protestant preferred; good references required.—Write Box 7472, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
COOK-GENERAL, House-Parlourmaid; relatives preferred; separate bed rooms; excellent cook; thorough workers; good references essential; good wages.—Mrs. Hinderwell, Grafton, College-road, Harrow.
COOK-GENERAL and Housemaid wanted, mother and daughter or friends; country people preferred; small students' hostel, London.—Please write, stating references, age, and wages required, to Box Q.1887, The Times, E.C.4.
DAILY Cook-General, alone; flat; family three, two out all day; cycle; personal reference essential; wages 25s. to 25s.; age 28-35.—8, Lanark-mansions, Maida Vale, Padd. 4700.
DOMESTIC Helps, undertake cooking and housework; two adults, three roughs; three adults.—Apply Kingsford, Birken Trees, Kingswood, Surrey.
EXPERIENCED Cook-General; accustomed to management; £50; two in family; month's holiday yearly.—Write Box 7466, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.
GOOD Cook-General at once; flat; under 40; Protestant; House-parlourmaid kept; personal reference.—Write Mrs. Smith, 33, Ashley-gardens, Westminster, S.W.1.
MOTHER and daughter, sisters, or friends, for modern bungalow (six rooms) as Cook-General, House-Parlourmaid.—Mrs. Parry, 25, Lyndale-avenue, Finchley-road, N.W.2.
TEMPORARY or Permanent

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three)

MARRIED Couple, Cook-general (French), house-parlourman, can drive car; where child 10 allowed; London, country, or abroad.—Box 6853, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.

MARRIED Couple, Cook-Housekeeper and Gardener, require situation near London; five years' reliable reference.—Can be recommended by Regina Bureau (Dept. 33), 55, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

MARRIED Couple (Cook and Parlourman); used to first-class service; fully experienced; two years' good reference; cooking Plain.—Miss Mackinnon, 4 Scotch Registry, 174, Station-road, W. Croydon. (Tele. 2817.)

MARRIED Couple, both 43, now in London, known to us and have 40 years' personal reference (excellent); reliable Cook-General and Parlourman-Valet; all duties; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

MARRIED Couple, both 41; £100; like country; exemplary 24 and four years' personal references; wife good Cook and manager, husband excellent Parlourman-Valet; no family; any part. No booking fees.—British Agency, Domestic Chambers, Horsham. 'Phone 464-5.

DOMESTICATED ex-Service man seeks post as Plain Cook-Valet to a gentleman; would undertake work of flat for professional or business people; good references.—Write Box 6853, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

MALE Cook; Norwegian (43); Scotch English; excellent personal references.—Nelson, 221, Hammersmith-road, W.6.

MAN, middle-age, wants Position Trust.—Offers, C., 16, Rosebery-road, Bushey.

SINGLE-HANDED Butler; experienced; age 31; free.—Wyles 58, Ladyswith-avenue, Seven King's, Essex.

SITUATION wanted as Working Butler or Valet; age 28; 11 years' last; smart and refined.—Write Box Q.1770, The Times, E.C.4.

SUPERIOR Youth, 21, 6ft. 2in., seeks position, private service, 2 years experienced; willing learn.—Write Pet Q.1855, The Times, E.C.4.

WORKING Butler or Parlourman; single, 38; absolute stainer; excellent character; experienced; free now. Write Box Q.1856, The Times, E.C.4.

BUTLER, with footman, in London, prefer Sussex; £80-£85; 30; tall, single; nearly seven years, placed by us, first footman; free 11th Feb. Also Valet or Single-handed Butler, in Berks, wants London; recommended; 27; 5ft. 10in.; £70; nearly one year first footman-valet, placed by us, titled family; 18 months previously first footman; free Feb. 4th.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 58, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

EXPERIENCED Boys, wanting to train under butlers; 17-18; Northumb.; 17, 5ft. 7in., £30, over a year present place as boy (head of three); highly recommended; (2) in Norfolk, 15½, 5ft. 7in., £24-£26, nearly a year present place hallboy; (3) Hampshire, over 16½, 5ft. 9½in., two years and seven months second boy in a club.—Mrs. Hunt, Ltd., 58, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

LONDON HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS
3 *lines* 6*s.* (*minimum*)

ABBEY COURT, 15-17, Netherhall-gardens,
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These well-appointed Residential Hotels are within three minutes Finchley-road Metropolitan Station, North London Railway, and omnibuses. Central heating. Gas fires in all bed rooms.

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GAS FIRES ALL BED ROOMS. PASSENGER LIFT. Noted for healthy position, quiet, cleanliness, excellent food and attendance. Terms from 3½gns. per week, including four meals, baths, light, and attendance: from 12s. 6d. daily. NO EXTRAS.

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CROYDON.—Distinctive for warmth and winter comfort; moderate inclusive terms; best English food; gas fires all bed rooms; delightful garden; tennis, billiards, bridge; garage; near golf; 10 minutes station. Resident Proprietor's personal attention.

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BAYSWATER-ROAD, LONDON, W.2.
Convenient for the shopping centres of London.
Coal fires in the seven Reception Rooms.
Excellent meals served in the dining room.
140 nice bed rooms with running water.
Pleasantly warm in cold or foggy weather.
A reliable porter is on duty all night.
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A fine view across 600 acres of Hyde Park.
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Bed room, bath, breakfast, from 9s. a day.
Write to the Management for a tariff.

THE COURT HOTEL,
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Reopened under entirely new management. Running water. Terms moderate. (Prohiber 4766.)

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Central heating; hot and cold running water and gas fires and radiators in all bed rooms.
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See also Board-Residence Column on this Page.

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Founded, 1906 by H. E. How, Managing Director.
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(Continued)

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AT QUEEN'S-GATE.—Handsome ROOM, entrance floor; service, breakfast, bath; dinner optional; valeting. Manson-place, Kensington 5013.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, Queen's-gate, S. Kensington.—Large front BED-SITTING ROOM, balcony, gas fire, private 'phone, breakfast; quiet; central.

AT 199, QUEEN'S-GATE, facing Park.—Furnished or Unfurnished Flatlet, fitted private 'phone, gas fires; LOUNGE; RESTAURANT; card room and garage. 'Phone, Kens. 6767.

AT 36, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2, two minutes Paddington.—BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOM; perfect; bath, valeting, catering; 30s., no extra. Paddington 2915.

AT GOLDERS GREEN, charming BED ROOM and SITTING ROOM, or separately; suit two business ladies; moderate; breakfast and attendance. Speedwell 1488.

WHITE HALL.
AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards.—Park 2974.

AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Residential Chambers, newly furnished and redecorated; private suites optional; gentlemen or married couples.—Padd. 8135.

LEINSTER PALACE.
AT 17-19, LEINSTER-GARDENS, W., close Kensington Gardens, Tubes, omnibuses; exceptionally good liberal table. From £2 7s. single, 4gns. double. Park 4765.

NORLAND HOUSE.
EXTENSION OF PREMISES.
AT 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central all parts. Excellent catering (five-course dinner). Partial board from 37s. 6d. Park 6497.

AT 48, REGENT'S PARK-ROAD, N.W.1.—Partial Board, 35s. Double Rooms, Bed, breakfast, 25s. Every convenience. Good locality. Primrose 1690.

THE EMERALD. (Park 9363.)
AT 30 and 31, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Newly opened. Gas fires. From 2gns.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1, overlooking gardens.—Single ROOMS from 25s. each, double 45s., including breakfast; gas fires and rings; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1482.

AT 30, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT.—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; sharing 1gn. each; also singles; meals optional. Park 2422.

BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites in Chambers for gentlemen; 'phone, valet, catering.—15, Wetherby-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

BACHELOR BED ROOM and Sitting Room to be LET with breakfast, 2gns., no extras; references required and given. New Cavendish 'phone; telephones before 10.30 a.m. or after 6 p.m., Mayfair 4106.

BACHELOR'S HIGH-CLASS SERVICE FLAT; good valeting, excellent service; sub-let; moderate.—Mayfair Chambers, 1,

Law Report, Jan. 15

SUMMARY

The Court of Appeal—Lord Justice Scrutton, Lord Justice Greer, and Lord Justice Slesser—dismissed the three interlocutory appeals arising in proceedings under a petition of right brought by the Civilian War Claimants' Association, Limited, claiming compensation for loss alleged to have been suffered by civilians owing to enemy action during the War. (IN RE THE PETITION OF RIGHT OF THE CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.)

COURT OF APPEAL

CIVILIANS' ALLEGED WAR DAMAGE: INTERLOCUTORY APPEALS

IN RE THE PETITION OF RIGHT OF THE CIVILIAN WAR CLAIMANTS' ASSOCIATION, LIMITED

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, LORD JUSTICE GREER, *and* LORD JUSTICE SLESSER)

The COURT dismissed these three interlocutory appeals by the suppliants arising out of a petition of right brought by the Civilian War Claimants' Association, Limited, claiming compensation for injury or loss alleged to have been suffered by civilians owing to enemy action during the War. The suppliants asked that the compensation should be paid out of the German reparations already received in this country.

The first of the orders appealed from was an order of Mr. Justice Wright refusing the suppliants' application for the removal of the stay imposed by an order of the Master in Chambers.

The second was an appeal from the order of the same Judge affirming the decision of the Master refusing the suppliants leave to re-amend their petition of right.

The third was from the refusal of the Judge to discharge, or vary, an order of the Master made on April 29, 1929, that the points of law raised by the Crown on demurrer to the amended petition of right should be disposed of before the trial of the issues of fact, and that in the meantime all further proceedings under the amended petition of right should be stayed. The suppliants asked that that order should be reversed, or, alternatively, for an order that the order of April 29, 1929, be varied by removing the stay therefrom and by ordering that the points of law raised by the re-amended petition of right and the demurrer, if any, thereto be disposed of before the trial of the issues of fact.

It was stated that the petition was presented by a company, which was incorporated and which had absolute assignment. The whole rights of certain claimants involved claims which aggregated about £43,000,000 against the Crown. But the claimants who had assigned their rights to the Civilian War Claimants' Association, Limited, were 28 in number, and their claims amounted to only about a million and a half.

Mr. B. B. Stenham and Mr. Herbert Shanly appeared for the appellants; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. H. M. Giveen for the Crown.

Mr. STENHAM, resuming his argument, said that Mr. Justice Wright did not decide against him on the ground that the amendments which were sought to be made to the petition of right so altered the petition as not to be permissible.

LORD JUSTICE GREER said that the petition seemed to have two characters. One was a plea, but the other was a statement of grievances for consideration in quarters other than Courts of law.

GREAT EXPENSE INCURRED

Mr. STENHAM said that, so far as he was concerned, the petition was only intended to secure that the legal rights of the petitioners should be litigated. In the petition as it stood, it was stated that the suppliants had been led to believe that they would get compensation and that, in effect, they had relied on that and had gone to great expense to get compensation. It was also stated that the claims were made by the Government to the Reparations Commission on behalf of the suppliants. Rightly or wrongly, however, it had been thought that, when the petition came on for trial, the suppliants might be told that they could not rely on a contract because it had not been specifically pleaded. The suppliants felt that they would like to get their tackle in order. The inconvenience of amending the petition at the present time would be much less than it would be if the amendment took place after the demurrer had been argued.

Counsel submitted that the amendments which he sought were permissible because no such substantial alteration in the cause of action was involved as would render the allowance of the amendments without a fresh fiat to operate in derogation of the prerogative of the Crown. (Badman Brothers v. the King [1924] 1 K.B., 64.) It shocked one's conscience to imagine that, where, as here, no substantial alteration was sought to be made in the petition, the Crown would not have granted its fiat to the petition if it had been presented in its amended form.

LORD JUSTICE GREER.—Nowadays, it shocks the conscience of a good many people that you have to have a fiat at all for a claim against the Government. Some people are trying to get the law altered.

Counsel went on to say that the test was alteration in the subject-matter of the action and not alteration in the form of the action. If the petition were amended, the suppliants would have to prove no more facts than they would under the petition as at present constituted.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ARGUMENT

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he did not invite their Lordships to consider the case as a suitable one in which to decide important matters regarding the amendment of petitions of right. Mr. Justice Wright and the Master had been perfectly right in refusing leave to amend the petition in the particular circumstances of the case, even if the amendments desired would be quite proper in different circumstances.

After the petition had been presented in its amended form and the fiat had been granted, the suppliants sought leave to amend, and the Attorney-General sought leave to have a general demurrer set down for the points of law to be argued.

That general demurrer could only succeed if the cause of action as contained in the amended petition as it stood was shown to be wholly bad. If any part of the petition were right, the demurrer must fail. Those responsible for the petition then perhaps saw that the shadowy suggestion of a claim which was indicated in the petition was entirely covered by Rustomjee v. The Queen (2 Q.B.D., 69), where it was decided that a petition of right would not lie by a British subject to obtain payment of money alleged to be due to him under a treaty between the Crown and a foreign Sovereign. Some ingenious pleader, contemplating that that authority would shortly dispose of the present petition, cast about to see whether he could find some way which would operate to affect the general demurrer.

It would be difficult to substantiate the re-amendments which were sought. The procedure adopted by the suppliants had been designed purely to prevent the summary termination of the proceedings which would almost inevitably result if the general demurrer were allowed to proceed with regard to the petition as it was constituted at present. In those circumstances it would be quite wrong to allow the amendments.

He (counsel) had considered whether it would be better to consent to the desired amendments and to have the whole matter disposed of. If the Court indicated a strong view to him that that should be done, it would weigh with him very materially. But he felt that, if he were going to have to face for the first time an allegation, which was a matter of great substance and not one merely of form—an allegation of a pre-existing contract to pay money made by someone on behalf of the Crown—he would like that plea to be raised either in a new petition of right, or in a petition after all the stuff that was in the present petition had been disposed of. He would like to have a perfectly clear, crisp and precise allegation of the suggested offer and when and where the suggested acceptance took place, so that he could follow the claim instead of having to dig it out of various statements said to have been made by claimants who, in many cases, were not, even indirectly, connected with the present proceedings.

Mr. STENHAM, in reply, submitted that the substantial question for the Court was whether or not a petition of right could be amended after demurrer. He contended that it was wholly wrong to say that no amendment could be then made.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE SCRUTTON, in delivering judgment, said that, in the view which he took of the case, he proposed to decide the matter as a question of procedure without saying anything which might in any way affect the merits of the case.

A number of British subjects were injured by the enemy in the Great War and a number of persons more or less connected with the Government made statements that they would endeavour to obtain satisfaction for the injury done. Afterwards a treaty was made whereby Germany undertook to pay certain funds to the King. The individual subjects who were injured during the War by the Germans had not yet received compensation. Some of them conceived the idea that at the present moment they had a claim to receive that compensation from the King. A number of the claims had been assigned to the suppliant company, who had given notice of the assignment to his Majesty and to his Majesty's Government.

The suppliant company had presented a petition of right and the King had been graciously pleased to indorse his fiat "Let right be done."

The suppliants had asked for an order giving them liberty to amend the petition. He was not going to decide the question of how far, once a fiat had been given, a petition could be amended, but he felt very considerable difficulty about the amendment of a petition of right without a fresh fiat. But on this particular application no objection was raised to the first amendment of the petition, and the Master ordered the points of law raised by the demurrer to be tried as an issue.

For reasons which, no doubt, were excellent ones, those advising the suppliants came to the conclusion in November, 1929, that they would do better if they had another amendment of the petition by alleging (1) a contract, express or implied by someone—not specified—as representing the King, at some date not stated; (2) that the Sovereign was a trustee; and (3) that the Sovereign was the agent of the claimants.

In the original petition there was no trace of those three claims. If a contract were to be alleged the most precise particulars and many details which were absent from the petition would be absolutely necessary.

It appeared to him that, having regard to what had happened, the suppliants had no right at the present stage of the proceedings to come to the Court to ask for a fresh amendment. The re-amendment sought to be made was a substantial variation from the case presented in the original petition. The three appeals must fail, but that decision would not prejudice what might happen after the hearing of the demurrer.

LORD JUSTICE GREER and LORD JUSTICE SLESSER concurred, and the appeals were dismissed.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Russell and Arnholz; the Treasury Solicitor.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

FUNDS OF THE SALVATION ARMY: DATE OF THE ACTION

HIGGINS v. SNEATH

The action by General Higgins, the present head of the Salvation Army, against the executors of the late General Booth and against the Attorney-General as to the method of dealing with the funds of the Salvation Army was mentioned to Mr. Justice Farwell.

Mr. WILFRID HUNT, for the executors of General Booth, applied for a day to be fixed for the hearing of the action. He said that the action had unexpectedly come into the list and would in the ordinary course be heard to-morrow. The Solicitor-General, who would appear for the Attorney-General, was much engaged at present and the only days that would suit him would be Tuesday and Wednesday, January 21 and 22.

MR. JUSTICE FARWELL said that he had an action fixed for January 20 which would probably last two or three days, so that he could not comply with the request.

Mr. J. H. STAMP, for General Higgins, said that it would be a serious inconvenience to the Salvation Army if the case were not promptly dealt with.

Mr. STAFFORD CROSSMAN said that the Attorney-General was represented by the Solicitor-General because, for personal reasons, the former could not appear in the case.

MR. JUSTICE FARWELL.—I will say that the case will not be taken this week and I give leave to apply to Mr. Justice Clauson to see if he can help.

Mr. HUNT subsequently applied to Mr. Justice Clauson to take the case next week, observing that it was extremely important in the interest of the Salvation Army that it should be heard promptly.

MR. JUSTICE CLAUSON said that he would hear the case on Tuesday next, subject to anything part-heard.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Waterhouse and Co.; Messrs. Ranger, Burton and Frost; the Treasury Solicitor.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

DECREE NISI AGAINST A BRIGADIER-GENERAL

RIDGEWAY, M. G. B., v. RIDGEWAY, D. C.

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

In this undefended petition Mrs. Margaret Gladys Buchanan Ridgeway, of St. Swithin's-road, Bournemouth, prayed for the dissolution of her marriage with Brigadier-General David Graeme Ridgeway on the ground of his adultery at the Metropole Hotel, Agra, India, with a woman unknown.

The marriage took place on September 12, 1916, at the Bombay Register Office. There are two children, daughters, aged nine and seven years.

Mr. Willis, K.C., and Mr. Talbot-Ponsonby appeared for the petitioner.

His LORDSHIP granted the petitioner a decree *nisi* with costs and custody of the children.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Cooper, Bake, Fettes, and Co.

CINEMA MANAGER FINED

ROBERT DODD, manager of the West Cornforth Cinema, was summoned at Durham yesterday for offences under the Cinematograph Regulations, and the Cornforth Social Club and Institute Union was jointly summoned. Superintendent Foster said that the case was one of considerable neglect. On January 4, at a children's *matinée*, he found that another machine had been installed in the operation box and apertures had been cut in a fireproof door leading to the auditorium. The shutters were not fixed in position. In addition, the main exit door was overhung with heavy curtains. The safety device on another door was not in working order and there was a naked light in the re-winding room. The hall had since been closed on his instructions. The BENCH fined Dodd and the secretary each £3 3s. and ordered them to pay costs. The magistrates approved of the plans of the proposed alterations.

RNLI

THE LIFE-BOAT RECORD of 15 weeks.

In the 105 days since the beginning of October there have been 63 days of gales.

During those gales

157 Life-boats have been launched;

181 Lives have been rescued;

16 Vessels have been saved from destruction;

1,500 Life-boatmen have risked their lives to save others.

Although you cannot take part in the actual work of rescue,

YOU CAN HELP

by becoming a subscriber to the Life-boat Service.

DO NOT WAIT FOR THE NEXT GALES But SEND YOUR HELP TO-DAY!

THE EARL OF HARROWBY, *Honorary Treasurer.* GEORGE F. SHEE, ESQ., M.A., *Secretary.*

Royal National Life-Boat Institution, Life-Boat House, 22, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2.

COURT OF APPEAL

LEASE OF LAND: CLAIM FOR POSSESSION

LADIES' HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, LIMITED, v. PARKER

(*Before the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER)

The COURT dismissed this appeal by the defendants from a decision of Mr. Justice Maugham (reported in *The Times* of November 20, 1929, and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 43) in favour of the plaintiff company which claimed against Mr. Henry Alfred Parker and his wife, Mrs. Helen Parker, of Bradmore-lane, King-street, Hammersmith, a declaration that the company was entitled to possession of a strip of land at the rear of shop premises known as 18, King-street, Hammersmith.

The land demised was part of a strip at the back of Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22, King-street, and was comprised in a lease dated December 22, 1835, for a term expiring on September 29, 1923, and had been let by an agreement dated October 10, 1914, at a rent to be paid weekly, to Mr. Parker for three years by a Mr. Jenkins, an underlessee, whose term expired on May 9, 1923. Mr. Parker remained in possession after his tenancy had expired, paying the rent, first to Mr. Jenkins, and later to the Midland Bank, who had meantime become the owners of the leasehold reversion expectant on Mr. Parker's tenancy, which expired in 1923. In the same year the bank acquired a leasehold interest in Nos. 20 and 22, King-street, and in 1925 purchased the freehold of those premises. They continued until 1928 to receive the rent of the land in the occupation of the defendants, including that at the rear of No. 18, King-street. During 1928 the bank sold the land at the rear of Nos. 20 and 22 to the defendants, and from that time no rent was paid in respect of No. 18 to the bank or otherwise.

The plaintiff company had on October 16, 1920, acquired, from the owner of the reversion to the lease of 1838, and subject to that lease, a lease of 18, King-street, and the land at the rear for 50 years from September 29, 1920. About September, 1925, the defendants claimed that rent had been paid to the bank as agents for the owners of the land behind 18, King-street, and that the company was estopped from asserting that the rent was not paid to the bank as its agent.

Mr. Justice Maugham held that there was no consensus between the plaintiff company and the defendants by which they became tenants of the plaintiff company on a yearly tenancy. The effect of their holding over was to create a weekly tenancy only, seeing that the rent payable was a weekly and not a yearly rent. The result was that the plaintiff company succeeded and was entitled to possession of the land at the back of 18, King-street. The defendants appealed.

Mr. Lawrence Tooth and Mr. R. P. Fraser Roberts appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Gavin Simonds, K.C., and Mr. Evershed for the respondent company.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS, in giving judgment, said that it was clear law that if a landlord after the expiration of a lease accepted rent from the tenants who continued in possession, a renovation of the contract of tenancy would be presumed. That was stated by Lord Mansfield in Right v. Darley ([1785] 1 Term. R., 159, 163). It was here said that the defendants had paid rent in respect of the part of the premises at the rear of 18, King-street just as much as in respect of the part at the rear of Nos. 16, 20, and 22, and that, as the plaintiffs, who were entitled to No. 18, took no steps to dislodge the defendants but allowed the inclusive payment to the bank to go on, they must be taken to have agreed to a renewal of the tenancy as regarded the land behind No. 18. On that question Doe v. Somerville ([1826] 6 B. and C., 126) and O'Keeffe v. Walsh ([1880] 8 L.R. Ir., 184) were relied on. But those cases did not say that, whenever a tenant continued in possession and the landlord did nothing, there must be a renewal of the contract of tenancy. It was a question of fact in each case whether a renewal should be inferred.

His Lordship then proceeded to consider the facts and correspondence, which were complex and voluminous, and came to the conclusion that there was no sufficient evidence on which a jury could find the consensus of both parties to a renovation. The payment of rent to the bank did not seem to him (his Lordship) to be sufficient to justify a conclusion that the plaintiffs recognized the defendants as tenants.

The question whether the tenancy was a weekly or yearly tenancy did not, therefore, arise, because it could not be said that there was any renovation creating the relation of landlord and tenant between the plaintiffs and the defendants at all. The appeal must, therefore, be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE and LORD JUSTICE ROMER also gave judgment dismissing the appeal on that ground.

Solicitors.—Messrs. L. O. Glenister and Son; Messrs. Blundell, Baker and Co.

MEDICAL OFFICER LIBELLED

WOMAN FINED FOR OFFENSIVE POSTCARD

Before the RECORDER (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, LENA O'FLYNN, on bail, was fined £10 for publishing a defamatory libel of and concerning Dr. James Bonnell Howell, medical officer of health for Hammersmith. She was also ordered to pay a sum not exceeding £25 towards the cost of the prosecution.

The defendant, who pleaded "Guilty," was represented by Mr. J. W. Morris.

Mr. H. D. ROOME, prosecuting, said that the defendant was a property owner in Hammersmith, and from time to time Dr. Howell had to serve notices on her about the condition of some of her houses. In November she was fined 40s. by the Kensington Justices for defective paving. In a postcard she referred to the Justices as "Six old dairymen," and alleged that Dr. Howell bribed them to convict her. She had written a series of offensive and abusive postcards to Dr. Howell, to the sanitary inspectors, to the Town Clerk of Hammersmith, and to the Clerk of the Kensington Justices.

Mr. Morris said that the defendant desired to say there was not the slightest ground for what she had written, and she wished to tender a complete apology, and to offer an undertaking not to repeat her conduct. She seemed to have the idea that some of the notices served on her were oppressive.

The RECORDER said that if defendant thought legislation bore hardly on property owners she was entitled to criticize it, and also in moderate and temperate language those whose duty it was to carry out the provisions of Acts of Parliament. But the defendant and people like her had to learn that they were not entitled to couch their criticism in terms of offensive and vulgar abuse. He warned the defendant that if she repeated her conduct she would go to prison without any option at all.

LORD HEWART ON GRAND JURIES

Opening the Wiltshire Assizes at Devizes yesterday, the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE (Lord Hewart) said there were only about a dozen cases for trial, and these were of such a kind as to give no trouble to the Grand Jury. He hoped the Grand Jury would not be tempted by that fact to share the impression, which he sometimes observed, that the Grand Jury had become an unnecessary institution. He was not of that opinion, and he hoped that they were not. The Grand Jury was an ancient institution, intended largely to stand between the individual and those who wielded the power of the State. He could not imagine that an institution of that kind became any less necessary as the history of this country developed. No one knew when or where the occasion might arise when it might be of great importance that there should be a Grand Jury to stand between an accused person and his accusers.

BURGLARY AT YATTENDON HOUSE

Yattendon House, Berkshire, the seat of Sir Spencer Maryon-Wilson, was broken into on Tuesday night while the family were at dinner, and jewelry to the value of about £20,000 was stolen.

It is thought that the thieves were motor bandits, who have carried out a number of robberies in Berkshire recently. They appear to have driven up to Yattendon House and to have entered it through a bedroom window by means of a ladder. They ransacked many rooms in the upper storey.

When told of the burglary the police spread a cordon over a wide area. Throughout the night constables patrolled the country lanes in search of a large saloon car which had been seen in the neighbourhood, but found no trace of it.

In an ejectment case at Bristol Police Court it was stated that in one bedroom a husband, wife, and eight children were sleeping, and in another case it was said that there were 12 people in two small rooms. The secretary of the Bristol Housing Committee undertook to provide the families with new homes within a month.

A RECORDS COMPANY'S LIQUIDATION

REASONS FOR FAILURE

Under the compulsory liquidation of British Brunswick, Limited, of Cavendish-square, W., the statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders were held yesterday at Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, W.C., before Mr. E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver. A statement of affairs was submitted showing total liabilities £172,906 (unsecured £125,769); assets valued at £31,006; and a deficiency as regarded contributories of £344,700, the issued capital being £218,931, made up of 1,000,000 Ordinary shares of 1s. each and 168,931 Preference shares of £1 each.

The CHAIRMAN reported that Mr. E. S. Howard, C.A., was appointed Receiver on September 11, 1929, for the holders of Debenture bonds for £78,794. That official had carried on the business and had realized practically all the assets, and it was understood from him that there was no prospect of any surplus being available for distribution among the unsecured creditors and shareholders.

The company was incorporated as a private company on September 26, 1926, and was converted into a public company exactly a year later. It was formed to carry on business as dealers, importers, manufacturers, agents, and licensees of gramophone records, musical instruments, and wireless accessories of every kind. Agreements were entered into with Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, of Delaware, U.S.A., and with certain German companies with a view to securing the benefit of records manufactured by those companies and of other classical records, and also of the Mid-European market with a view to becoming the premier gramophone record company.

The failure of the company was attributed by the directors to its having begun business on an ambitious scale with insufficient capital, to continued pressure by claimants and creditors, and to the excessively onerous royalty contracts. The company at all times had been harassed in its relations with the American company, whose high rates of royalties rendered it difficult to make profits except by colossal production. The secretary further attributed the collapse to the investment of the company's funds in subsidiary and other companies, thereby diverting money which could more usefully have been employed in increasing the company's output and paying for advertising; also to the dispatch to factors of large quantities of unordered goods for which they refused to accept responsibility and which resulted in substantial losses.

Mr. Alfred Baker (Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker) said that he represented certain of the directors, and he could assure the meeting that Mr. George Roberts, the promoter of the company, was the holder of £20,000 Preference shares, and that he had not parted with a single share.

Mr. Roberts subsequently addressed the shareholders and explained in detail his reason for promoting the company and the steps which he had taken to make it a success. He concluded by asserting that he had lost £45,000 of his own money in the company, and that all he had to show for his investment was a silver lighter given him by Count de Bosdari, and which the meeting was welcome to take. (Laughter.)

The OFFICIAL RECEIVER was left in charge of the liquidation.

PETROL DRUM EXPLOSION

INQUEST ON THREE CHILDREN

The inquest was resumed at Islington yesterday on the bodies of three children who were burnt by the explosion of a petrol drum in a coal depôt at Finsbury Park. The victims were JOHN FREDERICK SMART, seven, WILLIAM PAXTON, nine, and MARK TELFORD, 10. Six other children were injured. A number of boys were playing with the petrol drum when the explosion occurred. At the last hearing James Davies, one of the injured boys, said that his brother William found a box of matches, screwed the bung out of the barrel, then set alight to some paper and put it in the hole, when it went "bang."

Charles Thomas Hill, a police-constable of the London and North Eastern Railway, said yesterday that the goods yard where the explosion occurred was on his beat. He patrolled the yard on the day of the accident, but at that time there were no children there. He patrolled the yard because of the children who came in. He had turned children out, but had not had a chance of warning them because they ran away.

Police-sergeant Wood said that two other police officers besides Hill patrolled the yard, and he himself visited it every day at intervals of one and a half to two hours.

Alfred Middleton, depôt manager of the Anglo-Dutch Petroleum Company, said that the drums stacked in the goods yard were empty petroleum and lubricating oil drums. The drum which exploded belonged to his company and had apparently contained petroleum. The barrels in that particular place were awaiting repair, probably for leaks. He thought there was an amount of gas in a petrol drum although it was empty of petrol.

Dr. H. E. Watts, a Home Office Inspector of Explosives, who examined a number of the barrels, said that in three cases he had removed the screw caps easily, and in one case had experienced considerable difficulty. He had noticed a smell which in his opinion was the odour of petroleum spirit. He had turned up three of the barrels to see if he could drain any liquid out, and in one case found about a fluid ounce.

Inspector Cassidy, of the Metropolitan Police, said that the nearest place to the scene of the explosion where children could play was Finsbury Park, a quarter of a mile away. The district was very thickly populated. There were several schools in the vicinity, but the playground space was limited.

The inquest was adjourned until January 28.

BLACKMAIL CHARGE AT MAIDSTONE

"MR. X" TO GIVE EVIDENCE

At Maidstone Police Court on Tuesday EDWARD ALFRED PHILPOTT, 63, of The Wall, Sittingbourne, was charged with being concerned with Frank Smith, 27, of Plumtrees, Headcorn, who is in custody, in attempting to extort about £300 from a certain person by means of threats. Smith was before the magistrates last Saturday, when it was stated that he was arrested on Friday at a house in Maidstone, where an elderly man was found suffering from coal gas poisoning. The latter was referred to in court as "Mr. X," and a request was made that his name should be withheld.

Philpott was arrested at his home at Sittingbourne last Saturday night by Detective-Sergeant Eyles, of the Maidstone Borough Police, who stated that at the Sittingbourne police station he cautioned Philpott and told him that Smith had made a statement which implicated him. He took Philpott to Maidstone, where he was cautioned and charged. He made no reply. On this evidence Philpott was remanded until Saturday. "Mr. X," who was removed to West Kent Hospital, Maidstone, has now been discharged and will give evidence on Saturday.

GLASGOW MURDER APPEAL

The High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, sitting yesterday as a Court of Criminal Appeal under the Criminal Appeal (Scotland) Act, 1926, continued the hearing of the appeal of ROBERT SWIFT WILLOX, 20, sentenced to death for the murder of his father in their house in Glasgow. Counsel contended that the evidence was insufficient to prove Willox's guilt, Lord Morison asked if counsel contested the theory that robbery was the motive. If he were able to displace that theory he would go very far towards making an end of the verdict. Counsel said that it was not laid upon him to displace the Crown theory, but to satisfy the Court as to the insufficiency of the evidence against Willox. The Lord Justice-General said that there was no sign of Willox having been pressed for money. The Lord Advocate stated that he did not assent to that. The Court adjourned until to-day, when the Lord Advocate will put the Crown case.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT

Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, has appointed Mr. J. Barwick Thompson, Barrister-at-Law, Senior Assistant Official Receiver in the Companies (Winding-up) Department of the Board of Trade, to be second Assistant Legal Adviser in the Dominions and Colonial Offices.

At the Wiltshire Assizes yesterday the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Alfred Ernest Dean, borough treasurer of Swindon, on an indictment for attempting to pervert and obstruct the due course of law and justice in relation to certain proceedings then contemplated against his son before a Court of summary jurisdiction.

LAW NOTICES, JAN. 16

Court of Appeal

COURT I. (The MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division.—(Final List).—Nixon v. Attorney-General (8).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Interlocutory List).—United Diamond Fields of British Guiana, Ltd. v. Joel (pt. hd.) (9); Same v. Same (pt. hd.) (10).—(Final List).—The King v. General Medical Council (ex parte Kynaston) (1); Doherty v. Merrett (3); Consett Iron Co., Ltd. v. The Assessment Committee for the No. 5 or North Western Assessment Area for the County of Durham (4).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Zimmerman v. Hackney Furnishing Co. (1928), Ltd. (9).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Retained Action.—Witness List. Part II.—Godfrey v. Godfrey (pt. hd.).—Witness List. Part I.—Ellis v. Nokes (3).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Retained Matters.—Witness List. Part II.—Re Letters Patent. Nos. 193,834, 193,866, and 199,771, and re the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919 (I.G. Farbenindustrie Aktiengesellschaft) (pt. hd.) (5); re Letters Patent. Nos. 193,834, 193,866, and 199,771, and re the Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919 (Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) (pt. hd.) (9).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Turner (Ramsey v. Halstead) (pt. hd.) (2); re Hobbs (Hobbs v. Hobbs) (3); re Brown (Asbet v. Brown) (6); re Selby (Ashworth v. Selby) (7); re Chesham (Chesham's Trustee v. Chesham) (8).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Digby v. Kelly (pt. hd.) (11).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—In Court (as Chambers).—Manchester District Registry. —Re Second Philanthropic Burial Soc., and re the Assurance Companies Act, 1909.—Re Industrial Assurance Act, 1923. In Court.—Manchester and Liverpool District Registries.—Motions.—Retained Action.—Hamblin v. Tyranion (pt. hd.).—Proceeding Summons.—Re Powell (Powell v. Powell).—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Delafore (Public Trustee v. Ainsworth) (2); re North (Holmes v. Smith) (3).

King's Bench Division

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Jurys.—Soman v. International Cinematograph Corpn., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (270); Holts Motors, Ltd. v. South East Lancashire Insce. Co. (284).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—E. Van Weyenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd. (290).—E. Van Weyenbergh v. Same (291).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Marshall v. Hardman (pt. hd.) (290). Order xiv., Rule 8A.—Hellings v. Co-operative Tote Assoc., Ltd. (759); Browne v. E. E. Jones (943); Tombilin v. Bergels (960).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30:—Order xiv., Rule 8A.—Jones v. Ellis and ors. (786); Punch and Ticket Co., Ltd. v. Howard Synd. Ltd. (903); Same v. Same (904); Gold Exploration, Ltd. (928).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Gales v. Beach and anr. (pt. hd.) (262); Hall v. Galmoye (288); Gilbert v. Margolin and anr. (296).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Edwards v. Johnson (305); Saper v. Great Western (Lon.) Garden Village Soc., Ltd. (308); K. T. B. Manufacturing Co., Ltd. v. Duophone and Unbreakable Record Co.

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summonses.—Not Attended by Counsel.—Moissaes and General Transport Co. v. Manchester Ship Canal Co.; J. Rodiano and ors. v. Bell Line Shipping Co., Ltd.; National Bank, Ltd. v. Crighton Bros., Ltd.; Same v. Solomon and Co.; Same v. S. J. Novell and Co.; Same v. Quilter and Co.; Same v. H. O. Syrett; Same v. J. Rosnagel and Co.; Bowring and Co., Ltd. v. The Amsterdam-London Insce.; Turnbull Scott Shipping Co. v. Volkart Bros.; Asiatic Petroleum Co. v. Hadley Shipping Co., Ltd. Not before 10.45:—Non-Juries.—Barclays Bank, Ltd. v. Hale and anr. (101); Industrial Bank of China, Ltd. v. Savile and wife (312).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Thompson and ors. v. Morley (pt. hd.) (267); Bromfield v. Aveling and Porter, Ltd. (280); Reece v. Saunders (292).

COURT V. (DIVISIONAL COURT) (TALBOT and CHARLES, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions. Civil Paper.—Robertson v. Harman (pt. hd.) (3); Robertson v. Harman (pt. hd.) (2); Brentnall and Cleland v. Hessey and anr. (4).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court V. must attend in King's Bench Court IV. at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT and BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Divisional Court.—Ince-Spriggs, G. v. Spivack, H. B. (pt. hd.); Ward, G. v. Ward, N.; Brown, E. v. Brown, H. (The PRESIDENT).—Not before 12:—Undefended Divorce Causes:—Lunn v. Lunn and Popwicht (38); Spowart, H. v. Spowart, W. C. (81); (82); Startup, P. I. v. Startup, C. I. (85); Fass, A. M. v. Fass, V. V. (92); Kenyon v. Kenyon and Boyce (93); Clarke, F. v. Clarke, W. (98); Skinner v. Skinner and Dancy (100); Razinsky, A. v. Razinsky, S. M. (102); Woodrow, G. M. v. Woodrow, E. D. (104); Bahr, M. J. v. Bahr, C. A. (109); Symons, E. M. v. Symons, I. W. (6 (112); Warden, M. K. v. Warden, W. R. (113); Politzer, R. M. v. Politzer, W. S. (114); Weston, B. R. v. Weston, W. H. (118); Mapp, P. T. v. Mapp, M. (119); Goodwin, I. E. G. v. Goodwin, T. H. (120); Holman, F. G. v. Holman, F. G. L. (124); Fraser v. Fraser and Hitzinger (126); Seed, E. B. v. Seed, T. H. (131); Richardson, D. v. Richardson, M. H. (136); Clarke, F. M. v. Clarke, A. E. (137); Brain, C. v. Brain and Hall (138).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Turner, D. v. Turner, E. (94); Stoddart, C. A. v. Stoddart, D. (96); Horler, L. v. Horler, J. H. R. (99); Webb, K. M. v. Webb, A. (101); Banks v. Banks and Warner (103); Anderson, M. E. v. Anderson, E. E. (105); Jennings, G. F. L. v. Jennings, E. E. (106); Hughes, H. v. Hughes, H. (107); Malton v. Malton and Rollett (108); Spencer, E. M. v. Spencer, J. C. (111); Beresford, A. M. v. Beresford, C. F. V. (115); Sturgeon v. Sturgeon and Harris (121); Akers v. Akers and Barber (122); Smith, M. K. v. Smith, W. (122); Grant, G. v. Grant, T. A. (127); Bass v. Bass and Pearce (128); Wyeth v. Wyeth and Haywood (129); Trendle, F. v. Trendle, E. A. Hawkins (130); Barton, E. M. v. Barton, F. W. (133); Thornber, E. M. v. Thornber, E. H. (135); Simpson, A. C. v. Simpson, S. (158); Bernholz orse. Bernholt v. Bernholz orse. Bernholt and Gold (139); Jennings, G. F. L. v. Jennings, J. R. (140); Mills, G. E. v. Mills, F. E. (142); Cocker v. Cocker and Criddle (144).

COURT III. (EASTHOPE, J.).—Not before 12:—Undefended Divorce Causes.—Knocker, E. v. Knocker, J. A. (pt. hd.); Kastell, S. G. v. Kastell, R. H. (83); Hann, E. v. Hann, C. (84); Callen v. Callen (85); Tallent and Crayford (86); Dews v. Dews and Clark (87); Newman, H. O. v. Newman, C. (88); Naumann, D. M. v. Naumann, M. (89); Dawson, C. R. v. Dawson, C. M. (90); Duncan v. Duncan and Head (91); Broadhurst v. Broadhurst and Hall (92); Minchin, W. F. v. Minchin, H. F. (97); Brotherton, F. C. G. F. v. Brotherton, M. C. (116); Ferguson, M. v. Ferguson, T. G. (117); Scobie, M. F. v. Scobie, N. C. (125); Pierce, J. K. v. Pierce, H. P. (134); Whitney, G. D. v. Whitney, N. J. (146).

Official Referees

COURT I.—R. C. J., No. 756 (SIR FRANCIS NEWBOLT, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Deller v. Sherring. At 11:—Turner v. Cundall.

COURT II.—R. C. J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—William Cubbon and Sons, Ltd. v. Clements.

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 693 (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Cameo Record, &c., Co. v. Dominion, &c., Ltd. At 10.45:—Potter and Co. v. Mayor, &c., of Hull (pt. hd.); Same v. Same (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In COURT I. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Stanley, A. J. (orse. Sassoky, A. J., orse. M. Erdman and Son); Stanley, A. J.

In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Paget, Lord Victor; Add. Petition (1,095 of 1929); Petitions (1,104 and 1,112 of 1929); Add. Petition (463 of 1927); Petitions (1,098, 966, 1,094, 1,106, 1,110, 1,115, and 1,114 of 1929). At 11.30:—Add. Petitions (940 and 1,023 of 1929); Petition (1,135 of 1929); Add. Petitions (1,121 and 1,122 of 1929); Petitions (1,072, and 1,095 of 1929); Petition (disputed) (1,121 of 1929); Petition (1,155 of 1929). At 12:—Wintle, D. J.; Appln. to rescind Receiving Order (633 of 1929); Add. Petition (633 of 1929). At

Sporting News

RACING

LINGFIELD PARK MEETING

REBEL GIRL WINS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Lingfield Park January Meeting was begun yesterday in fine, mild weather and in the presence of a good attendance of visitors. The course, as usual, was in excellent order, and the going, although holding, was not really heavy.

Norman Baron, who had been made into an odds-on favourite for the race won by Marauder at Hurst Park last Friday, was again made favourite yesterday in the Newleaf Selling Hurdle. He was always well placed behind Fairy Olive and Littlewanted, and, with Benedictus, challenged Fairy Olive between the last two hurdles. Beau Sabreur, who had also moved up, made a mistake at the last hurdles which destroyed his chance of success, and Norman Baron drew away on the Flat to win easily by eight lengths from Fairy Olive, with Benedictus four lengths away third. Butchers, who trains Norman Baron, completed a double in the Newchapel Selling Steeplechase with Sunbronze, who also started favourite. Kisser made the early running from Le Sultan and Maori Chief, but Sunbronze took the lead coming down the hill followed by Largie. Two fences from the winning post Kisser joined Sunbronze and jumped the last fence just in front. He would not struggle when challenged by Sunbronze in the run-in, however, and was beaten by four lengths, with Largie a moderate third. After the race Sunbronze was bought in for 290 guineas.

There was an open market on the race for the Stayers' Hurdle, run over two miles and three-quarters. Spectroscope starting just a better favourite than Garryheaken, with Sobrino also well backed. As he had done when he won at Sandown Park Garryheaken settled down in front and, making all the running, won by four lengths from Fair Weather Jack, who beat Sobrino by three lengths for second place. Spectroscope was never prominent, and eventually finished nearer last than first. Big Black Boy, on the other hand, ran well, and was only just beaten out of third place. Garryheaken, who is by By George out of Lady Dora, is clearly a very useful staying hurdler. The Burstow Steeplechase (Class II.) was won by Rebel Girl, a full sister to Easter Hero. Knight Breaker fell at the fence opposite the Stands, and Coringo went on in front of Chiron, Volee, and Harewood, with Rebel Girl last. Coringo and Harewood were in the lead together going up the hill, at the top of which Rebel Girl was shot to the front. Coringo fell two fences from the finish, and Chiron came down at the last, leaving Rebel Girl to go on and win at her ease by six lengths from Court Scandal II., with Harewood some distance behind third. By the fall of Coringo Wing-Commander Read received injuries to his left shoulder, and was badly shaken. Shaun Or was pulled up, and was seen to be lame when led back.

In spite of receiving 7lb. for a two lengths beating at Hurst Park last Friday, Laminaria was not so well backed for the Blindley Heath Hurdle as was Ivory, who started favourite at 7 to 4, with Laminaria at 5 to 2. Laminaria made the running from Bachelor's Son and Soldan until coming down the hill, when Ivory moved up into second place. Ivory was under pressure between the last two hurdles and, swerving away from the whip approaching the last hurdles, jumped badly and nearly came down. This left Laminaria with an easy task and he went on to win by eight lengths from Ivory, with Xenophobe six lengths away third. In my opinion Ivory would not have won in any case, as Thrale had not moved on Laminaria up to the time that Ivory blundered at the last hurdles, and his mount was going much the more easily of the two.

A pleasant and thoroughly enjoyable afternoon's racing was concluded with the Howard Steeplechase, for which Blue Vinny was made favourite. Tory Hill made the early running, but at half-way Render was in front. Blue Vinny moved up coming down the hill and joined Render between the last two fences. Render fell at the final jump when just in front, and Blue Vinny, on whom Captain Weber rode a very nicely judged race, drew away to win by six lengths from Zahrat, with Black Sheep third.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

LINGFIELD AMATEURS' STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—Keep Cool won at Hurst Park last week, but over this distance should not at the weights beat Endwell, who on this occasion will be ridden by Captain Weber. Letham has a chance, as has Newtown Wonder. ENDWELL seems to me to be the best selection.

SUSSEX SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Altitude has been backed this season to win several races similar to this, but has always failed. He is fairly handicapped, and if he did his best might win, but he is too uncertain to be made a selection, and I shall leave him to choose. JOHN HAIG, who will be ridden by Speck and who has a chance on his last form at Gatwick.

BURSTOW STEEPLECHASE (CLASS ONE) (3m.).—Gregalach apparently is not to be started, while Transit has a habit of running out. Lordi has a penalty for his win at Hurst Park, but even then seems to me to have a good chance. Glangesia puts Beggar's End in here with a fair chance, while it is probable that the best has not yet been seen of Maroon Gun this season. Kingsford has won his last two races, but the form does not amount to much. LORDI seems to me the best selection.

EDEN VALE HURDLE (2m.).—In spite of his penalty, Polish Patriot has a fair chance on his running last week at Hurst Park, but neither he nor anything else in the race may beat Lacock, who ran very well last week when second in the race won at Hurst Park by The Brown Talisman. Invermark and Swift Rowland are others who may run well, but my selection is LACOCK.

WEALD STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Coolcommon, if he stands up, has a good chance of success, but on their running at Kempton Park in November I doubt whether he will beat Brackbawn, who has some quite useful form to his credit. For the winner, however, I shall take the consistent and very useful HOLIDAY HALL, who reads on winning steeplechases of this nature.

TANDRIDGE COURT HURDLE (2m.).—The winner here on known form should be Stranathro or Adage. Taking a line through Winter Royal, who ran against Stranathro at Manchester, and against Adage at Hurst Park, ADAGE should, at to-day's weights, beat Stranathro and win.

At the annual meeting of the Nottingham and Colwick Park Racecourse Company at Nottingham yesterday, it was stated that work on the totalisator had been begun. There will be three buildings, and one large double-faced indicator.

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT.—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.0.—Norman Baron, Win 7s. 6d., Place 2s. 9d.; Fairy Olive, Place 6s.; Benedictus, Place 4s. 6d.
1.30.—Sunbronze, Win 11s. 6d., Place 3s. 9d.; Kisser, Place 3s. 3d.; Largie, Place 5s. 6d.
2.0.—Garryheaken, Win 6s. 6d., Place 3s. 6d.; Fair Weather Jack, Place 2s.; Sobrino, Place 5s. 6d.
2.30.—Rebel Girl, Win 9s., Place 4s. 3d.; Court Scandal II., Place 5s. 6d.; Harewood, Place 5s.
3.0.—Laminaria, Win 4s., Place 2s. 3d.; Ivory, Place 3s. 9d.; Xenophobe, Place 6s.
3.30.—Blue Vinny, Win 10s., Place 5s. 3d.; Zahrat, Place 7s. 3d.; Black Sheep, Place 14s.
African Double.—3.0, Garryheaken, and 3.0, Laminaria—29 0s. 6d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

LINGFIELD PARK AND WINDSOR HANDICAPS.—Footer.
ST. LEONARDS HANDICAP HURDLE (WINDSOR).—Duke of Florence.
ROYAL HANDICAP HURDLE (WINDSOR).—Tin o' Mint.
JANUARY HANDICAP HURDLE (LEICESTER).—Cardinal's Ring.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Ptarmigan II., Another Lapse.

LINGFIELD PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.0.—The LINGFIELD AMATEURS' SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 120 sovs. Two miles and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGOLDEN STREET (Captain R. E. Sassoon). J. Nightingall	a	12	1
ÆSOP (Mr. M. G. Roddick). Thrale	a	12	4
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands). G. Langlands	a	12	4
BLAKESLEY (Mrs. S. A. Jones). Stanley	a	12	1
KEEP COOL (7lb. ex.) (Captain R. E. Sassoon). J. Nightingall	a	12	1
aGOLD LABEL (Mrs. Masters). Bletsoe	a	11	13
ROMAN HAZELE (Mr. J. Allen). J. Hall	a	11	12
RARE SORT (Captain R. Vivian). Vivian	a	11	12
aFLEET PRINCE (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw). Stubbs	a	11	13
aENDWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson). Hedges	a	11	9
aPRINCE REGENT (Mr. G. W. Pennington). Cockton	a	11	9
SNAPPER (Mr. A. Law). A. Law	a	11	7
HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves). Pendarves	a	11	4
aRITA FALL (Mr. G. Pease). Pease	a	11	4
MANAMBAR (Mr. E. B. Skey). Pendarves	a	11	3
MAGIC BARD (7lb. ex.) (Mr. H. Deterding). R. Payne	a	11	0
LOCHNAREE (Mrs. Vlasto). J. Chapman	a	11	0
WHITE CARGO (Mr. J. Pendarves). Pendarves	a	11	0
LETHAM (Colonel A. C. Little). Little	a	10	13
THE ADMIRAL (Mr. G. Vallance). C. Chapman	a	10	11
CORNELIAN (Captain W. K. McMullen). McMullen	a	10	11
FACTOLUS (Mr. J. Pendarves). Pendarves	a	10	8
KING FIDDLE (Mrs. Boswall-Preston). Boswall Preston	6	10	7
SMILIN' THROUGH (Mr. G. S. Langlands). G. Langlands	a	10	7
HENNIKOUWEN (Mrs. J. Bellingham). Woodland	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

NEWTOWN WONDER, Owner; KEEP COOL, Owner; GOLD LABEL, —; RARE SORT, Owner; FLEET PRINCE, Mr. Thackray; ENDWELL, Captain H. Weber; MAGIC BARD, Mr. West; LOCHNAREE, —; WHITE CARGO, Owner; LETHAM, Owner; RITA FALL, —; GOLDEN STREET, —; PRINCE REGENT, —; MANAMBER, —.

1.30.—The SUSSEX SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 120 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
CATHALAN (Mr. T. Mott). Thrale	a	12	10
GOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo). C. Young	6	12	4
CROWNDALE (Lord Glanely). S. Bennet	5	11	11
RED CONRAD (Mr. J. P. Johnson). Pendarves	a	11	7
TREASURER (Mr. A. D. Halford). Law	a	11	7
ALTITUDE (Mr. H. Escott). C. Young	a	11	7
PIGGOT LODGE (Mrs. E. Brock). Pendarves	a	11	6
ISLAND (Mrs. N. Brownlee). Butchers	5	11	6
ETOILE D'ARGENT (Mrs. S. Wootton). F. Wootton	6	11	5
TURNIP (Mr. J. M. Gosden). Gosden	a	11	5
WISE PRINCE (Mrs. B. Wilson). Pulford	a	11	4
aMONK'S DREAM (Miss Williams-Bulkeley). Gore	6	11	4
DUC DE GUISE (Mrs. L. Pinto). S. Bennet	5	11	3
PATSY (Mr. J. Sale). Killalee	a	11	0
BEN TROVATO (Miss V. Ellis). Gore	5	10	11
HORACE (Mr. J. Pendarves). Pendarves	a	10	11
SOUTHERN SPRAY (Mr. G. C. Poole). Poole	a	10	11
VENETIAN STAR (Mr. F. Pollitzer). C. Langlands	a	10	11
MAY MCGLADE (Mr. R. Middlemas). J. Reardon	a	10	10
PENTIUM (Mr. W. Scott). Killalee	a	10	10
POL ROGER (Mr. J. Read). Coombes	5	10	10
JOHN HAIG (Mrs. L. Rihll). Hackett	5	10	9
PUFFMAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson). A. Law	a	10	9
aCOOLE (Mr. J. Scott). J. Scott	5	10	6
BOSY BINTO (Major C. H. Stevens). Stevens	a	10	5
aNORTH COAST (Mr. A. Edwards). A. Law	a	10	4
aLADY BUCKLEY (Major J. Evans). Hedges	6	10	3
OUR BILL (Mr. W. Hutchinson). Hedges	a	10	2
ABSINOE (Mr. A. G. Whiteman). Harr	5	10	0
SILVER SPRAY (Mr. J. A. Newman). Geering	a	10	0
aOUR EMPIRE (Captain D. P. Simson). C. Chapman	4	10	0
SLINDON (Mr. A. Law). A. Law	a	10	0
FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson). A. Law	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CROWNDALE or DUC DE GUISE, T. James; RED CONRAD, Owner; TREASURER, S. Ingham; ALTITUDE, Escott; ETOILE D'ARGENT, T. Chapman; TURNIP, E. McCarthy; JOHN HAIG, W. Speck; PUFFMAN, G. Turner; NORTH COAST, F. Gurney; LADY BUCKLEY, J. Harney; ABSINOE, —; BUTCHERS; SILVER SPRING, G. Wilson; OUR EMPIRE, C. Mallon; SLINDON, G. Brown; COOLE, —.

2.0.—The BURSTOW DOUBLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (Class II.) of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
GREGALACH (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell). T. E. Leader	a	12	7
GLANGESIA (Mr. A. W. Jones). C. Chapman	a	12	7
STRANSIT (Captain R. E. Sassoon). Martin	a	12	0
TRUMP CARD (Lord Stalbridge). O. Anthony	a	11	9
KEPI AMARANTE (Lord Queenborough). G. Bennett	a	11	7
INSTOCK (Mr. K. Goode). Poole	a	11	3
ALICE (Lady H. McCalmont). C. Gore	a	11	2
FIRECRACKER (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey). Rayson	a	11	0
TOTCUP (Colonel H. A. Wernher). I. Anthony	a	10	13
KINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt). Poole	a	10	13
GLANGESIA (Mr. R. K. Mellon). A. Law	a	10	12
PRIDE OF THE MORNING (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore). Woodland	a	10	9
aMAROON GUN (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst). I. Anthony	a	10	8
NANNIE II. (Mr. H. B. Brandt). James	a	10	7
GOLD FLARE (Mr. J. M. Woodville). Sneyd	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TRANSIT, J. Hogan; LORDI, F. Brookes; KINGSFORD, W. Stott or J. Harney; GLANGESIA, G. Turner; PRIDE OF THE MORNING, G. Gowell; MAROON GUN, D. Williams; NANNIE II., D. McCarthy; GOLD FLARE, —.

2.30.—The EDEN VALE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSWIFT ROWLAND (Mrs. Chester Beatty). T. E. Leader	a	12	7
INVERMARK (Mr. T. Richards). W. Nightingall	a	12	7
WOODROSE (Mrs. R. Norman). Gore	a	12	0
BATTLER (Mr. E. L. Short). W. Nightingall	6	11	13
GRANDZENE (Mr. G. H. Rigby). Gore	6	11	12
BALLYCANNON (Mr. H. Martin). J. Nightingall	6	11	12
SOUCHONG (Mr. F. D. Pirie). Collinson	6	11	12
GAINSBARP (Baron E. de Turil). F. Hartigan	6	11	11
aSPECTROSCOPE (Mrs. Bennett). G. Bennett	a	11	10
LACOCK (Mr. J. Bavin). Hackett	a	11	9
POLISH PATRIOT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. T. Walton). Killalee	a	11	8
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbey). C. Chapman	5	11	2
FOMORIAN (Miss Vera Ellis). Gore	5	11	1
RISEN STAR (Mrs. L. Rihll). Hackett	5	11	1
LEGISLATOR (Major C. H. Stevens). Stevens	5	11	0
BEAU DE GHENT (Mr. D. M. Gant). Hammond	6	11	0
LLANDERAMER (Mr. V. Stapleton-Brotherton). Fitton	a	10	12
aALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans). Turner	a	10	12
PRINCE OF ATHENS (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw). Whitelaw	4	10	11
HERDSMAN (Mr. G. St. G. Stedall). Stedall	5	10	8
BREWSTER (Mr. W. Hutchinson). A. Law	4	10	7
RYDE PARK (Capt. R. E. Sassoon). Martin	4	10	7
MAKE AND BREAK (Mr. F. W. Hoole). Law	4	10	7
DESKRIE (Mr. J. A. Newman). Geering	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SWIFT ROWLAND, T. Leader; INVERMARK, F. Ross; LACOCK, H. Graves; POLISH PATRIOT, G. Hardy; LEGISLATOR, Mr. Stevens; BREWSTER, G. Turner; RYDE PARK, J. Hogan; MAKE AND BREAK, C. Rhodes or R. Everett.

3.0.—The WEALD HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
REGGAN'S END (Lord Queenborough). G. Bennett	a	12	0
aCOOLCOMMON (Major J. M. J. Evans). Turner	a	11	10
THE DRUCE MACHINE (Mr. R. O. Gray). R. Payne	a	11	10
aSAUNTER (Mr. C. A. Ringwood). Gosden	a	11	9
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth). Poole	a	11	8
HACKDENE (Mrs. Leslie Wilson). I. Anthony	a	11	7
ROMAN ROAD (Mr. R. Meallins). Butchers	a	11	4
DARING BOY (Mr. B. D. Davis). Pease	a	11	0
BRACKBAWN (Mr. R. Milbanke). W. Payne	a	10	13
NOS PLUS (Mr. H. Beaufoy). A. Law	a	10	12
LAURENTIA (Mrs. G. Pease). Pease	a	10	9
BERTIE BROOKS (Mr. W. B. Duckworth). W. Payne	a	10	8
PINK BLUFF (Mr. A. Law). A. Law	a	10	6
OLIVER CROMWELL (Captain R. Norman). Gore	a	10	6
aCAMP RED (Mrs. M. Gordon). Powell	a	10	1
SKIPPER'S OWN (Mr. R. M. Price). S. Bennet	4	10	0
MERRIE MEMORIES (Mr. J. F. Hackett). Hackett	a	10	6
ULTRA-VIOLET (Mr. T. G. Fletcher). Gore	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

COOLCOMMON, J. Hamey; SAUNTER, E. Smith; HOLIDAY HALL, W. Stott or T. Morgan; BRACKBAWN, W. Payne; AURENTIA, S. Duffy; SKIPPER'S OWN, T. James; MERRIE MEMORIES, M. Doherty; CAMP RED, —.

3.30.—The TANDRIDGE COURT HURDLE RACE of 102 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSTRANATHRO (Mrs. B. Webster). O. Anthony	6	12	0
WEST INDIES (Mr. C. B. Rowe). C. Chapman	6	11	12
ADAGE (Mr. S. Wootton). F. Wootton	a	11	12
aYOUNG MIDDLETON (Mr. M. Markham). R. Thompson	6	11	7
LOVEMORE (Mr. J. P. Johnson). Pendarves	6	11	7
DON PAT (Mr. C. B. Rowe). C. Chapman	6	11	7
BLUNT (Mr. I. Z. Davis). Thrale	5	11	3
MR. TOOTS (Mr. G. Dixon). S. Bennet	5	11	3
YEARLY (Mr. B. Warner). O. Anthony	5	11	3
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbey). C. Chapman	5	11	3
SPEYSIDE (Mr. A. E. Berry). F. Morgan	5	11	3
ALAN MALOWE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe). Woodland	6	11	2
THE SHRIMP (Mr. C. Emanuel). C. Fuller	6	11	2
GRECIAN HOPE (Sir Keith Fraser). Fraser	6	11	2
SOUTHERN HUE (Lady Glenapp). Pease	5	11	1
ACROBATIC (Mr. F. L. Hill). Hammond	a	11	0
aBIRLINGHAM'S JOY (Major F. J. C. Honner). Honner	6	11	0
aTAN GIRL (Lady McCalmont). Gore	6	11	0
BOLD WARRIOR (Mrs. W. Mure). Pendarves	a	11	0
PANTERA (Mr. E. Robson). Tabor	a	11	0
VOLTA'S PRIDE (Mr. R. L. Short). W. Nightingall	6	11	0
FLORIS II. (Mr. C. Hugh Smith). Whitaker	6	11	0
LUCKY CHARLIE (Mr. Michael Stephens). Blair	6	11	0
CRATLOE (Mrs. M. Williams). Rennison	6	11	0
PERSEVERE (Mr. P. V. Carr). H. Leader	5	10	12
aLION HEART (Mrs. J. Carruthers). R. J. Colling	5	10	12
KENTISH PLOVER (Mr. W. M. Cazalet). F. Hartigan	5	10	12
aYORIO (Mr. W. M. Cazalet). F. Hartigan	5	10	12
aKIRK'S PRIDE (Mrs. L. A. Gemmell). T. E. Leader	5	10	12
WESTRAM (Mrs. Harvey). F. L. Brown	5	10	12
SYNDICATE (Mr. S. S. Joel). H. Leader	5	10	12
aBRIDGE OF HOPE (Mr. R. G. MacMillan). Laye	5	10	12
RUSH BEE (Sir F. Price). Gilbert	5	10	12
KHADIR (Lord Queenborough). G. Bennett	5	10	12
FLAMBERT (Mrs. G. Robinson) Philip, jun.	5	10	12
NESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace). J. Beary	5	10	12
STAR BOY (Mr. A. G. Whiteman). A. Hare	5	10	12
SLATER (Mr. J. H. Whitney). J. Anthony	5	10	12
GUGNUNC (Mr. J. Read). Coombes	4	10	9
KEFALIA (Mr. E. Gwilt). Pulford	4	10	7
NUMIDE (Lord Queenborough). G. Bennett	4	10	7
aCRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson). Hedges	4	10	7
DOUBLE CHIN (Mr. P. FitzGerald). Gore	4	10	7
aQUICK SERVICE (Mrs. Bancroft). Gore	4	10	7
TANGHIA (Lord Beaverbrook). F. Wootton	4	10	7
aBACHELOR'S SON (Mrs. N. Brownlee). Butchers	4	10	7
FORWARD BOY (Mrs. V. G. Barnsworth). Poole	4	10	7
aPERSIAN PRINCE (Mr. R. R. Lawrence). Poole	4	10	7
PEARL STAR (Mr. C. M. Lazenby). Thrale	4	10	7
ROCKPOOL (Mr. H. Lyon). Beary	4	10	7
KNIGHT OF KNOCKERHAM (Mr. A. E. McAlpine). Poole	4	10	7
SCULPIT, EYES (Mr. E. McAlpine). Poole	4	10	7
DERBY DILLY (Mr. J. Pendarves). Pendarves	4	10	7
DUTCH GOLD (Mr. G. Martin Smith). Langlands	4	10	7
ROCK BOTTOM (Mr. J. Tiller). Larkin	4	10	7
aSOLDAN (Mrs. E. Wallace). J. Beary	4	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

STRANATHRO, G. Fellerin; ADAGE, F. Rees; YOUNG MIDDLETON, F. Morgan; MR. TOOTS, T. James; SPEYSIDE, T. F. Morgan; THE SHRIMP, F. Brookes; VOLTA'S PRIDE, W. Speck; LUCKY CHARLIE, W. Payne; LION HEART, P. Donoghue; YORIO, K. Pigott; KIRK'S PRIDE, T. Leader; BRIDGE OF HOPE, C. Rhodes or Everett; STAR BOY, L. Butchers; GUGNUNC, F. Gurney; TANGHIA, W. Cuthbert; PERSIAN PRINCE, W. Stott or J. Harney; SOLDAN, —; BIRLINGHAM'S JOY, —.

LAWN TENNIS

THE DAVIS CUP

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The plan for the sub-division of the European Zone of the Davis Cup into two sections has been approved by the Davis Cup Committee.

The northern section of the zone will consist of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, and Poland, and the southern half of the zone will consist of France, Monaco, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Greece.

The object of the committee, which was appointed in London last July, is to obviate the long and expensive journeys which the smaller countries have to undertake in order to play off the eliminating rounds.—*Reuter.*

LINGFIELD PARK RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The NEWLEAF SELLING HURDLE of 102 sovs. Two miles.

NORMAN BARON, ch c, by Buchs Hussar—Goodness (Mr. G. A. Butchers), 4 yrs, 10st. D. Butchers 1
FAIRY OLIVE, ch f, by Adam Bede—Feu du Ciel (Mr. J. Anscough), 4 yrs, 10st. . P. Doyle 2
BENEDICTUS, b h, by Sir Berkeley—Gem of Bermuda (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 11st. 6lb. J. Hogan 3
Green Eagle (Mr. C. W. Norman), 5 yrs, 11st. Mr. H. Smyth, jun. 0
Dragonne d'Or (Mr. B. Warner), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. M. Doherty 0
War Dance (Mr. H. Escott), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. A. Escott 0
Beau Sabreur (Mr. P. Hands), 4 yrs, 10st. 5lb. Mr. R. Harding 0
Ballyscanlon (Mr. Martin), 6 yrs, 12st. 5lb. G. Hardy 0
The Wolf (Mr. H. Simmonds), aged, 11st. 13lb. W. Crump 0
Spectroscope (Mrs. G. N. Bennett), aged, 12st. 2lb. F. Rees 0
Master Orange (Mr. C. M. Harmsworth), 5 yrs, 12st. 11lb. T. Morgan 0
Bacchanale (Viscomtesse de la Chapelle), aged, 11st. 13lb. M. Scott 0
Dandy Dennis (Mr. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. D. Butchers 0
Faithful Garry (Mr. J. Tiller), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. A. Piper 0
Tan Girl (Lady H. McCalmont), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb. H. Darry 0
Douanier (Mr. P. A. Harmsworth), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb. L. Butchers 0
Tower Hill (Mr. G. F. Waller), aged, 10st. 13lb. T. Lowegar 0
Royal Tango (Mr. F. T. Hales), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. W. Speck 0
Right Ho (Mr. H. B. Brandt), aged, 11st. 3lb. W. O'Grady 0
Royal Rowland (Mr. T. P. Kimbell), 6 yrs, 11st. 1lb. K. Piggott 0
Monk's Dream (Miss Williams-Bulkeley), 6 yrs, 11st. F. Maxwell 0
Valdore (Mr. P. Hands), aged, 10st. 10lb. R. Thrale 0
Big Black Boy (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 10st. 5lb. W. Davey 0
Sporting Print (Mr. M. D. Blair), 5 yrs, 10st. 6lb. E. Foster 0
Mymering (Mr. R. Gore), 5 yrs, 10st. 1lb. R. McCarthy 0

(Winner trained by Torr, at Little Buckingham, Shrewsbury.)

BETTING.—9 to 2 agst Spectroscope, 5 to 1 Garryheaken, 11 to 2 Sobrino, 7 to 1 Fair Weather Jack, 8 to 1 Master Orange, 10 to 1 Royal Rowland, 100 to 8 Big Black Boy, 100 to 7 each Sierra Leone, Ballyscanlon, and Dandy Dennis, 25 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by four lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Big Black Boy was fourth and Sporting Print last.

2.30 (2.31).—The BURSTOW DOUBLE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (Class II.) of 150 sovs. Three miles.

REBEL GIRL, b m, by My Prince—Easter Week (Mrs. A. Walls), aged, 12st. 5lb. C. Mallon 1
COURT SCANDAL II., b g, by King's Proctor—Royal Welsh (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 13lb. G. Turner 2
HAREWOOD, b g, by Southannan—Daisy (Mr. H. M. Morgan), aged, 11st. 10lb. D. Morgan 3
Shaun Or (Lord Glanely), aged, 12st. 7lb. J. Sinnott 0
Chiron (Mr. A. M. Jones), aged, 12st. F. Brookes 0
Stage Management (Major C. Norrie), aged, 11st. 12lb. Rees 0
Volee (Captain Hamer), 5 yrs, 11st. 8lb. T. James 0
Knight Breaker (Captain E. S. O'Kelly), aged, 10st. 13lb. Owner 0
Coringo (Wing-Commander W. Read), aged, 10st. 13lb. Owner 0

(Winner trained by C. Chapman, at Lavant)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Harewood, 4 to 1 each Coringo and Chiron, 5 to 1 Rebel Girl, 8 to 1 Court Scandal II., 100 to 6 each agst the others.
Won by six lengths; a bad third. Volee was the only other to finish.

3.0 (3.1).—The BLINDLEY HEATH HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles and three-quarters.

LAMINARIA, br g, by Hainsault—Lammas (Mr. P. Hands), 10st. 5lb. R. Thrale 1
IVORY, b c, by Cannoble—Ivy (Mr. C. Living-stone), 11st. 3lb. J. Teasdale 2
XENOPHOBE, b c, by Rhodes Essign—Xanadu (Mr. M. Stephens), 11st. 6lb. E. Foster 3
Handsome (Sir A. Butt), 10st. 10lb. J. Ward 0
Helbeck (Major C. H. Stevens), 10st. 5lb. W. Davey 0
Soldan (Mrs. E. Wallace), 10st. 10lb. J. Hogan 0
Quick Service (Mrs. Bancroft), 10st. 5lb. R. McCarthy 0
Bachelor's Son (Mrs. N. Brownlee), 10st. H. Reed 0
Zorro Gris (Mr. F. Hartigan), 10st. 5lb. R. Everett 0
Mountol (Mr. E. Robson), 10st. 5lb. W. Beasley 0
Glendye (Mr. M. Steedman), 10st. S. Kavanagh 0
Glorious Diligence (Mrs. Walton), 10st. 5lb. G. Hardy 0

(Winner trained by C. Chapman, at Lavant)

BETTING.—7 to 4 agst Ivory, 5 to 2 Laminaria, 5 to 1 Zorro Gris, 100 to 12 each Xenophobe and Handsome, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by eight lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Mountol was fourth and Glorious Diligence last.

3.30 (3.31).—The HOWARD STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

BLUE VINNY, b g, by St. David—Eurythemis (Mr. J. P. Chapman), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. Captain Weber 1
ZAHRAT, br m, by China Cock—Rustic Lass (Mrs. L. G. Berwick), aged, 11st. 2lb. C. Wenham 2
BLACK SHEEP, br g, by Black Jester—Lady Baba (Mr. H. Beaufoy), aged, 11st. 2lb. J. Browne 3
Annanias (Sir G. Abercromby), aged, 11st. 7lb. F. Piggott 0
Tracite (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. R. Everett 0
British Warm (Mr. A. Edwards), aged, 11st. 7lb. G. Gosnell 0
Tory Hill (Mr. H. Frogley), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. S. Kavanagh 0
Caprizant (Lady McCalmont), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. T. Chisman 0
Lindholm (Mr. J. Mackay), aged, 11st. 7lb. McCarthy 0
Kariba Gorge (Mr. R. G. MacMillan), aged, 11st. 7lb. T. Chisman 0
Render (Mr. H. Peel), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. T. Morgan 0
Third Call (Miss Pike), aged, 11st. 7lb. T. James 0
Wild Seal (Mr. P. H. Rigg), aged, 11st. 7lb. G. Turner 0

(Winner trained by J. Chapman, at Seaford)

BETTING.—4 to 1 agst Blue Vinny, 5 to 1 each Caprizant and Render, 8 to 1 Annanias, 10 to 1 Zahrat, 100 to 9 British Warm, 20 to 1 each agst the others.
Won by six lengths; a bad third. Caprizant was fourth and Kariba Gorge last.

The funeral of George Bell, the old-time jockey, who died on Tuesday, will take place at Newmarket Cemetery to-morrow.

FENCING

SALLE BERTRAND WIN

Salle Bertrand beat Inns of Court School of Arms at 1A, Tenterden-street last night in a three-weapon match by six defeats to 21, winning each event by two defeats to seven.

Athos Perone gave, as he always does, a fine display with both foil and sabre, winning all his assaults and never being taken even to the fifth hit in any of them. C. L. de Beaumont and A. J. Duncombe-Anderson each won all his fights with the *epée* for the Salle, and showed excellent form in doing so. There were two good performances for the visitors, R. C. Dicker with the foil and W. W. Pulford with the sabre losing to Perone only with the respective weapons.

The foil event was taken first, and here the Inns of Court were outfought. Perone, both in style and execution, was head and shoulders above the rest, and Lieutenant B. Cederin started very convincingly, his strong defence and quick parries being far too good for H. W. G. Betteridge's persistent attacks. A 3—1 victory by Dicker over de Beaumont was the only success gained by the visitors in the first eight bouts, but the same fencer scored a very meritorious win over Cederin in the last assault of the event.

The *épée* event looked likely to be closely contested, for the score was two all at the end of the fourth encounter, but the next five were won by the Salle. Duncombe-Anderson, a left-handed fencer, gave a very sound display, and his victory over J. B. Armstrong made the event secure for the Salle. This fight between two left-handers was a good one, ended by a very pretty point on the upper sword arm.

With the sabre, thanks to Pulford, who won two close fights against W. A. Evill and de Beaumont in succession, the visitors led by two assaults to one. Each of these went to the fifth hit, a *riposte* cut at mask and a point *riposte* at body deciding the several issues. Salle Bertrand then put up a very good show and won six fights in succession. Perone met Pulford in the deciding bout, at which point both were unbeaten, but the Italian demonstrated a marked superiority and won without being touched.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

THE F.A. CUP

CORINTHIANS DRAW AGAIN

A HARD MATCH AGAINST MILLWALL

Millwall and the Corinthians played another drawn game in the third round of the competition for the F.A. Cup yesterday afternoon, each side scoring a goal, on the Millwall ground. Extra time was played, 15 minutes each way, but there was no further scoring. The tie will be re-played on Monday afternoon at Stamford Bridge.

It was a hard and exciting game, and many of the players were thoroughly worn out long before the end of play. Yet in the last period the Corinthians were the more dangerous side, and their forwards then had frequent shots at goal, at times barely missing, when a goal would have given them the match. For a great part of the time their defence was hard pressed, but it never gave in, and the memories of the match will be chiefly of the fine kicking and determined tackling of A. G. Bower, the steadiness of J. G. Knight, and the daring and brilliant saving of B. Howard Baker.

The Corinthians' attack was good at the beginning of the game so long as K. E. Hegan on the left wing was fit. The defenders who had to mark him treated him very roughly, and before half-time came he had been so knocked about that he could not continue to play as he had been doing. Before then he had been the most dangerous player on the field, running at a great speed down the wing, tricking both Martin and Sweetman—who was playing at right-back in place of Tyler—cleverly, and getting the ball into the centre. Once he was brought down unfairly just outside the penalty area; another time he was bowled over just as he was about to shoot from about five yards from the goal line. Stunned and limping, he pluckily continued to play, but though he was still able to outwit his opponents he had not the speed left to play as he had been doing at first.

The Corinthians got their goal in the first half after one of Hegan's best runs. They had been under severe pressure for some minutes, and A. G. Bower cleared with a long kick to well beyond halfway. Hegan followed up at a great speed, got to near the goal line before the defenders could reach him, and then centred along the ground. C. T. Ashton could not get to the ball, but R. W. V. Robins took it, steadied himself and shot into the net out of the goalkeeper's reach.

Millwall attacked more strongly in the second half. In the first they had fed Corkindale constantly on the right wing, but they now turned their attention to Poxton on the other wing. Poxton was fast and tricky, but he could seldom get past Bower, and the most he could do usually was to force a corner. Corner after corner fell to Millwall on the left wing, but though Poxton placed the ball well into the goalmouth, the others could make little of it. When they got their heads to it they sent it high over the bar, but generally it was one of the Corinthians who got first to the ball and cleared. Their clearances, however did not often avail much against the fine half-back play of Gomm and Graham, who both excelled in getting the ball back into an attacking position.

Millwall's goal finally was scored by Poxton, but not from one of his own movements. There was a scrimmage on the other side of the Corinthians' goal, and when the defence had been drawn across, the ball came clear to Poxton, who was standing unmarked right in front of goal and had no difficulty in beating Howard Baker. Millwall kept up a fairly constant attack after that, but they could not penetrate a defence that was safe in tackling and sound in kicking the ball out. The trouble was that the Corinthian backs could rarely get the ball away to their forwards, who were at times back to help in defence, and who were also rarely able to shake off the persistent attentions of Gomm and Graham.

Fog began to come down when the extra time was started, and it was difficult to follow the ball closely. Howard Baker saved twice magnificently in the first two minutes, but after that the Corinthians' goal was never again in danger. The play became rather ragged, and there was a lot of wild kicking. Robins made some fine runs on the right wing, going at a great speed, but showed a tendency to dribble inwards too much, and often lose the advantage he had won. Hegan also became more lively in the last period of all. Once he centred right across the goal-mouth, and Robins shot at goal, but the ball had been coming too hard at him and he had no time to steady himself, and his shot just missed. Ashton, Doggart, and Creek all had shots at goal, and the Corinthians finished attacking as they had done at the start of the game.

The Corinthians' defence was excellent all through. At times fortune favoured them, as when Knight headed the ball out of goal from the line, and Howard Baker's long reach often served him well. The half-backs were persistent in their tackling, and kept their opponents well in check. At forward the strength of the Corinthians' attack seemed to be on the wings, and after Hegan had been hurt, they did not try the Millwall defence as much as they had done at first until the last 15 minutes. Robins ran fast, but he did not have so many opportunities as he should have had. In the centre the forwards were well held, and Gomm was generally too much for them. At times they were inclined to keep the ball too long and to indulge in tricky play when they should have got rid of it. Too often, too, their passes did not find the player for whom they were intended.

The strength of the Millwall attack also lay on the wings, and both Corkindale and Poxton played well, but the men in the centre could make little use of the chances offered them. Graham was the best of the half-backs, and Pipe was the better of the backs; he kicked and tackled well. Sweetman was much more robust in his methods than he need have been. In goal Lansdale did not have as much to do as Howard Baker until the end, but he was generally safe, and kicked well.

The teams were:—

MILLWALL.—Lansdale, goal; Sweetman and Pipe, backs; Martin, Gomm, and Graham, half-backs; Corkindale, Landells, Cock, Forsyth, and Poxton, forwards.

CORINTHIANS.—B. Howard Baker, goal; A. G. Bower and J. G. Knight, backs; A. H. Chadder, R. F. Bower, and F. H. Ewer, half-backs; R. W. V. Robins, F. N. S. Creek, C. T. Ashton, A. G. Doggart, and K. E. Hegan, forwards.

OTHER CUP-TIES

Apart from the match between Millwall and the Corinthians, all the other replayed ties in the F.A. Cup produced a definite result. York City, who had done so well last Saturday to force a draw away from home against Newcastle United, again put up a capital fight yesterday at York, although they were in the end beaten by two goals to one. They were the first to score through Evans, but Gallacher made the scores level before half-time. Newcastle United gave a much better exhibition of football in the second half, and, although Gallacher missed a penalty kick, Hutchinson gave Newcastle United the victory from a good opening by Gallacher.

Fulham gained a rather surprising, but thoroughly well deserved, victory over Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic at Bournemouth by two goals to none. They owed their success to a great extent to the excellence of their defence, and had their forwards finished off their movements better they would have won even more easily. Bryce failed with two chances to put Bournemouth in front early in the first half, and a through pass from Oliver enabled Haley to open the scoring for Fulham. Later Haley twice failed to score with an open goal before him. Bournemouth attacked after the interval, but Fulham again scored, this time from a penalty kick.

Although Bury were the first to score in their match against Huddersfield Town at Huddersfield, the home side in the end won easily by three goals to one, all three goals being scored by Jackson. There was a splendid match at Middlesbrough between Middlesbrough and Chesterfield, the home side winning by four goals to three. Chesterfield led at the interval by three goals to two. Having drawn the Frinton professional), won the Essex level, Middlesbrough scored their winning goal when less than 10 minutes remained for play.

The directors of the Walsall Club have decided that, subject to the sanction of the Football Association, they will play their Cup-tie with Aston Villa on the ground of the latter club at Villa Park.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR BEATEN

GOOD GAME AT MANCHESTER

Manchester City beat Tottenham Hotspur by four goals to one at Manchester. The score was probably more than Manchester City deserved. They will now play Swindon Town at Swindon in the fourth round.

Tottenham Hotspur were strangely unequal and they should have scored at least three goals before Manchester City got their third in the last quarter of an hour. Up to that time they had had a full share of the play and had no weakness in strategy, though their forwards did not play well together in rounding off their attacks. Their chief weakness was on the left wing, for Dimmock did not shoot well, and Osborne on the right wing was not much better in that respect, though generally he made much better use of the ball. Manchester City's half-backs and the enterprise of the wing forwards in attack turned the scale in their favour, yet Tottenham Hotspur, as on Saturday, played better than usual. They were weak in the centre both at forward and half-back, and in both these positions Manchester City were much superior, yet by playing an open game Tottenham Hotspur managed to keep the issue in the balance till the last quarter of an hour.

Tottenham Hotspur were also unfortunate in having the second and third goals scored against them, for the ball struck a defender and deprived the goalkeeper of the chance of saving shots by Marshall and Busby. Toseland, as on Saturday, opened the scoring. He dribbled into the centre and beat two opponents before lifting the ball into the net from just inside the penalty area. Thompson's goal, which made the scores equal just after half-time, was scored in a similar manner and from the same spot except that his shot went low into the net. Immediately after Marshall had gained the lead for Manchester City Dimmock missed one of the best chances of the match when he was unmarked. Busby, who scored the last two goals, was a substitute in the Manchester City forward line. His first goal was the best of the match, though the movement was started by Johnson, whose return to the team had a beneficial effect on the whole side. The match was played in fog and bad light and the onlookers had great difficulty in identifying the players at a distance. Manchester City's right back Robertson, a reserve, played well though Dimmock beat him comfortably at times. Late in the game Osborne did not get many opportunities, but supported Thompson well.

The Tottenham Hotspur defence could not be blamed for their defeat, and Skitt, who was their best half-back, played keenly, particularly in supporting the attack.

The teams were:—

MANCHESTER CITY.—Barber, goal; Robertson and Felton, backs; Barrass, Cowan, and McMullan, half-backs; Toseland, Marshall, Johnson, Busby, and Brook, forwards.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR.—Spiers, goal; Illingworth and Herod, backs; Skitt, Calder, and Lindsay, half-back, and in both these positions Man- backs; Osborne, Thompson, Harper, Cook, and Dimmock, forwards.

THE ARTHUR DUNN CUP

The Old Bradfieldians have arranged to play Leaving Old Boys in the second round of the Arthur Dunn Cup on Saturday on the cycle track ground at the Crystal Palace, and their team will be as follows:—

R. G. Bends, goal; F. de L. Evans and F. M. Webb, backs; R. S. Blundell, J. G. Stevens, and D. R. Fussell, half-backs; C. F. Watson-Smyth, R. W. E. Groves, R. G. Shaw, I. M. Sorensen, and P. P. Roome, forwards.

THE SCOTTISH CUP

Inverness Citadel beat Armadale in the first round of the Scottish Cup at Inverness yesterday by one goal to none.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Two matches were played in the Southern Counties Amateur Championship yesterday. Berkshire and Buckinghamshire beat Kent at Maidstone by three goals to two, and Surrey beat Suffolk at Ipswich by eight goals to three.

THE A.F.A. SENIOR CUP

The third round of the A.F.A. Senior Cup will be played on February 1, and the draw, which was made on Tuesday, is as follows:—

Barclays Bank or Old Reptonians v. Hitchin Town.
Cambridge Town v. Old Collegians or Eastbourne.
H.M.S. Excellent (holders) v. Derbyshire Amateurs.
Merton v. Old Owens.
Ipswich Town v. Norsemen.
Ealing Association v. Aquarius.
Midland Bank v. Crouch End Vampires or Civil Service.
Old Malvernians v. Lloyds Bank.

The Casuals beat Strand School by 6 goals to 2 at Elm Park, Brixton Hill, yesterday. L. S. Dawe scored four goals and A. R. Cronin and K. D. Millar-Inglis one each for the Casuals. R. W. N. Rice and A. E. Cole scored for Strand School.

The Honourable Artillery Company beat the A.F.A. Public Schools XI. at Armoury House yesterday by five goals to two. This concluded the holiday programme of the A.F.A. schools matches. Cooper and H. Thomson (Westminster) scored for the schools, and E. D. Shearer (3), B. Hart and A. H. Covington for the Honourable Artillery Company.

F.A. CUP RESULTS

THIRD ROUND REPLAYED TIES

	Goals		Goals
*Millwall (Poxton)	1	Corinthians (Robins)	1
		[After extra time.]	
Fulham (Haley, Barrett)	2	*Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	0
*Manchester City (Toseland, Marshall, Busby 2)	4	Tottenham Hotspur (Thompson)	1
Newcastle United (Gallacher, Hutchinson)	2	*York City (Evans)	1
*Huddersfield Town (Jackson 3)	3	Bury (Amos)	1
*Middlesbrough (Camsell 2, Bruce 2)	4	Chesterfield (S. J. Taylor, Lee 2)	3

*Home team.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

ASSOCIATION RULES

F.A. CUP.—THIRD ROUND

DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Stoke City (2.30).

F.A. CUP.—THIRD ROUND REPLAY

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—Queen's Park Rangers v. Charlton Athletic (2.15).

GOLF

LOS ANGELES TOURNAMENT

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15.—D. Shute (Ohio) won the first prize in the Los Angeles Tournament for prize money amounting to $10,000, on the Riviera course here, with a score of 296 for 72 holes.

The leading returns were:—

D. Shute (Ohio), 296; Al Espinosa (Chicago), 303; T. D. Armour (Washington), 304; L. Diegel (Agua-caliente) and J. Farrell (Memorock), 305; C. Reer (Bakersfield) and Macdonald Smith (Lakeville), 306; W. I. Hunter (Montebello) and T. Manero (Fairview), 308; E. Dudley (New York) and J. Rogers (Denver), 309.—*Reuter.*

MIDDLESEX ALLIANCE MEETING

The Four-ball Stroke Competition decided by the Middlesex Golfing Alliance over 27 holes of the Edgware Club's course yesterday, produced very close scoring. The leading returns were:—

Potters Bar No. 1, J. J. Taylor (+3) and H. C. Brated (16)	69+34=103
Mote Mount No. 2, W. Bignall (scratch) and V. E. Radnor (10)	68+35=103
Crews Hill No. 1, C. A. Whitcombe (+3) and A. L. Fitt (12)	68+35=103
Ashford Manor Amateurs "A," C. D. Gray (+1) and A. Joy (8)	69+34=103
Edgware, G. Doughty (+3) and G. Selby (8)	68+35=103
Sudbury No. 2, W. Hammond (scratch) and W. T. Dunn (6)	69+35=104
Edgware Amateurs "A," G. L. O. Jessop (3) and W. Coles (12)	69+35=104
.. .. ..	69+35=104

THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP

The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, which announced some time ago that the prize money in connexion with the Open Championship will be increased to £400, issued on Wednesday details of the manner in which this sum is to be distributed. The winner of the championship next June will receive £100, and the list of 22 prizes ends with eight awards of £5 each.

The list is as follows:—1st, £100; 2nd, £75; 3rd, £50; 4th, £25; 5th, £20; 6th and 7th, £15 each; 8th, 9th, and 10th, £10 each; 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, £7 10s. each; 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd, £5 each.

The Household Brigade beat Roehampton in a match played by Singles and Foursomes at Roehampton yesterday by eight games to four.

Miss Diana Plumpton (Frinton), who reached the fourth round of the Girls' Golf Championship last year, and A. Tingey, jun., Championship, won the Essex P.G.U. Mixed Foursomes Medal Competition over the Wanstead Club's course yesterday with a return over 28 holes of 117—4=113.

The Roehampton Club's annual Invitation Professional Tournament for a Challenge Cup and prize money to the amount of £200 will be held on the Roehampton course at Barnes on April 9, 10, and 11.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE NAVY'S VICTORY AT BRISTOL

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

The Royal Navy beat Bristol on the Memorial Ground at Bristol, yesterday, by two goals and one try (13 points) to two tries (6 points).

The game took some remarkable turns. Nothing seen in the opening minutes suggested that Bristol would not only be 13 points down but look a well-beaten side at half-time. Equally so, the splendid recovery of Bristol in the second half caught everybody, the spectators as well as the Navy, completely by surprise; so much so that the latter never regained their ascendancy, and, in the meantime, had their goal-line crossed twice. The Navy, in fact, were extremely lucky not to have had their line crossed three times, in which case a place kick would have decided the issue. Incidentally, Bristol lost a clear chance of scoring a penalty goal during the first half.

The Navy forwards were without T. G. P. Crick, who still was on the list of injured, and J. W. Forrest, who was reserving himself for the international match at Cardiff, but, in the first half, once they had settled down, they gave an excellent all-round display against a Bristol pack that included no more than a couple of reserves. In the second half, however, the Navy men encountered a much more formidable effort and found themselves hanging on to their lead for dear life most of the time. The going was as heavy as it was when The Army played their drawn game there, and although The Navy improved upon that performance, they scarcely stayed the pace so well. Admittedly, it seemed a much faster game for 50 minutes. The Navy forwards, until they were pinned down by their opponents, were remarkably effective in keeping up with the ball and each other in the loose, and their jumping for the ball in the line-out was equally pleasant to watch. Their only serious fault, in fact, was overkeenness and a consequent tendency to fall offside.

On top of all this, or at any rate under cover of all this, the Navy's backs equally distinguished themselves. Their advantage in speed not only enabled the side to score three splendid tries, but easily to break up the Bristol passing movements. These were not very happily developed by R. T. Collins, the stand-off player, who was very out of form, but there were cases when D. W. Burland and A. W. Lillicrap got well away on the right wing and yet were overhauled and brought to earth by well-timed and whole-hearted tackling. The first try closely followed some stern defensive work inside the Navy's "25." A complete round of passing sent W. H. Wood away on the left wing, but, although he rounded Lillicrap easily, he had to punt ahead when he encountered T. W. Brown, the full-back. The punt was well placed, but the bounce of the ball was too high and no try would have been scored if T. S. Lee had not been backing up close behind. Throughout the match Lee was keenly on the watch for any trace of an opening and three times accomplished that most difficult thing, the taking of the short pass when going at full speed. It said something for the Bristol tackling that neither Lee nor G. M. Sladen, another powerful runner, ever quite pierced the centre. G. Webster, the Navy's scrummage half—like A. E. Hargreave, his partner, a young and promising player—played a prominent part in the scoring of the second try, though again it was Wood's exceptional stride that beat Lillicrap and Brown. The third try came as a complete surprise. A. R. Freeman suddenly picking up in the loose and racing up to the full-back before giving a clear run-in to J. W. Linton, who, on the day, was a very effective forward. The first and the third tries were converted, so that the Navy's lead was substantial.

Bristol, who had looked rattled just before the interval, were a different team afterwards, the forwards especially giving the Navy no chance to do other than defend. A try was but rushed from the kick-off, and only a few minutes later W. C. Broome, the winger, scored in the right-hand corner. M. McGougan then threw away a certain try by turning inwards instead of passing to the left, where his side had the odd man over. However, the Navy were now tiring and leaving too much to C. G. Gosling at full-back, and not even that player could get across in time to prevent W. C. Edwards scoring in the left-hand corner. Here the defence was surprised by a remarkable catch and run upfield by T. W. Brown. Fortunately for the Navy their opponents could not keep up their effort for much longer, though Bristol required to score twice in order to pull the game out of the fire.

The teams were:—

BRISTOL.—D. W. Burland, W. Brown, back; W. C. Lillicrap, three-quarter backs; M. McGougan, and W. C. Edwards, half-backs; R. T. Collins and C. B. Carter, forwards; Hollister, B. Parsons, W. H. Broome, C. Smith, F. S. Barker (captain), W. H. Hale, F. Tucker, and G. O'Neil, forwards.

ROYAL NAVY.—C. G. Gosling (R.N.E. College, Devonport), back; Lieutenant A. H. Freeman (H.M.S. Pishguard), Lieutenant G. Grantham (R.N. College, Dartmouth), Lieutenant J. W. Linton (H.M.S. Dolphin), Midshipman H. E. Evans (H.M.S. Devonport), Marine C. Webb (Royal Marine Depot, Devonport), Lieutenant-Commander R. M. Laird (H.N. College, Greenwich), Sub-Lieutenant J. G. Hodgkin (R.N. College, Devonport), and Lieutenant-Commander T. Ofr-Ewing, (H.M.S. Victory), forwards.

REFEREE: Mr. R. W. Barry.

UNITED BANKS BEAT MIDDLESEX

The United Banks beat Middlesex on the Bank of England Ground at Priory-lane, Barnes, yesterday by one goal and one try (8 points) to one goal (5 points).

The United Banks owed their victory to the individual play of J. E. Hutton and N. R. Gillett in the second half. Each turned defence into attack, and drew the defence so surely that a score resulted. Otherwise the match was very open, very fast, and most interesting, with Middlesex, throughout the first half and in the last few minutes of the game, appearing the more dangerous.

The Middlesex forwards settled down at once, heeled well, and broke up quickly. Their half-backs got the ball away nearly every time, and their three-quarter backs ran straight and passed at the last possible moment. Somehow, however, all their movements broke down just as a score seemed certain. Due credit for this must be given to the United Banks' defence, but their forwards and half-backs did not give their three-quarter backs many openings, and these, when they did get the ball, ran too obliquely to make much ground. The feature of the first half, during which there was no score, was a magnificent kick at goal by T. N. Pearce for Middlesex, the ball, from behind the half-way line, hitting the left goal-post before bouncing back into play.

For 10 minutes after the re-start the play was evenly contested and very fast. Then Hutton made the first of his two fine runs. He got the ball, dashed off, beat three men in quick succession, and finally threw a long pass out to J. W. Perts, who scored in such a good position that H. E. Goldsmith had no difficulty in converting. After that the play was again even, each side attacking in turn. Then, after Pearce again had made another fine kick at goal, which met with the same ill-luck as his previous one, Gillett started his swerving run which resulted in another score. The ball, started on the right wing, was transferred to the left; Gillett passed out to F. J. Hodges, Hodges punted ahead, and Gillett followed up splendidly and scored. This time the kick at goal failed. Pearce again had bad luck with a third penalty kick, but Middlesex refused to be discouraged, started an attack against time, and from some scrambling play in the United Banks' "25" R. Amblott dashed through and scored between the posts, for K. H. Chapman to convert. In the few minutes that remained Middlesex were almost in again and were still attacking at the end.

The teams were:—

UNITED BANKS.—H. E. Goldsmith (Midland), back; N. R. Gillett (Bank of England), J. E. Hutton (Hongkong and Shanghai), W. Perts (Bank of England), and F. J. Hodges (Lloyds Bank), three-quarter backs; H. L. Chadder (Bank of England), three-quarter Thomas (Lloyds Bank), half-backs; H. R. Bruce-minster), R. H. Osborne (Bank of England), F. Bradford (Westminster), F. G. Wernham (Chartered Bank), C. Featherby (Lloyds), K. MacNab (Bank of England), I. C. MacLennan (Chartered Bank), and H. Richards (Barclays), forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—W. W. Nielsen (Old Blues), back; K. H. Chapman (Harlequins), J. B. Bradford (Rosslyn Park), R. Amblott (U.C.S. Old Boys), and F. C. Williams (Lensbury), three-quarter backs; W. A. Sharve (Lensbury) and S. M. Misler (Old Paulines), half-backs; C. Prescott (Harlequins), W. Morgan (Hallowgate Irish), D. G. O'Neill (Rosslyn Park), R. A. P. Hoskin (Guy's Hospital), W. W. Sargent (St. Mary's Hospital), T. N. Pearce (Old Blues), C. B. Saffery (Blackheath), and J. W. Walters (Lensbury), forwards.

The South African Universities Fifteen beat Kenya by 39 points to seven, at Kitali.—*Reuter.*

COLOGNE, Jan. 12.—The Harrow School Argonauts Club, captained by J. M. Holland, beat a team of the Cologne Rugby Club by 17 points to nine.—*Reuter.*

Arthur Hickman, the Neath wing three-quarter back, who has been chosen to play for Wales next Saturday, has secured an appointment in London and will in future play for London Welsh.

At Aldershot yesterday the 1st King's Own Regiment beat the R.N.C. (Greenwich "A" XV.) by 27 points to three.

University College Hospital beat University College yesterday by 8 points to 3.

RUGBY LEAGUE TEST MATCH

ENGLAND'S VICTORY

The much-criticized extra Test Match at the Rugby League game between England and Australia at Rochdale yesterday ended in a well-deserved victory for England by a try scored six minutes from the end to nothing.

It was another hard and gruelling contest on a very heavy turf, but the play was much better than in the game at Swinton. Both sides tried to play an open game, and succeeded, and the display of the English team was surprising in view of the close tactics they used to win the second match at Leeds. England beat the Australians at their own game.

It was unfortunate, however, that the Australians should have lost the services of Fifield midway through the second half with a broken ankle. After being outplayed in the first half they were then causing England some anxiety. The English forwards, who had dominated the scrummages during the first half, were showing distinct signs of tiring, but afterwards, when Kingston, the Australian loose forward, was withdrawn to fill the vacant position at three-quarter back, England got on top again, and from a scrummage in the Australian "25" Evans and Rees, the half-backs, set Atkinson going, and he gave a good pass to Smith, who, though his left arm was practically useless through an injury received in a tackle, took the ball well and dived over for a try in the corner. Sullivan failed with the goal-kick, but it was clear that the match was won and so the rubber—won by England in 1922, and retained in the two tours in Australia in 1924 and 1928—was won again after strenuous opposition in England this season.

McMillan, Busch, Fifield, and Steinohrt were the best players on the Australian side. The others were below form. On the other hand, England had strengthened their side by the changes they had made. Evans and Rees, the Swinton half-backs, enlivened the backs, and Brogden, of Huddersfield, who was playing in his first Test Match, was a success. Smith, as in the previous games, had the full measure of Spencer, and his speed saved his side in two dangerous movements by the Australians. Sullivan was the man of the match, and his play at full back was splendid. He defended well and also assisted in attack. England had the advantage at forward. Crowther, Fildes, and Young excelled in the loose, and their tackling was powerful. Williams, Bentham, and Thomas made a good front row.

The teams were:—

ENGLAND.—Sullivan (Wigan), back; Blinkhorn (Warrington), Brogden (Huddersfield), Atkinson (Castleford), and Smith (Leeds), three-quarter backs; B. Evans (Swinton) and Rees (Swinton), half-backs; Williams (Salford), Bentham (Warrington), Thomas (Leeds), Fildes (St. Helens Recreation), Crowther (Hunslet), and Young (Huddersfield), forwards.

AUSTRALIA.—McMillan, back; Spencer, Fifield, Gorman, and Shankland, three-quarter backs; Busch and Laws, half-backs; Brogan, Justice, Steinohrt, Treweeks, Armbruster, and Kingston, forwards.

YACHTING

CLYDE CRUISING CLUB

To celebrate the 21st anniversary of the foundation of the Clyde Cruising Club a dinner will be held at Glasgow on Friday, January 31, at which the surviving members of 1909 and 1910 and their guests will be present. It is recalled that at the first muster of the club's fleet, at Colintraive on May 21, 1910, nearly 100 vessels were present; and this is thought to be a record first muster.

HUMBER YAWL CLUB

The year book of the Humber Yawl Club has been published and may be obtained by non-members for 2s. 6d. from the hon. secretary, Mr. Wilfrid Taylor, 176, Victoria-avenue, Hull. The issue contains, among the features which are valued by cruising yachtsmen, an account of the cruise for which Mr. R. A. Balfour was awarded the trophy for the best seven days' cruise. In Blue Bird, a Bermuda-rigged sloop of three tons, Mr. Balfour sailed 1,016 miles in 228 hours in the course of a passage north-about from the Clyde to the Humber.

THE REMINISCENCES OF ROWE HARDING

RUGBY REMINISCENCES AND OPINIONS. By ROWE HARDING. (The Pilot Press. 8s. 6d.)

It is a curious fact that few books of reminiscences of Rugby Football are in existence, that nearly all the writers of books about the game appear to have concentrated on technique and tactics, and many have not advanced far beyond elementary principles.

For these reasons alone, the "Rugby Reminiscences and Opinions" of Rowe Harding, recently published in book form, are to be welcomed, and all the more so as the author has contrived to be original, interesting, and even controversial. At the worst, he could only be described as modern and still young, a misfortune in which most of his critics willingly would share. That is not to dispute his qualifications. As a Cambridge Blue with the experience of being captain in four University matches, and games against such sides as New Zealand and New South Wales, he is fully entitled to air his opinions, and is to be thanked for telling so many interesting things about his contemporaries and himself as they planned and played during four remarkable seasons.

Furthermore, Harding has played at intervals over a number of years in Welsh football, learned what it meant to leave Llanelly for Swansea and hear what the heckler-spectator thought of him, and to play 17 times for his country. It is his close study of the Welsh Rugby player, both humble and famous, that makes the best reading. He lays the decadence of the Welsh game not so much at the door of the players as of the selectors, who certainly have not encouraged the production of fast back-row forwards of the English type, whose play has done much to cramp the style of half-backs and centre three-quarter backs. He is not afraid to suggest that even men like Gwyn Nicholls, R. T. Gabe, Morgan, and the famous Swansea pair of half-backs, Owen and Jones, might not have achieved such wonders if England had had players like Wakefield, Voyce, and Blakiston meeting them half-way. The whole book is controversial and full of good points, and is an addition to the scanty literature of one of the great games.

SCHOOLS MATCH AT SYDENHAM

The National Provincial Bank beat the Rosslyn Park Public Schools by three tries (9 points) to two penalty goals (6 points), at Lower Sydenham yesterday. It was a good game, though the ground was wet and heavy, and the passing, especially of the Schools' half-backs and three-quarter backs, was good.

The National Provincial Bank were heavier at forward, and their strength was an advantage on the wet ground, and they got the ball more frequently in the scrummages, though the Schools' forwards, with Page, Young, and Passmore leading, held their own in the loose. Browning worked the scrummage well, and Nicholson, Greenwood, and Baker took and gave their passes accurately. Snelus, on the right wing, requires a lot of room to move in, and he was rather easily forced into touch when he had the ball, and on the other wing the Schools had to rely on a substitute, so what ground they made was made in the centre, Greenwood using the short punt ahead without much luck.

The National Provincial Bank were quick on the ball, and two of their tries came from intercepted passes. Taylor and Thomson scored them, Thomson's try being gained through an error of judgment by the Schools' full back, who mistook the goal line for the 25 line, and the Bank led by six points at half-time. The Schools' had the better of play in the second half, and several of their movements threatened danger. Page kicked a goal from a penalty kick awarded for off-side, and scored later. Page again kicking the goal. Meanwhile, from a scrummage near the Schools' line, Taylor got away and passed to Lewis, who forced his way over for a try in the corner.

The teams were:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.—G. L. Goozh-back; H. S. Lewis, C. F. Culley, L. W. Thomson, and H. McClelland, three-quarter backs; G. E. Taylor and T. S. King, half-backs; C. H. Major, G. J. R. A. C. Shaw, W. B. Meiler, and G. A. Main, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—J. E. W. Sougall (Hereford Cathedral School), back; E. A. Williams (Mayfield), R. E. Nicholson (Whitgift), and Greenwood (Hailerbury), and A. C. Snelus (Hailebury), three-quarter backs; A. G. Baker (Whitgift) and O. C. Browning (Harrow), half-backs; C. M. Page (Marlborough), J. M. Lougee (Hailerbury), G. G. Maggs (Dulwich), H. J. Bannam (Dulwich), G. H. Mitchell (K.C.S.), and J. E. Passmore (Tonbridge), forwards.

At Sydenham yesterday the Old Alleynians beat the Old Cranleighans by 19 points to 3.

BILLIARDS

LINDRUM v. DAVIS

The match between Lindrum, the Australian player, and Davis, the holder of the Professional Championship, was continued at the Holborn Billiard Hall, Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, yesterday, when Lindrum was leading by 2,538. In the course of the afternoon Lindrum made his 32nd four-figure break since the opening of his tour. He increased his lead to 2,749, scoring 1,279 for an average of 128, while Davis made 1,068 for an average of 97.

Each player paid three visits to the table before doing anything of account. Davis, who was to play, scored two points in his first three visits, and Lindrum made only 23. At his fourth visit, however, Davis made a break of 384, in the course of which he played as well as ever he has done. At the same time there was the impression that Lindrum could do something a little better. The prevalent idea of close cannon play cannot be eliminated from any scheme of progress. As Lindrum plays, it is a match-winning factor. Davis made runs of 71 and 47 cannons, and in an endeavour to retain position at the top of the table he missed a cushion cannon.

That mistake gave Lindrum his chance and, at his fourth visit, Lindrum made up for any slight lapses during the earlier part of the play by making yet another four-figure break. He made runs of 123, 78, and 72 close cannons. In addition, he played with a mastery of control which was exceptional. He completed his 1,000 by making a middle pocket screw loser that would have required the earnest consideration of most players; followed it with a long loser, and made a middle pocket winner to complete a magnificent achievement. When the break had realized 1,068, Lindrum missed one of the easiest strokes he had had to make in the course of the break, an ordinary, and very simple, ball to ball cannon.

During the remainder of the play Davis scored with a commendable degree of freedom. He made runs of 66 and 117, and followed these with a very fine break of 457, which included a run of 72 cannons. But Lindrum played out time with a run of 104 (unfinished), with a most convincing lead.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum (in play), 7,297; Davis, 4,548.

Davis increased the interest in the match in the evening, when he outpointed his opponent by scoring 3,245 for an average of 311, while Lindrum made 871 for an average of 174.

At his first visit Lindrum increased his unfinished break to 788. It included a run of 66 cannons, but this was incidental merely to a break of outstanding merit. Lindrum has shown in the course of his tour what a complete master of the game he really is, but his achievement in this break was one of the finest of the tour. Without experiencing any trouble at all Lindrum scored nearly 600 points without having to make a stroke from the baulk end of the table. It is a phase of the game which demands such control of the cue ball that, although all of the leading players make use of it, they appreciate the danger it may present. With the exception of a position which compelled Lindrum to play a slight run-through stroke, his control was remarkable. The red winner, with check side, remedied any little defect there may have been in playing the ball to baulk, or cushion, cannon. It is to be doubted whether any player has achieved quite so much.

Davis at his first visit scored 98, the break including a run of 31 cannons, but his failure to make a little close cannon left Lindrum with a position which enabled him to score 115. Then the balls rather badly, and Lindrum missed a screw-back cannon. To the advantage, and the hope, of the English players, Davis played with a determination which compelled admiration. In the early stages of his break he had difficulties; but once these had been overcome he scored steadily by top-of-the-table play. Davis has made many fine and versatile breaks. In the circumstances it was perhaps the best he has ever made. Soon after completing the sixth hundred Davis had to correct an earlier mistake by making a difficult cannon off the side cushion, but when he had achieved that he went on to make his break into four figures but when he had scored 1,081 he missed a run-through loser.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 8,168; Davis (to play), 5,793.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP

The draw for the Billiards Association and Control Council Championship, which will be played at Thurston's Hall, London, beginning on April 7, has resulted as follows:—

Heat 1.—C. Falkiner v. J. Davis (holder).
Heat 2.—T. Newman v. M. Inman.

McCONACHY v. SMITH

McConachy outpointed Smith by over 900 during the first session of their match in Edinburgh yesterday. He did little of note in the first half-hour, and Smith, who played well, had breaks of 556 and 122. Later, however, McConachy made runs of 147, 344, 379, and 196. His average was 203, against Smith's 94.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy, 16,774; Smith (in play), 15,408.

The closing scores were:—McConachy (in play), 17,418; Smith, 16,751.

NEWMAN v. CARPENTER

Newman, who is conceding 2,000 points in a week's time-limit match with Carpenter at Thurston's Hall, went further ahead during the first session yesterday, when he scored 1,241 against 370. Newman went to 148 with his overnight unfinished run of 107, and later made breaks of 188, 361, and 260. Carpenter's best break was 178. Newman averaged 96 and Carpenter 31.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman, 5,755; Carpenter (receives 2,000) (to play), 4,075.

The closing scores were:—Newman (in play), 6,614; Carpenter (receives 2,000), 4,723.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

Playing in the second round of the Stock Exchange Handicap yesterday, at Simpson's, Cheapside, J. McCubbin (receives 110) beat W. Lewis (receives 80) by 250 to 218, while A. R. Lacey (scratch) beat G. L. P. Reid (owes 85) by 250 to 151 in a second heat.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

J. J. Ashley led R. L. Bennett by 500 to 356 at the end of the session in the second heat of the third round of the London Sectional qualifying competition for the Amateur Championship at Thurston's Hall, London, yesterday.

MOTOR-BOAT RACING

Sir Henry Segrave is to represent Great Britain in the international regatta at Detroit next September, when four countries—the United States (holders), Great Britain, France, and Italy—will compete for the British International Trophy. Ever since Commodore Gar Wood won this trophy from Great Britain in the Solent in 1920, America has retained possession of it, but there has never been so strong a challenge as that which is now levelled against the United States.

Sir Henry Segrave's boat will be equipped with Rolls-Royce Schneider Trophy engines, special permission having been accorded him to use these power units, though they are built specifically for the Royal Air Force. Italy also is to use Schneider Trophy air engines of the type used in the Italian aeroplanes for the great race. In all there will be nine racing boats entered for the British International Trophy and each of them is expected to achieve a speed of over 100 miles an hour.

THE NATIONAL SPORTING CLUB

The new premises of the National Sporting Club at the corner of Sutton-street, Soho-square, London, were opened to members yesterday. All the famous pictures are to be seen there, and there is an excellent billiard room and dining room, but the weekly programmes of boxing will continue to be held at the Stadium Club until the N.S.C. is able to build or acquire an entirely new building with accommodation for a ring and spectators.

A new comedy by Mr. H. M. Harwood, entitled *The Man in Possession*, is to be produced at the Ambassador's Theatre on Wednesday, with a cast including Miss Isabel Jeans and Mr. Raymond Massey. Included in the same programme will be Mr. Eugene O'Neill's short play *In the Zone*, in which the principal parts will be played by Mr. Raymond Massey, Mr. Philip Carlton, Mr. Stafford Hilliard, and Mr. Tom Reynolds. The new musical play, *Darling, I Love You*, will also be presented on Wedn

Letters to the Editor

LIBERAL POLICY

LORD GREY AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The admirable leading article in which you commented yesterday on Lord Grey's presidential speech to the Liberal Council prompts me, as one of the "younger men" to whom he referred, to put forward some reflections upon the Liberal position.

As to the unwholesomeness of the Lloyd George Fund there is pretty general agreement. As to the merits of the Lloyd George leadership there is greater difference of opinion. There is a tendency to regard Mr. Lloyd George's admirably brilliant speeches in the House of Commons as a substitute for statesmanship, and even to believe what the last election disproved, that a man whom the bulk of the nation profoundly distrusts can lead a political party to victory at the polls.

"Underlying," as you say, "the whole of his (Lord Grey's) speech yesterday was the general principle that the present Government ought not, from the Liberal point of view, to be kept perpetually on the rack." I agree. And I agree too with what may prove to be Lord Grey's two most significant sentences, the first, "Should one of these foreign or Imperial issues be attacked by any other party—or person—and made an issue before the country, I should take my side on that issue by supporting the policy which the Labour Government have hitherto followed." The second, on India, "We shall expect a declaration of policy, but till that is made I think it should be a damage to Imperial interests if we were to assume that the Government are not going to do what is firm and sure, and I for one am in favour of their not being pressed on so grave a question to make their statement of policy before they have had full time to consider the many difficulties of the situation." But to Mr. Lloyd George the difficulties of the foreign or Imperial situation have served only as an opportunity to advance some political end. The Prime Minister makes his journey to America. Lord Grey says, "the part which the Prime Minister has taken in promoting the successful assembly of that conference is one that is very creditable to this country and deserving of our good opinion and appreciation." Mr. Lloyd George can find nothing better to do than to address to the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on the day of his return a question on the negotiations, which, had it been answered, might have imperilled the very assembly of the Naval Conference.

A sudden crisis arises in the affairs of India. Mr. Lloyd George, under the cloak of seeking to safeguard the dignity of the Simon Commission, rushes into the breach, and proceeds to save India by making the task of the India Office as difficult as he can. A statesman indeed!

The Government brings in the Coal Bill. This is a bad Bill, a very bad Bill indeed. But it is capable of amendment and improvement, and its rejection on second reading will mean the resignation of the Government or the dissolution of Parliament. It is believed that Sir Herbert Samuel, with the skill and patience which he constantly employed throughout the Session, has managed to come to an agreement with Mr. Graham as to the lines on which the Bill will be amended with Liberal consent. But Mr. Lloyd George throws all this over, and deliberately leads his party into the lobby to defeat and possibly destroy the Government! What would have been the consequences if the Government had not been saved by the narrow margin of eight votes? The Indian situation would have been immensely exacerbated: the very existence of the Naval Conference would have been endangered: Mr. Snowden would not have been able to continue his work at The Hague: Mr. Henderson would not now be at Geneva: and, finally, the Liberal Party at an election, which would have been soon precipitated, would have rightly been swept out of existence as a menace to Parliamentary government.

In all these circumstances, it is not surprising that the thoughts of some of the younger men are, as Lord Grey says, turning towards the Labour Party. Those of us in particular who are still free traders feel more confidence in Messrs. Snowden and Graham than in Mr. Lloyd George, with his patchy fiscal history and his roving political eye. Lord Grey's speech is a monumental contribution to modern statesmanship: it is instinct with all that is right and decent in public life, and it has cleared the air for many of us who wish to do what we can to advance the political ideals in which we believe, but have been stifling in the miasma of bad faith which the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George connotes.

Yours, &c.,
HARCOURT JOHNSTONE.
19, Seymour-street, W.1, Jan. 15.

THE PILGRIMS' WAY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

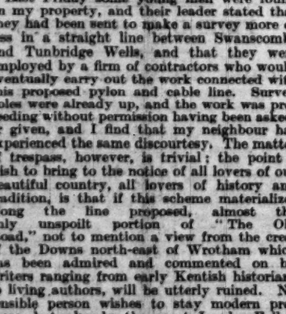
Sir,—In view of the interest which many of your readers must have in our wonderful old road, the Pilgrims' Way, may I crave a little of your space in order that I may draw attention to what may prove one of the worst examples of vandalism yet proposed in connexion with the electrical scheme?

Last Friday some young men were found on my property, and their leader stated that they had been sent to make a survey more or less in a straight line between Swanscombe and Tunbridge Wells, and that they were employed by a firm of contractors who would eventually carry out the work connected with this proposed pylon and cable line. Survey poles were already up, and the work was proceeding without permission having been asked, or given, and I find that my neighbour has experienced the same discourtesy. The matter of trespass, however, is trivial; the point I wish to bring to the notice of all lovers of our beautiful country, all lovers of history and tradition, is that if this scheme materializes along the line proposed, almost the only unspoilt portion of "The Old Road," not to mention a view from the crest of the Downs north-east of Wrotham which has been admired and commented on by writers ranging from early Kentish historians to living authors, will be utterly ruined. No sensible person wishes to stay modern progress, but already the great London-Folkestone road has spoilt the hillside to the north and north-west of Wrotham, and the usual crop of bungalows, petrol pumps, tea shops, and advertisements for Continental watering places further accentuate the course it takes. Could not this last example of modern progress come down the slope of the North Downs beside the big main road? Here the mischief is done already, but the tiny portion of the Pilgrims' Way between Wrotham and Trottescliffe (there is little enough left which is worth saving) is still comparatively untouched, and it is this portion, a little more than a mile long, which is threatened.

Yours faithfully,
LEWIS BIGGS.
Treetops, Wrotham, Kent, Jan. 13.

A report on the "Economic and Trade Conditions in AUSTRALIA," dated August, 1929, by Mr. R. W. Dalton, Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia, is published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, price 4s. 8d. post free.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



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A WELWYN WOODLAND

VANDALISM DISCLAIMED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An article under the heading "A Welwyn Woodland" in *The Times* on New Year's Day might possibly give a reader an impression of a vandalism which is foreign to the intentions and plans of the Directors of Welwyn Garden City, and I feel sure you will give me an opportunity, as chairman of the company, to correct an impression which I am convinced was not intended by your correspondent.

The plan of the town and its surroundings was carefully prepared in 1919 and 1920 after a complete survey of the four square miles of the estate. One of the objects was to design the town in such a way that, when completed, its 40,000 inhabitants would get the fullest possible advantage of town life in an environment of natural unspoilt country. This plan has always indicated that it was the intention to develop for building a reasonable portion of the north-western area of the estate which includes Digswell Park and Sherrard's Park Wood—that is to say, about 200 acres out of some 700 acres in all—at the same time preserving in its natural state the remaining 500 acres of park and forest, including the oak hornbeam woods of Sherrard's Park (a survival of the original foresta of Hertfordshire), together with the famous lime avenue of Monks' Walk and the home park of Digswell House, with the meadows and coppices bordering the Mimram River and the Welwyn Viaduct. As the whole of this land is in the ownership of the company there is scarcely a town in England of similar size whose amenities are more safe from destruction.

The 200 acres which have been reserved for building contain very few forest trees, and those that exist will almost all be preserved. A portion of this area was once woodland and originally formed part of Sherrard's Park Wood, but the timber was purchased by the Government from a previous owner during the War and entirely cleared. When the company bought the estate, in 1919, it purchased from the Government, at the very high prices current in the short post-War boom, all the standing timber left in Sherrard's Park Wood just in time to save it from the woodman's axe. This timber has been carefully looked after and preserved, and will remain.

The directors have received no intimation from any body of citizens or ratepayers expressing a desire to effect a modification in the plan of the town. Nor would a movement in this direction be likely to be widely supported, as the facts are clearly known and appreciated by the residents.

A copy of the town plan on a large scale has always been a prominent feature in the estate office and cannot but be seen by every prospective resident. Small scale copies of the plan have been sent out by thousands. It is practically impossible for any resident to be ignorant of these plans, which have so definitely limited the area to be built upon and so clearly indicated the preservation of an extensive and ample area of meadow, park, and woodland.

Welwyn Garden City is being watched by those interested in town planning in many countries. Its directors are intimately associated with the town and regional planning movement and with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, and it would indeed be deplorable if it were really the fact that in one of the most prominent schemes of city planning inaugurated since the War they were committing precisely that kind of devastation which they deprecate elsewhere.

I am, your obedient servant,
THEODORE CHAMBERS.
Welwyn Garden City, Jan. 14.

SIZE OF BATTLESHIPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With regard to Commander King-Hall's letter, the size of the largest warship necessary for strategic defences must be decided by what size is necessary in order to be able to overhaul the largest merchant ship in the world in any weather, so that the Navy can carry on the sole object for which it exists—namely, the protection of the lines of communication of a country or to attack those of an enemy. At a discussion on this subject several naval officers who had had experience of commanding cruisers in peace and war, and of direction of trade, came to the conclusion that 10,000 tons was necessary for this purpose, and that an 8in. gun would outrange any gun that a merchant ship converted into a raider could carry.

If all countries would consent to these maximum sizes, the most expensive units would be done away with, and at the same time it would make no difference in the proportionate strength of different Navies. Great Britain, which requires so many cruisers, will greatly benefit financially if the maximum size of the warship is reduced all over the world to 10,000 tons and the maximum gun one of 8in. calibre.

With regard to the increasing power of the air, it is greatly to the advantage of any country that if a ship is disabled or sunk by the action of air vessels the casualty should be confined to one of 10,000 or less tonnage. A vessel which is damaged or whose speed is reduced by torpedo or bomb will be of no more use, for a very long period, than if she were sunk, and the amount of docks to repair big ships is very limited in any country.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
MARK KERR, Admiral.
19, Draycott-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.3.

ADVICE ON READING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In October, 1928, you kindly inserted in your columns a letter from the chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Home-Reading Union, which was then entering upon its 40th session. The letter gave a brief account of the work of the N.H.R.U. in encouraging and directing systematic reading by the formation of "circles" for this purpose, by the publication of a monthly periodical, *The Reader*, pamphlets and booklists, and by the circulation of books, prints, and maps among its members. Mention was made of some of the eminent men and women who have helped the union in different ways since its foundation by Dr. J. B Paton, of Nottingham, in 1887. You were good enough to support the letter by a valuable article in your *Educational Supplement*. The result was a considerable influx of new members and fresh evidence that the N.H.R.U. is meeting real and present needs.

Appreciative tributes have been paid to the Booklist on the Great War which appeared in *The Reader* for October and November, 1929, with an Introduction by Mr. Edmund Blunden, and which has been republished in pamphlet form. Other notable recent features have been the series of articles, with questions for discussion, by Mr. J. H. Fowler, on "The Wessex of Thomas Hardy," on "The Evolution of the House," by Mr. S. H. Heath, and on geology, by Dr. W. D. Lang. The monthly essay competitions conducted by Miss Barlow maintain their popularity. The London County Council continues its support of the union by taking *The Reader*, with its supplement for young readers, for over 1,000 of its schools and institutions during the winter months. There is good promise of a new development of the work in Wales. The branches of the N.H.R.U. in Canada, South Africa, and Australia are active.

But even with the most careful management of the finances there has been for some years past an annual deficit. The generous donations which have supplemented the income derived from members' subscriptions are now virtually exhausted. Unless help can be obtained from new sources it will not be possible to extend the activities of the N.H.R.U. beyond the present session.

It would be an irony of fate for the union to have to put up its shutters just when the imminent raising of the elementary school age and the forward movement in adult education make a greater call than ever for the stimulus and direction that from the outset it has sought to supply. The union has had a representative on the Adult Education Committee of the Board of Education, but no grant has been available to it from national funds. We therefore venture to make an appeal through your columns to those who have its objects at heart. If the N.H.R.U. could be assured of an annual endowment of £500 for the next five years, from one generous donor or from several, it would be enabled to continue its work during the transition period ahead of us and to adjust itself to the new conditions of the "thirties." Communications should be sent to the secretary at the address below.

We are your obedient servants,
JOHN BAILEY.
ERNEST BARKER (Chairman of Committee, 1922-27).
THOMAS BARLOW.
F. S. BOAS (Chairman of Committee).
KATHARINE A. ESDAILE.
HORACE FLEMING (Hon. Treasurer).
ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.
J. W. MACKAIL (Chairman of Committee, 1908-21).
The National Home-Reading Union, 18, Russell-square, W.C.1.

RESTORATION OF OLD MASTERS

WARNING TO OWNERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The alterations, clumsy repaintings, and mendings Commendatore Modigliani describes in his letter to you of December 31 are common experiences to the investigator, and the field of salvage and discovery open to competent restoration is a wide one. Unfortunately the prospect is equally alluring to the untrained amateur, opportunistic dealer, and increasing horde of unqualified and callous restorers, and it is recurrently necessary—particularly at times of reawakened interest and activity—to warn such against themselves, and each other; and to counsel owners generally to exercise the utmost caution in these matters. It is so easy to assail a painting and scrub it dry of varnish. But it is doubtful if there is one hand in a hundred to-day which does this without also removing original pigment and glazes. And as often as not, even these exceptional hands are demoralizingly required by their best-paying clients in the American market to scour old paintings down to the bone, in quest of an inappropriate mint-new appearance and burnished enamel surface, which is supposed to increase saleability.

The exhibition at Burlington House presents several sad examples of over-cleaned works of all epochs; compare the newly flayed Turas with those retaining their deep-toned final painting! I have personally seen numbers of perfectly sound works irreparably maimed in this way. Gainsborough, who depended so much on his final colour accent and gossamer veils of tone, has been more mishandled than any other British master; and Titian and Tintoretto, who finished with heavy glazes, scumbles, and surface enrichment, have been the greatest sufferers of the Italian school. I have seen an area of crimson cloak in an untouched Titian reduced to grey monochrome in a few rubs of the cleaning pad—and that with the usual solvent diluted 50 per cent. at my request. The old contention that original glazes and surface paintings are as resistant to solvents as the body of the picture is to-day only the excuse of ignorance or dishonesty, as what appears to be only dirt and varnish on the stripping pad has repeatedly been proved by analysis to include pigment. No explanation at all is offered of the almost invariable necessity of muting down skinned and abraised high lights, and livid under-paintings and scars with aniline patines and other dubious devices. And frequently at the first change of ownership the unfortunate picture is delivered to another cleaner for revarnishing, and everything comes away again, including more of the original work.

In direct consequence of these abuses there is a general decline in professional knowledge and competence, which is reflected in every private and public collection, and is a menace to every remaining inviolate work.

One safeguard against this irresponsible destruction is the X-ray, which, in spite of some incredulity, has been of incalculable value already in elucidating questions hitherto only amenable to dangerous experiment. In future all doubtful and puzzling passages and *pintimenti* may be visually analysed and dissected by X-ray before any irremediable measures are embarked upon. If this had been done in the case of Rembrandt's "Old Woman Plucking a Fowl," the masterly final rendering would never have been removed, to leave only the inferior earlier picture. Nor would Sir Hugh Lane have permitted the erasure of the cap in the "Portrait of Philip IV." with which Titian covered a student's unsatisfactory essay at a crown. It is reported that the National Gallery pictures are now being X-rayed. If so, disasters of this sort should be impossible in future at Trafalgar-square.

But the decadence of restoration and conservation requires more than the light of X-rays! An official commission of investigation of these subjects should be appointed. While the issues are of the utmost æsthetic, moral, and economic importance, they are simple and should be easily dealt with. There is no doubt the outcome would be the imposition of its recommendations on our galleries and museums; the institution of licences and permits to restorers and dealers conforming to such, and the establishment of a permanent experimental and advisory laboratory. This could be independent, or affiliated to the Board of Trade, National Gallery, or British Museum. It would certainly pay its own way and probably be a source of great profit. Owners, executors, dealers, restorers, and students would gladly pay reasonable fees for responsible service, advice, and certificates—for which at present they do not know where to turn. The present standard for certificates, which the foreign "experts" sell at extortionate inverse ratio to the pictures' merits and claims, badly needs revising. Surely among the most imperative obligations of the living is the preservation of the great creations of the past. Let us see that we do not fail in it.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS HOWARD.
11, Carlton House-terrace, S.W.1.

NATIVE LANDS IN KENYA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was reading last night one of the most interesting Reports issued by the Kenya Government on native affairs ("Native Affairs Department Annual Report, 1928," published by the Crown Agents for the Colonies (1929)), which has just arrived in this country. In this Report there is a passage in striking support of the letter published to-day in your columns over the signature of Mr. H. R. Tate. The present Senior Commissioner, dealing with a huge area of 35,000 square miles of the Native Reserves, says:—

> In no way and in no part of the Native Reserves of the Province (Kerio) is Nature bountiful of her gifts except that of sunlight. In this area of some 35,000 square miles, the permanent streams are probably fewer than 10; but even most of these hide themselves in the sand before they complete their course. Where there are mountains or hills, they are of barren rocks which have remained bare of soil and of vegetation since they were thrown from ancient volcanoes; where there is soil on the hills it is but the depth of a hand; where there are plains they are of sand; where there is grass it withers, and is brown in a short space of time; where springs and water holes have been in times past, they have dried.
>
> It is in this country that the people fight for existence year after year, and as the years go by conditions seem to become harder for them.

It is because of the knowledge of such facts as these that some of us are using what influence we may possess to urge upon Lord Passfield the importance of adhering to the policy of our Colonial Office—namely, that where trust land is taken from the Native Reserves for any purpose an addition shall be made to the total area of the Reserves of land as nearly equal as possible both in quantity and in quality to that taken from the natives.

It is difficult to understand why the white settlers of Kenya should be opposing so equitable a principle.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN H. HARRIS.
The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1, Jan. 8.

ENGLISH CIDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I read Mr. E. F. Bulmer's letter in your issue of December 23, and would like to say, as chairman of the Devon Farmer's Cider Growers Association, Limited, that it is our policy to sell cider made only from apples grown in Devon. As far as my colleagues and I are concerned, the word "cider" means the pure fermented juice of apples only, and we have no objection to French apples being used for the production of cider, provided it is sold to the public as "French." How can a manufacture from concentrated juices and essences be cider? The Devon farmers object to cider being sold as "Devonshire" when made from anything but apples grown in the county.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK GENT, Chairman, The Devon Farmer's Cider Growers Association.
Highfield, Broadclyst, Devon, Jan. 8.

AN EARLY BUTTERFLY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In *The Times* of January 7 Mr. Ralph Hall Caine speaks of an "exquisitely marked Admiral butterfly" which he saw fluttering round his electric light. What kind of "Admiral" does he mean? And what authority has he for saying that it was an "Admiral" at all? Of the two British species of Admiral, one certainly does not live through the winter in England, and whether the other does or not is a very vexed question among entomologists. During the last few years I have followed up several reports from correspondents of *The Times* of the appearance of Red Admirals in houses in England in winter, and in every instance where identification was possible the insects have proved to be not "Admirals" at all, but Tortoiseshells, which, whether Large or Small, are very much redder in general appearance than any "Admiral." Has Mr. Caine any proof of the identity of his visitor?

A LEPIDOPTERIST.

Points from Letters

ARTISTIC TRADITIONS OF SYON

The bank of the Thames at Syon was the scene in the summer of 1787 of the painting by the American artist Gilbert Stuart of what must have been one of the earliest experiments of open-air portraiture on a large scale. A daily newspaper of 1787, the *World*, announced in June that Stuart was painting for the Duke of Northumberland full-lengths of himself and his Duchess, of his four children separately, and of all of them on one canvas grouped together. A month later the same journal stated that the group was nearly finished. "The children, Lady Elizabeth, Lady Agnes, Lady Julia, and Lord Percy, with a view of Sion in the background, form this agreeable picture." These particulars are not given by any biographer of Stuart, but his daughter, who in her memoirs of her father mentions his stay at Syon, says that the children were painted "by the water," into which the little Lord Percy mischievously threw stones to disturb the reflections of his sisters, which apparently were shown in the picture. Stuart's group, unfortunately, is not among the pictures now at Syon, and its present situation is unknown to the Duke of Northumberland.—Mr. WILLIAM T. WHITLEY, 57, Gwendwr-road, West Kensington, W.14.

EARLIER THEATRES

There must be many thousands of people in complete agreement with Mr. D. G. Shaw in advocating earlier theatres. It is indeed a problem what to do with oneself during the hours of waiting for the theatre to open. Another fact in this connexion is that the theatres by opening earlier, on some days at least, would attract many people living in the suburbs, who would take advantage of "cheap day returns" on the railways. I know that there are many who would become regular London instead of suburban theatregoers, attracted by a cheap rail fare and the prospect of arriving home again at a reasonable hour.—Mr. R. DOLLARD, Bank House, Thames Ditton.

A MILD JANUARY

Has the exceptionally mild weather misled the birds, as I find some wood pigeons are now sitting on their eggs in the Kennington-road—surely two months before their usual time?—DR. P. P. H. REEVES, 36, Mount Ephraim-lane, Streatham, S.W.16.

ROADSIDE TREES

Should the policy of planting trees along the roads not be reconsidered in view of the numerous accidents caused to road users during the gales this winter? As well as being the direct cause of numerous casualties, they contribute to road accidents in so far as they obstruct the view round curves and retard the drying action of sun and wind on the road surface after rain.—Mr. L. H. GORIS, Vintry House, Queen-street-place, E.C.4.

POTATOES IN THE IRISH WAY

I fully agree with the letter in *The Times* a few days ago urging that old British potatoes should be used in preference to foreign new potatoes, but I protest against the recipe given for cooking potatoes in the Irish fashion. I doubt if there is a housewife in the whole of Ireland—or in any other country, for that matter—who could spare time and patience to pour the water off the potatoes each time it came to the boil and replace it with fresh cold water. The gas companies might benefit from such a method, but certainly nobody else would. The real Irish way of cooking potatoes (apart from the farmers' method with "tanners") is to scrub them well, put them unpeeled into cold water, bring to the boil, cook until tender, then peel and serve. What could be simpler? I have had occasion to try out many ways of cooking potatoes, and I unhesitatingly say that this method, besides being the quickest, is the best.—Mrs. A. J. WEBB, Delft, Tadworth, Surrey.

POLICE ON POINT DUTY

Will you allow me very earnestly to endorse the views of Brigadier Jack in support of allowing the regulation of London street traffic to remain in the hands of the real and most efficient "experts," the police themselves? The prospect afforded by substituting for them "merely appropriate sign-posting" as suggested by another correspondent in the same column is truly appalling to those who are daily in contact (in every sense) with the crowds of women and children in High-street, Kensington, at this season of the year. Fatal accidents, and narrow escapes, are already sufficiently familiar to residents here. I am sure we owe an immense debt of gratitude to the skill, patience, and tact of our local police force that they are not far greater still.—The REV. WALTER WESTON, 57, Iverna-court, W.8.

LOW VOICES

Having mentioned to a musical friend here in Vienna that there were "very few real low bass voices or low contralto voices" now in England (*vide The Times* January 4, page 15, "Upward Trend of the Human Voice") he at once remarked that this was good evidence of the greater sobriety of the people. He explained that the common opinion here, in this great musical centre, is that low voices require much beverage. He did not wish to imply that persons with low bass or low contralto voices were necessarily drunkards though. Subsequent numbers of *The Times* mention "Less Drunkenness: Evidence of London Magistrates." This seems to confirm his view.—Mr. MONTAGU VILLIERS, 10, Krugerstrasse, Vienna, Austria.

NATIONAL MARK FLOUR

Some weeks ago a letter appeared in your columns from the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries stating that bread made from National Mark flour was now obtainable at many bakeries. My experience in Brighton and Hove is that it is impossible to buy bread made from National Mark flour in these towns, although I have visited dozens of bakeries in the endeavour to do so and so help the English farmer.—Mrs. W. AINSLIE HOSFORD, 6, New Steine-mansions, Brighton, Sussex.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

I have driven a motor-car through, and about, scores of towns between Inverness and Brighton. I am an experienced and conscientious driver, yet it is only in London that I have ever misunderstood police traffic signals. To single out one town may be invidious, but in Edinburgh, with which I am very thoroughly acquainted, the police are trained to give wide, sweeping, unmistakable signals, such as I have never once seen in London.—Mr. MICHAEL TUNNARD, 10, West Eaton-place, S.W.1.

CHARING CROSS STATION

Lord Hayter's letter raised a point that has not hitherto received due consideration. Comfort and the saving of time are two fundamental aims of almost all construction, and a Charing Cross scheme which is detrimental to the interests of railway passengers in these respects cannot be a worthy object for great expenditure. A solution by which suburban traffic could be diverted underground would obviate the lengthy walk necessary at Charing Cross, old or new, and the construction of a few miles of tube to provide a through connexion with the main lines on the north of London would do away with the need for a new terminus, at the same time enabling many more passengers to reach their destinations without a change.—Mr. W. DE M. CAREY, 13, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W.7.

THE BENCH AND THE WOOLSACK

I have not seen any reference to the case of Lord Cranworth (R. M. Rolfe), who, after holding the office of a Baron of the Exchequer for 10 years, was transferred to the Vice-Chancellor's Court in 1850, appointed a Lord Justice of Appeal in 1851, became Lord Chancellor in 1852, and was reappointed to that office in 1865.—Mr. J. ROWLAND HOPWOOD, 13, South-square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

FUTURE OF VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his letter in your issue of January 13, Dr. Graham Little states:—

> He (Sir John Gilbert) concedes (1) that the London County Council has dropped all pretence of consulting the school managers, who are a statutory body; and (2) that a polytechnic has to ask permission of Sir John Gilbert's Education Committee before it can undertake a new course of instruction.

It is difficult to understand how these concessions could have been read into my letter in your issue of December 17, 1929. I made no such concessions. I could not have made concession (1) without stating what I know to be contrary to fact. With regard to (2), in his former letter Dr. Little stated that the polytechnics were "left with no vestige of freedom," giving as an illustration that a polytechnic had to ask permission of the Education Committee before starting a new class. In denying his statement, I pointed out that he had forgotten to explain that the polytechnic in question desired the Council to guarantee any financial deficit resulting.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN GILBERT, Chairman of the Education Committee.
The County Hall, S.E.1. Jan. 14.

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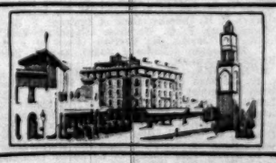

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BRITISH FARMERS' PLIGHT

N.F.U. PRESIDENT AND IMPORTS

BOUNTY-FED COMPETITION

The annual general meeting of the National Farmers' Union was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant. Captain E. T. Morris (Hertfordshire) was elected president for the year.

A message was read from Lord Bledisloe, stating that, as he was about to leave England to become Governor-General of New Zealand, he would like to congratulate the Union on the remarkable progress it had made and on the degree of influence it now wielded in all matters affecting the British farming community.

CAPTAIN MORRIS, in his presidential address, said that what the Union had asked for was fair play for agriculture. That demand had not yet been conceded, and they would not drop it. The political situation was not an easy one, but, fortunately, the Union had no party entanglements, and their simple duty was to assist the Minister of Agriculture in his task.

The Minister was a member of a Government which came into office having given a pledge to the electorate that "Farming must be made to pay." When the Labour Party submitted that policy to the country they said that agriculture was "facing very critical times both for farmers and workers." They were quite right and, unfortunately, things had become worse instead of better.

He wanted to tell Mr. Buxton that they would not make farming pay by tolerating and encouraging bounty-fed competition, whether from Germany or elsewhere. No free trade economist would pretend that even our present fiscal system required us to submit to such competition. He wanted to tell Mr. Buxton that if the Government of which he was a member could pass legislation to protect the coalmining industry he was entitled to insist that an equal measure of consideration should be shown to what was still the greatest industry in the country—the industry whose fortunes were in the keeping of his Department. And he wanted to tell Mr. Buxton that if the Government, by their Road Traffic Bill, could eliminate unfair competition on the roads he wanted no better precedent for taking action to eliminate the unfair competition from which agriculture was suffering today.

The business of the Union was to help Mr. Buxton in his task, and they had shown their good will by agreeing to participate in the conference which would hold its first meeting on Friday.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES

The Union ought to be able to compel the Government of the day to honour its pledges, and he wished they had the power to do so. They did their best when Mr. Baldwin was in office to remind him of his pledges and they would not allow Mr. MacDonald to forget his. He was glad to learn from a speech made in Scotland that Mr. Baldwin approved this course of action. They told Mr. Baldwin's Government what must be done to restore arable prosperity and their views had not changed just because a new Government was in office. The Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation, a perfectly impartial and independent body comprising eminent political economists, after exhaustive investigation of the state of agriculture in this country, reported that :—

. . . arable land has declined so persistently that it is not a controversial statement that only by some form of subsidy can a further decline be averted. The nation, if it desire the result, must differentially assist this type of cultivation.

The Union endorsed that view when the Tribunal's report was published; they endorsed it when they submitted their memorandum on policy to Mr. Baldwin's Government, and they endorsed it to-day when the present Government were considering how they could translate their pledges to agriculture into action.

SWINE FEVER

On consideration of the report of the Live-stock and Wool Committee, CAPTAIN STELLARD MCCORMICK said that the position in regard to swine fever was scandalous. He himself had lost his whole herd. The officials of the Ministry of Agriculture who came down from London told him that his pigs were not infected, but his pigs died. The officials knew nothing at all about the disease.

Mr. THOMPSON (Shropshire) said that, in addition to research, some control of the movements of pigs was required.

Mr. D. SLACK (Suffolk) said that in his county they had had the largest number of outbreaks of swine fever. He hoped they would be able to force the Government into giving some money to the Ministry for research into this disease.

Mr. BOURNE (Cheshire) raised the question of the sale of Dutch skimmed-milk cheese and complained of the inertia of the Milk and Dairy Produce Committee in dealing with the matter. The imports of Dutch skimmed-milk cheese had increased from 6,000 to 12,000 tons in the past few years. The representatives of Cheshire demanded that Dutch cheeses should be branded and marked with their butter-fat contents. Cheese-makers in Cheshire were almost daily going into the liquid milk business, which would soon be overcrowded.

Mr. F. CATTELL, chairman of the committee, said that they realized the importance of the subject and would do everything that was possible to improve matters.

EMPIRE FREE TRADE

The question of Empire free trade was discussed at some length on consideration of the report of the Parliamentary, Press, and Publicity Committee, several representatives suggesting that the Union should give support to the policy that had been advocated by Lord Beaverbrook.

Mr. R. R. ROBBINS, chairman of the committee, said that the council of the Union was endeavouring to take an intelligent interest in Lord Beaverbrook's proposals. They did not consider that the time had yet come for a pronouncement on the matter.

A resolution calling on the Union to give notice to his Majesty's Government that unless, by a date to be fixed by the Council, some steps are taken to alleviate the position of the British arable farmer, particularly in view of the competition of bounty-fed cereals, all employers' representatives will be withdrawn from the District Agricultural Wages Committees throughout England and Wales

was not moved, the president having appealed to the members in whose names the resolution stood not to bring forward a proposal that might be interpreted as indicating that, bad as the position of agriculture was, farmers would be content if the position of those they employed was made worse.

SOUTH AFRICAN ORANGE CASES

ALLEGED FALSE MARKING

Summonses under the Merchandise Marks Act were heard by Mr. Graham Campbell at Bow-street Police Court on Tuesday against four brothers—SAMUEL ISAACS, EDWARD CHARLES ISAACS, ERNEST MICHAEL ISAACS, and LESLIE ISRAEL PHILIP ISAACS—trading in partnership together as Edward Isaacs, fruit salesmen, at Covent Garden Market. They were accused of selling two boxes of South African oranges to which a false trade description was applied.

Mr. Percival Clarke, who defended, intimated that the accused pleaded "Not Guilty," and elected to be tried by a jury.

Mr. Gerald Dodson, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said that in July last a greengrocer, trading in the name of Lusted at Streatham and Wimbledon, purchased at the defendants' stand at Covent Garden a case of oranges bearing the South African Government inspection stamp. He paid 23s. for the case, which had stencilled upon it the figure "150." He afterwards noticed that number had been stamped on the case over another figure, which appeared to have been scratched out. There were, in fact, only 126 oranges in the case, and the purchaser reported the matter to the Trade Commissioner at South Africa House. Subsequently another case, stamped in the same way, was purchased at the defendants' stand, and was also found to contain only 126 oranges.

Mr. Percival Clarke suggested that the cases were wrongly marked at the time of packing in South Africa.

Detective-Sergeant Clarke, of Scotland Yard, said that when served with the summonses the defendants declared that they knew nothing about any alteration in the marking of the cases.

The defendants were committed for trial.

MERCHANDISE MARKS INQUIRY

The Standing Committee appointed by the Board of Trade will hold an inquiry at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, February 3, and at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 4, as to whether imported bolts, nuts and rivets; set screws and head coach screws; boilermakers' and engineers' studs, should be required to bear an indication of origin. The inquiry will be held at the Board of Trade offices, Great George-street, London, S.W.1. Communications should be addressed to the secretary, Mr. E. W. Beardon, at that address.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE

OVER A MILLION VISITORS LAST YEAR

The Crystal Palace maintains its popularity as a place of recreation and entertainment, and it was stated at the annual general meeting of the trustees, held yesterday at Guildhall, that in 1929 the number of visitors exceeded a million. Sir David Burnett, who presided, was re-elected chairman of the trustees.

Mr. HENRY J. BUCKLAND, the general manager, said that the Crystal Palace had been favoured with another good year, though not quite equal to 1928. The position was very satisfactory, as 1,104,211 people passed through the turnstiles in the 12 months and had excellent value for their money, whilst on the other hand the high tone they had always aimed at had been well maintained. The income for the year ended December 31 was £80,923 8s. 9d., and the total expenditure £80,709 16s. 7d., showing a balance of £213 12s. 2d., which left them with a total available balance of £55,102 15s., of which £52,150 was invested in War Loan, 1927-47, stock. In accordance with their usual custom, all and every description of expenditure, whether of a capital nature or otherwise, had been charged to current account.

IMPROVEMENTS

Among the many improvements none stood out more prominently than the restoration of the North Tower gardens. This was badly needed. The lake which had been opened out enabled them to have out-board motor-boat racing and aquatic sports, which the public had much enjoyed.

The difficulties of the Crystal Palace did not diminish, and whereas it was easy to suggest ways and means of squandering money in order to amuse the public, the great problem in connexion with this huge glass building was to keep the income in excess of the heavy expenditure. Working expenses were still very high, practically 100 per cent. higher than in 1914. He was aware that this was not so generally, but the bulk of their expenditure in this connexion was on wages and certain materials. Carpenters, painters, labourers, electricians, and the engineering staff rightly received very different rates of wages from those of pre-War days, and the cost of the principal materials used brought maintenance charges up to practically double, whilst in the main the ordinary charge for admission remained at the former rate of one shilling.

In all the circumstances, he submitted, the year's working must be considered eminently satisfactory, particularly having regard to the amount of unemployment which existed. Happily, neither this winter nor last had they reduced their staff, as there were always improvements to be carried out. As long as the income allowed this to be done he thought they would agree that, the Palace being a national property, but unfortunately without a subsidy, this was a sound policy. That the Crystal Palace was a public asset was demonstrated by the fact that since it was acquired for the nation £562,905 had been paid out in wages and salaries, £95,443 had been paid to the Government in entertainment tax, and huge amounts in rates and taxes. In addition to this they had the staffing and maintenance of 20 acres of the grounds which were opened to the public free of charge every day of the year. The financial position was sound. They began operations with an overdraft of £4,012 when they took over and now they had a balance of £55,102 after having written everything off.

THE ART SIDE

Restorations on the art side were proceeding and the architectural courts and statuary were now really worth inspection. It would appear that some people thought the Crystal Palace and its beautiful grounds were acquired solely for pleasure purposes, but he submitted they had acted wisely in carrying out these restorations and future generations, in his opinion, would realize that these famous old replicas were a very valuable educational asset to the nation.

On Saturday they would terminate their Christmas show. Up to Tuesday evening 69,534 tickets had been sold. Fixtures already booked for 1930 were varied and attractive, and given good weather he predicted another successful season.

Mr. EVANS (Lambeth) suggested that in view of the growing congestion at the national museums the attention of the Government should be called to the facilities which the Crystal Palace offered for the display of educational exhibits.

SMALL-HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS

OFFICIAL REVIEW

The report of the work of the Land Division of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1928 was issued yesterday (Stationery Office, 4s. net).

It states that during the year under review the activities of local authorities under the Small Holdings Act, 1926, were disappointing. No improvement was shown in the acquisition of land for small-holdings compared with the preceding year, and 25 county councils acquired no additional land under the new Act up to December 31, 1928. A few councils had made successful efforts to put the Act into operation, and might be expected to continue to do so. The majority, however, while favourably disposed, were still adopting a waiting attitude, and were deterred from action by economic difficulties or the absence of an insistent demand for holdings in their locality.

A contributory cause of the general lack of activity, the report continues, is, without doubt, the present agricultural depression, and until conditions in this respect improve there is little or no hope of the pre-War standard of activity being reached. It must be admitted, however, that, even if these obstacles to further progress were removed, the requirement that councils should bear some part of the loss resulting from the provision of new holdings would still deter some councils from acquiring land to any considerable extent. The present inactivity results largely from the prevailing high cost of equipment, buildings, &c., which renders economic schemes difficult, if not impossible, to frame, and from the prevalent depression that makes the demand for holdings less insistent and tends to check further capital expenditure, particularly when it involves an annual loss.

With regard to allotments, it is estimated that the total number in England and Wales at the end of 1928 was 1,024,000, covering an area of 154,000 acres, as compared with 1,047,000 covering 158,500 in 1927. There has been a loss since 1920 of nearly one-quarter of the allotments then under cultivation. The contraction following the War-time extension in urban areas is mainly due to industrial causes, the widespread housing activities of local authorities and private owners, the laying out of open spaces and recreation grounds, and so forth. In rural areas a decline appears to be taking place for reasons that are entirely different, and indicate a waning interest in the cultivation of allotments by those whose primary occupation is on the land. Regrettable as the decrease in allotments may be, it must not be allowed to obscure the fact that by comparison with the pre-War position the movement has made a notable advance, especially in urban areas. These observations are supported by various tables of statistics. The report declares that there is need for the widest possible exercise of their powers by local authorities to extend the area of allotments, and more especially the area owned by them.

TRAINING THE SALESMAN

Mr. F. W. GOODENOUGH, Chairman of the Government Committee on Education for Salesmanship, addressed the London Master Printers' Association at a luncheon yesterday in the Holborn Restaurant. He said the British people were the beginners in the business of selling the products of factories in the markets of the world, and the trouble was that all too many of them had not got beyond beginners' methods in marketing their goods. The best potential salesman needed education and training to make him the best possible salesman. The great need of the nation was to realize that the day of the amateur in commerce was gone. If we were to compete successfully in the markets of the world, we had got to take our business seriously and train ourselves and our staffs for it in grim earnest.

REMEDY FOR RIVER POLLUTION

The current issue of the *Fishing Gazette* contains as a supplement a schedule, based on information obtained from correspondents, showing the state of 81 rivers in England and Wales. Of these it is stated that 45 are badly polluted, 21 slightly polluted, two are classed as doubtful, and 13 as not polluted. It is urged that the present system of leaving the protection of rivers to local authorities, who have many other duties to perform, is unsatisfactory, and that the remedy is the constitution of rivers boards with the sole duty of protecting one or more rivers from source to mouth. This method has succeeded at small cost in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

MEDICAL EVIDENCE

DEMONSTRATION BY POLICE SURGEON

Further medical evidence about the death of Vivian Messiter was given before the Southampton magistrates yesterday, when they continued for the sixth day the hearing of the charge of murder against William Henry Podmore.

Messiter's body was found in a Southampton garage in January last year, 10 weeks after he had been last seen alive. Podmore, who is known as the "man with a scar," was present at the subsequent inquest, at which a verdict of "Wilful murder by some person or persons unknown" was returned.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said at Tuesday's hearing that in his opinion Messiter was struck from behind while bending over some packing cases, and that further blows were then delivered. There were three severe injuries. The hammer with which it was suggested the blows might have been struck was produced in Court.

Mr. A. J. Rogers, solicitor to the Southampton Corporation, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Edmond O'Connor, solicitor, defended Podmore.

The first witness yesterday was Charles Edward Marshall, of Leaside, Thurlestone, South Devon, Messiter's brother-in-law, who said that Messiter was about 57 years of age.

Answering Mr. O'Connor, he said that he did not recognize the photograph of a woman in a locket found in Messiter's possession. Messiter was very lame as a result of having been shot through both thighs during the War.

Mrs. Lilla Marshall said that Messiter was her younger brother. Mrs. Marshall was handed the carbon sheets which, protected by glass, form an exhibit in the case. She said that they seemed to be in her brother's handwriting. She also identified a letter as being in her brother's handwriting, and, after looking at the exercise book about which evidence was given on Tuesday, she said that she had had an opportunity of examining each page of the book. A number of entries in the book were in her brother's handwriting—"unless they are very good forgeries," she added.

POLICE SURGEON'S EVIDENCE

Dr. G. R. Seager Thomas, senior police surgeon for Southampton, stated that on January 10, 1929, he went to the garage at 42, Grove-street, Southampton, where he saw Messiter's body, and later made a *post-mortem* examination.

Questioned about the hammer which he was afterwards shown, Dr. Thomas said that he found bloodstains on the head and "a short stout hair of the type of an eyebrow hair." Later he had handed to him some hairs by Sir Bernard Spilsbury, and these were identical with that taken from the hammer.

With the aid of photographs of the garage Dr. Thomas indicated the position of the body when he saw it, and described in detail where he found bloodstains on the oil cases in the garage.

Mr. Rogers.—In your opinion, what was the cause of death?—Fractures of the skull caused by violence, and not self-inflicted.

Answering Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Thomas said that there might be contraction in a man's height after death of about 1in. in a man 6ft. tall.

Mr. O'Connor then took from a cardboard box, which had been on the table before him, a human skull wrapped in tissue paper. He handed the skull to Dr. Thomas and asked him to take an indelible pencil or pen and ink and mark on it the places he said the blows were struck. Dr. Thomas did so with a red lead pencil, and then handed the skull back to Mr. O'Connor.

Holding the skull before him, Mr. O'Connor pressed Dr. Thomas to explain how the back of the skull could have been fractured without the skin being broken.

Dr. Thomas suggested that Messiter's collar, overall, or hat might have protected him.

Mr. O'Connor.—I am suggesting that he might have been struck down with terrific force by a blow over the eye, and his head struck the boxes behind him.

Dr. Thomas.—I don't think so.

Dr. Thomas was further questioned by Mr. O'Connor as to whether Messiter fell face downwards after being struck from behind.

Mr. O'Connor.—Do you subscribe to Sir Bernard Spilsbury's theory that this man fell face down on the boxes, and rested with the left side of his face on the boxes?

Dr. Thomas.—I do.

A DEMONSTRATION IN COURT

Mr. O'Connor then questioned the witness about the way in which the body might have been moved, summoning from the back of the Court a man who, on his instructions, lay on the solicitors' table with the left side of his face downwards. Dr. Thomas said he could imagine that the body was lifted up and swung over into the position on the floor. The witness then left the box and went to the solicitors' table, where he showed, with the man on the table taking the part of the body, how he thought the assailant had altered the body's position.

Mr. O'Connor, remarking, "I am, perhaps, a little stronger than you," got the man to lie on the table, and, grasping him by the coat lapels, pulled him upright to demonstrate the suggestion as to how the body was moved.

Dr. Thomas said that he thought Sir Bernard Spilsbury's suggestion a very reasonable one. There were no trails of blood on the boxes, but pools and spatters.

Mr. O'Connor.—Has it always been your view that Messiter was stooping down?—Yes.

Henry Stanley Passmore, of Southampton, said that he had arranged to take over Messiter's agency after Messiter's disappearance, and on January 10, 1929, he visited the garage in Grove-street. The doors of the yard were padlocked, and he gained access by climbing over a neighbouring roof. The garage doors, which were also locked, were forced. He and a Mr. Bailey entered and found a body lying there. On the driver's seat of a car in the garage were some gloves and an electric torch, and in the back of the car some cases of oil and an overcoat. On January 9 he went to Mr. Parrott's house and received from him three books. After he discovered the body on the 10th he forced open the metal letter-box on the gate and found about eight letters.

Replying to Mr. O'Connor, Passmore said that the publican in the publichouse next to the garage told him that a police officer had been in the yard before he (Passmore) entered. The publican might have said that between the time of the police officer's visit and Passmore's visit the gates of the yard had been opened.

Mr. O'Connor closely questioned Passmore about the outer gates of the garage. Passmore said that he did not think that a bolt which held the gate or the cement into which the bolt fitted was broken.

Mr. O'Connor.—Then somebody must have had a key. Who was it?

Passmore.—Unless the padlock was forced.

The interior of the garage, said Passmore, was not "too well lighted."

Mr. O'Connor.—If there had been two books upon the seat of the car you must have seen them?

Passmore.—Well, as I know they were found on the seat——

Mr. O'Connor.—You must not say "As I know they were found." What I am suggesting is if they had been there when you saw the gloves and the torch, you must have seen them. Don't you agree with me?—Yes.

And you did not see them?—No, Sir.

Acting-Sergeant Turner produced a small swivel watch ring which he found between two oil cans in the garage, and a scrap of dirty paper bearing the words "5, Cranberry-avenue, October 20. ——th thanks, Horner." The witness also found a note which ran: "W. F. Thomas, 42, Grove-street, at 10 a.m., but not at noon. Vivian Messiter."

Replying to Mr. O'Connor, Sergeant Turner said that the swivel ring appeared to have been strained.

Podmore was remanded till next Tuesday.

CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations was held on Tuesday at the Central Office, Palace-chambers, Westminster, S.W. Mr. J. C. C. DAVIDSON, M.P., chairman of the party organization, presided. There were also present :—

Dr. Garrett Anderson, Mr. Stanley H. Badock, Lady Baxter, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Alderman W. Bradford, Sir William Bull, Colonel Sir Hildred Carlile, Sir Herbert Cory, Lady Dynevor, Mrs. Ecklersley, Mr. R. Geoffrey Ellis, Lord Exeter, Lady Falmouth, Lord Farquhar, Mrs. Fison, Mrs. Fyfe, Colonel John Gretton, M.P., Mr. Douglas H. Hacking, M.P., Mrs. Cuthbert Headlam, Lady Iveagh, M.P., Mr. G. H. Kemp, Sir Walter Kent, Lord Kylsant, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Alexander Leith, Mr. Gerald W. E. Loder, Dame Beatrix Lyall, Sir Mortimer Marwood, Sir Charles Marston, Miss Maxse, Sir Herbert Nield, M.P., the Hon. Mary Pickford, Lady Pilditch, the Hon. Charles Rhys, Councillor Gwilym Rowlands, Mr. F. Rowlinson, Lord Salisbury, Councillor Miss Helen Thellusson, Mr. H. R. Topping, Mr. C. E. Warren, Mr. J. Whittaker, Mrs. C. Williams, Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., and Mr. George Godwin (secretary).

CLOSING OF STEEL WORKS

DISASTER TO PENISTONE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PENISTONE, JAN. 15

The decision of the board of the English Steel Corporation, Limited, announced in *The Times* last Saturday, to close down entirely the steel works here of Cammell Laird and Co., Limited, which they have acquired with the other works of the firm at Sheffield and elsewhere, is for this small South Yorkshire town a misfortune of which the dimensions have been quickly realized. The prospect so far is unrelieved by any reasonable ground of hope. Most people in the town who are aware of the facts and are capable of judging their import feel that the resolution passed by Penistone Urban District Council on Monday night is likely to have no effect.

The council deplored "the sudden necessity which has arisen to close the Penistone Steel Works, with whose prosperity the welfare of the town has been bound up," and expressed the hope that every effort will be made to lessen and alleviate the distress and suffering which will be occasioned to the workpeople of the company, many of whom have been in its service all their lives. The practical part of the resolution was a rider asking the company to receive a deputation.

Penistone has about 3,000 inhabitants, and, roughly, half its male population have found employment until recently at the steel works. At the end of 1929 the number on the pay roll was about 900, but when the plant was being worked to full capacity there were 1,300 workpeople employed. Half the rateable value of the urban district is represented by the assessment of the steel works. A 1d. rate at present brings in £120, and this will fall to £60 by the dismantling of the works. One branch bank estimates that business amounting to £2,000 a week will cease with the final closing of the works.

What makes it so certain that the 68 years connexion of "Cammells" with Penistone is ending is the decision of the new proprietors to proceed forthwith with the dismantling of the six Siemens steel smelting furnaces which were erected in the last years of the War and began production in 1920. An accumulation of scrap metal for the steel furnaces estimated at 30,000 tons is already being removed. The railway shop, which with an associated Bessemer plant were the original establishment of the firm at Penistone as long ago is 1862, was closed six months ago, when about 720 workers lost their employment.

A MODERN PLANT

As regular travellers by the London and North Eastern Railway on the route between Sheffield and Manchester know, Cammells' works form an imposing structure on either side of the line just before Penistone Station is reached. They are a thoroughly modern plant erected by Sir William Arrol and Co., Limited, at a cost, it is stated, of over £1,000,000. When production at the steel works and in the new tire shop erected at the same time was started in 1920, the new employment given in the town caused a gradual influx of families who sought homes in Penistone to save the daily journeys between Penistone and Sheffield or Barnsley. The firm initiated a scheme for house building, which was taken over by the district council, and 95 houses were erected, of which about half are now occupied by men who were employed at the steel works.

The suddenness of the decision to close the works finds the town quite unprepared, and there is hardly any other employment. The railway company is the next largest employer of labour, but it is obvious that the work at Penistone must decrease seriously with the discontinuance of the steel works. Already employment had diminished by the closing of a box factory, the reduction of those finding work at a local saw mill, and the closing of a small iron works on the outskirts of Penistone. What remains besides the shopkeeping and smithing of a little country town serving the modest needs of a moorland farming community is soon told. There is a small railway wagon works, an umbrella factory, and three rug mills.

Everything depends on the possibility of the Penistone works being acquired for some new huge-scale industry. The workshops would house a first-class engineering business or a motor-car manufactory. Penistone has one undeniable economic asset—its situation and railway connexions. It lies on the L.N.E. main line between Hull and Liverpool, about halfway between the West and East Coast ports; it taps the Barnsley coalfield at Silkstone, only three or four miles away on a direct line to Barnsley and Doncaster, passing to the north of Sheffield itself, only 14 miles distant on the main line. Another branch line worked by the L.M.S. company connects Penistone with Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford. These circumstances, which no doubt had weight in the large extensions made by Cammell Laird and Co. 10 years ago, ought, it is felt, to appeal with equal force to other firms engaged in the heavy industries.

The notices served by the English Steel Corporation, Limited, last Thursday terminate the engagements of all workers and staff on a date which it is understood will be February 1, subject only to the proviso that any persons required beyond the specified date will be continued in employment on a day-to-day basis.

THE ANGLO-DANISH SOCIETY

DR. MUNCH ON TRADE RELATIONS

Dr. P. R. Munch, Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, was the guest of honour of the Anglo-Danish Society at their annual dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel last night. Lord Cecil of Chelwood, president of the society, was in the chair.

Mr. F. Kröyer-Kielberg, chairman of the society, announced that King George and King Christian, the patrons of the society, had sent messages congratulating the society on their fifth anniversary and wishing them continued success.

LORD CECIL, proposing the toast of "Denmark," said it gave him especial pleasure to be able to associate the name of their distinguished guest with the toast because Dr. Munch and he had worked together on more than one occasion at Geneva. Denmark had always been in the forefront of international progress at the League, and he had had to acknowledge with much gratitude the collaboration of Dr. Munch in adding to the greater security of the peace of the world.

DR. MUNCH, responding, paid a tribute to the work of Lord Cecil on behalf of peace, and described him as the keenest and most persevering of all the statesmen who took part in the efforts of the League of Nations. For more than a century, he said, the friendliest sentiments had prevailed between Englishmen and Danes, and during half a century Queen Alexandra had been the symbol of the ties uniting the two nations. These mutual feelings had a solid basis in common economic interests.

In the last 60 years the commercial relations between Great Britain and Denmark had grown closer and closer, and commerce with Great Britain was now a corner stone in Denmark's economic life. Denmark bought a great quantity of goods from this country, and three-fifths of her exports went to Great Britain. Denmark's agriculture was largely dependent on the British markets, and British industry had been the great example for Danish industry.

MR. J. H. THOMAS, expressing thanks to the society on behalf of the guests, said he took that opportunity of paying a public tribute to Mr. Kröyer-Kielberg, whom England ought to be proud to call a citizen. When he (Mr. Thomas) took on his office, with all its attendant difficulties, there was serious unemployment in the shipbuilding industry. He went to Mr. Kielberg, who immediately came to the Government's aid with an order for five ships, costing a million and a quarter pounds, thus not only demonstrating his faith in this country, but also showing that he was genuinely anxious for the future prosperity of Britain. (Cheers.)

ELECTRIC SIGN ON FIRE IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE

The wooden framework of one of the electric signs on the roof of the Grand Buildings, Charing Cross, caught fire from a spark yesterday while a workman was testing the sign. The workman rushed into an office below and the occupant tried to put out the fire with a patent extinguisher. The fire brigade was summoned, and several fire engines arrived. They subdued the flames before any damage had been done to the building. The occupants of offices were advised to leave the building. Traffic was diverted, and large crowds watched the firemen at work.

STREET ACCIDENTS

CONFERENCE AND THE SPEED LIMIT

The conference on street accidents in the London traffic area, convened by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, was resumed yesterday at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster. Mr. Ponsonby, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, presided. The principal subjects of discussion were the proposal in the Road Traffic Bill to abolish the speed limit, and the protection of school children from accidents.

Mr. INGLEBY ODDIE moved, on behalf of the London County Coroners' Association, that speed limits should be retained for Inner London. He said the association viewed with dismay the proposed abolition of the speed limit. Whatever might be said for it in country districts, it was utterly unjustifiable in the case of London. Coroners' juries derived great assistance, in respect of questions of dangerous driving, from the existence of a statutory definition of what was the proper speed. There were already too many reckless drivers about London. The abolition of the speed limit would add to their numbers. Fatal accidents occurred particularly at street crossings. If excessive driving were allowed even the careful pedestrian who looked first to the left and then to the right to see that all was clear would be caught in crossing by a fast-driven motor-car which bore down upon him unseen from the left.

Mr. T. C. FOLEY (Pedestrians' Association) said a fixed speed limit was of great advantage to the pedestrian in avoiding the dangers of the road. It enabled him, for one thing, to judge whether he could get safely across a street before an approaching motor-car reached him.

Mr. TUCKER (Motor-Cab Owners' Association) thought the regulation of the speed limit in London should be left to the police, City and Metropolitan.

Mr. F. HEALEY (Beckenham Urban District Council) was in favour of the speed limit being retained in areas where fast driving would be dangerous, the decision being left to the local police.

Mr. P. F. JOHNSON, speaking for the St. Marylebone Borough Council, said they saw no objection to the removal of the speed limit. They did not think its removal would lead to speed being increased. Moreover, it could be imposed should its abolition be found to lead to an increase of accidents.

R.A.C. VIEW

COLONEL F. LINDSAY LLOYD (Royal Automobile Club) said the careful motorist was influenced in his driving more by the circumstances of the moment than by the speed limit. He thought local option in the matter of speed was impracticable. How could motorists be expected to know the varying speed limits in the different districts through which they passed? The chief consideration in driving was care and caution, whether there was a speed limit or not.

DR. A. SALTER, M.P. (Bermondsey Metropolitan Borough Council), said that last year 640 trees planted by the borough council on the pavements had been knocked down and destroyed by skidding motor-cars. The average rate of such destruction was 12 trees a week. Practically every such incident was due to driving at so rapid a rate that in order to avoid a collision it was necessary for the motor-car to be driven on to the pavement. He also thought that most street accidents were due to the speed limit not being observed.

The CHAIRMAN said the object of the Minister of Transport in proposing the abolition of the speed limit was to get the motorist to give less attention to the speedometer, anxious to see that he was driving less than 20 miles an hour, and give more attention to careful driving by keeping his eye rather on the road.

The motion was carried by 72 votes to 40, and it was also decided that the speed limit should be retained in Outer London as well as Inner.

SCHOOLS AND "SAFETY FIRST"

Mr. C. H. CROXFORD, on behalf of the Wood Green Urban District Council, moved: "That Safety First instruction should be not merely encouraged in schools, but, by the cooperation of the Board of Education, be made a recognized feature of the curriculum."

Mr. T. CAUTREY, National Safety First Association, said the children in the schools were being instructed daily in how to avoid the dangers of the streets, with good results, as was shown in the fall in the number of fatal accidents to children last year. This work was voluntarily undertaken by the teachers, and they did not like the idea of having it forced upon them by the Board of Education.

Mr. W. H. WEBB said the London County Council as an education authority considered it was best to leave to the teachers the inculcation of a road sense in the children.

Mr. A. E. HITLOCK (London Teachers' Association) said that teachers were of opinion that the subject should not be made compulsory.

The decision of the conference was that the matter should be recommended to teachers.

On the motion of Mr. D. A. COLES, vice-chairman of the London Safety First Council, it was agreed that in the interest of public health adequate ventilation should be provided in tunnels and garages where motor exhaust gases were liable to accumulate.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that the subject was being investigated by the Ministry. A deputation had been sent to America to inquire into the system of ventilation in the tunnel of the Hudson river.

HEADLIGHTS

Referring to a suggestion of the Hayes Urban District Council that the use of glaring headlights should be prohibited, the CHAIRMAN said the Ministry had the matter under consideration, but so far no satisfactory decision had been come to.

Mr. H. ROSS moved, on behalf of the Cab Proprietors' Council, that when several omnibuses were stationary at a recognized stopping place no omnibus should be allowed to pull out before those in front of it had moved off. This was seconded by Mr. J. W. ROSE (Lewisham Metropolitan Borough Council), who urged that if stationary omnibuses were required to leave in rotation many street accidents would be avoided.

Mr. A. G. EVANS (City of Westminster) called attention to the dangers attending the practice of taxi-drivers pulling out of a row on a rank on the near side.

The questions were referred to the Ministry.

A resolution moved by Mr. G. J. SPENCER on behalf of the London General Omnibus Company and the Metropolitan Electric, London United and South Metropolitan Electric Tramways, that pedal cyclists should carry a rear light instead of a reflector, which was opposed by Mr. G. H. STANCER (Cyclists' Touring Club), was agreed to. A further recommendation brought forward by Mr. SPENCER that consideration should be given to the provision of separate tracks for the use of pedal cyclists was also opposed by Mr. STANCER, and on a division was carried by 44 votes to 32.

The conference was concluded.

YOUNG CONSERVATIVES AND LETHARGY

CAPTAIN H. H. BALFOUR, M.P., for Thanet, speaking at Birchington last night, said he was a very loyal supporter of his leader and had great admiration for him, but there were men behind him on his right and left who were doing no good for the party and the country. There were many young men like himself in the Conservative Party who were seriously disturbed by the present state of *laissez faire*.

The men behind their leader were thinking with a small mind and had too small an horizon so that they were not doing service to the country and were better outside the party than inside. (Cheers). This lethargy which existed in the higher ranks of the party was causing the younger members tremendous pain and anxiety. If the Conservative Party was to be ready to take up the task which would devolve upon it if the nation gave it its trust, it must have an active and forward policy.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS

At a quarterly meeting of the council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons last Friday it was resolved that the name of Mr. A. H. Stroud, of Oxford, be removed from the Register of Veterinary Surgeons on account of his having been convicted and sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment on a charge of procuring abortion.

At the same meeting the name of Mr. J. McKeague Boyd, of Lewes, was restored to the Register of Veterinary Surgeons.

SIR CHARLES WAKEFIELD

The Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday made the following presentment:—"The members of the Grand Jury have great pleasure in associating themselves with Sir Ernest Wild in congratulating Sir Charles Wakefield on his elevation to the Peerage, and trust that he will live long to enjoy his well-deserved honour."

HOUSING IN ST. PANCRAS

PROFIT ON IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Proof that profit can be made on housing schemes in a slum area, though rents do not rise above 4s. 6d. a room, is contained in the accounts of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society, which has already reconditioned much of the worst property in the vicinity of Euston Station, and has built several blocks of flats. The clearance of the large slum area near Sidney-street and the building of a "garden city" within an irregular quadrangle are likely to be started early this year, according to the annual report which, with the accounts, will be submitted to the annual meeting at Charrington Hall on Thursday, January 23.

The report mentions that the Prince of Wales has this year doubled his holdings in the society, and remarks that the £130,000, which the Sidney-street plan will cost, would soon be forthcoming if other supporters followed that lead. "In the Sidney-street area," it adds, "we have been forced to waste money on urgent and expensive repairs. Several roofs have partially collapsed, and walls, staircases, flooring, and window frames frequently give way and have to be supported or patched. We battle against every variety of vermin in these houses, and rats are a perpetual nuisance. The scheme for the development of this area and the prospect of commencing the work early in 1930 makes this moment the most hopeful in the society's history."

The accounts show the revenue for the year as £11,016, and working expenses as £8,657. Share capital has increased from £45,755 to £65,174, and loan stock from £15,925 to £21,225. Donations, which are devoted to propaganda and welfare work, amounted to £9,618. The year's net profit of £2,358, together with the amount brought forward from the previous year, makes a total of £3,514 for distribution. "Taking all the circumstances into consideration," says the report, "the committee again recommend as a matter of prudence a dividend of 3 per cent. only on the Ordinary shares, but it should be noticed that a 4 per cent. dividend, costing approximately £2,500, has now been more than covered in the face of high rates and repairs and low rentals averaging 4s. 6d. per room."

MR. W. L. HICHENS ON SHIPBUILDING

CAPACITY OF BRITISH YARDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 15

Mr. W. L. Hichens, chairman of Cammell Laird and Co., Limited, speaking to-day at the launch at Birkenhead of the Booth Steamship Company's cargo vessel Benedict, referred to the article in *The Times* of to-day in which, he said, the inference was drawn that the worst days of the shipbuilding industry were over. He did not agree with that conclusion, or that anything like the whole picture had been drawn.

It was quite true, he said, that the tonnage launched last year, at 1,525,000 tons, was greater than any launched since 1921, but it was not so great as that launched during the three years before the War. The average for those three years was between 1,750,000 and 2,000,000 tons. Moreover, *The Times* did not point out that, while that amount of tonnage was launched, only just over half of the berths in the country were employed. In other words, the tonnage launched employed only about 50 per cent. of the shipbuilding capacity of the country, and if they were to be fully occupied they would require not 1,500,000 tons of ships but 3,000,000. There was not the ghost of a chance of our getting such a large amount of tonnage as 3,000,000 a year, and supposing people were prepared to place that tonnage in the country they would not have sufficient men to carry out the orders. In 1921, when we produced a bigger tonnage than to-day, the number of men employed in the shipbuilding industry was 350,000. To-day the number was 204,000, so there was a loss of 150,000 men. Since that date if we had a boom of that kind there would not be enough men to carry out the work.

If one looked on the other side, Mr. Hichens continued, he did not think one was justified in saying that the outlook was satisfactory, and it was dangerous to assume that all that shipbuilders had to do was to sit tight and carry on as they had done and that everything would come right. The situation was entir

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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CONFIDENCE SAVES TIME

By CALLISTHENES.

The head of a big Midland firm, when asked to name the qualities which bring success in business, put them in the following order—ambition, personality, application, staying power, and integrity.

If the place he assigns to integrity is unusually low, the reason he gives for its value is unusually interesting.

"If a man feels," he says, "you are out to give him a straight deal, he will place his business with you, because he knows that having placed the order he can cease to worry about it and can give his attention to other things."

Integrity inspires confidence; confidence saves time. It pays to deal with a man of integrity not merely because he will be sure to give you full value for money, but because he adds to the amount of time you can spend in constructive thought about your business. If you have no confidence you may spend hours worrying about the execution of the order and taking precautions against unsatisfactory fulfilment.

All this worry, all this taking of precautions is dead waste of time. There should be no place for it in any well-ordered business.

We are interested in this aspect of confidence chiefly in our relation with the shopping public.

It is our ambition that every person who enters our doors should have absolute confidence in Selfridge's. It is our pride that this is already true of many hundreds of thousands.

That the public should have absolute confidence in us is an essential condition of our happiness. We believe it to be also an important part of their shopping happiness, for shopping where there is no confidence is a dismal affair.

But we like to think also that their confidence in us helps to save time—and time is the raw material of life.

We save time for our customers by the technical efficiency of our service, by the arrangement of our Store, by the display of our merchandise, by the experienced skill and quick apprehension of our salesfolk. We save it, too, because once they have given an order or made a purchase they can dismiss it from their minds and can turn to other enjoyments or other tasks.

The public know we "are out to give them a straight deal." They know that with us satisfaction is not a catchword, but a principle. They know that we endeavour to prove that no transaction in this House is ended till it ends in the satisfaction of the customer. They know that if the article is not right Selfridge's will make it so, and that the entire force and authority of this Store are engaged in seeing that every customer gets full satisfaction in every transaction. That is the integrity upon which public confidence in this House is based; that is the vital principle which makes their shopping here a special delight and advantage.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

EMPIRE
—TO-MORROW—
The World Welcomes A New and Marvellous Entertainment!
KING VIDOR'S
Hallelujah!
An Epic Drama of Negro Life in Dialogue, with an ALL NEGRO cast.

A monumental picture . . . the classic of the speaking screen
Continuous Performance | Daily, NOON to MIDNIGHT Sunday: 6.0 to 11 p.m.
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S Hallelujah!
TO-DAY (Last Day)
GRETA GARBO
in "THE SINGLE STANDARD."
also WILLIAM HAINES in an ALL TALKING Laughing Riot, "NAVY BLUES."

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

MANY NEW PLAYS

Now that most of the Christmas pantomimes and plays are being withdrawn, theatrical managers are again busy arranging for future productions, which will include several new plays by well-known authors. The present revival of *Peter Pan* at the St. James's Theatre will end on Saturday, and early next month Mr. Gilbert Miller, in association with Mr. Charles Hopkins, will present there a new play in three acts by Mr. A. A. Milne, entitled *Michael and Mary*, in which the leading parts will be taken by Miss Edna Best and Mr. Herbert Marshall. Mr. Milne's new play, which is at present being performed in New York, will be produced in London by Mr. Charles Hopkins, who has already staged in America two other plays by Mr. Milne, *The Perfect Alibi* and *The Ivory Door*.

An adaptation of Mr. Aldous Huxley's novel "Point Counter Point" has been made by Mr. Campbell Dixon, and this will be produced by Mr. Leon M. Lion at Daly's Theatre on Thursday, January 30.

Two other plays to be produced shortly are *On the Spot*, by Mr. Edgar Wallace, and *The Way Out*, by "Sapper."

THE ARTS THEATRE

The first of six performances of *Nine Till Six*, a play in three acts by Aimee and Philip Stuart, will be given at the Arts Theatre on Wednesday. It will be produced by Miss Auriol Lee, with a company including Miss Louise Hampton, Miss Alison Leggatt, and Miss Janet Wheeler. In this play Aimee and Philip Stuart, the authors of *Cat's Cradle*, *Her Shop*, and other comedies, have introduced a note of drama. The action takes place on the premises of a London dress-making establishment. Other plays to be produced at the Arts Theatre during the season are *Aimer*, to be performed in the original French by J. T. Grein's Company on January 26; *On the Quota*, by Mr. Halcott Glover, on January 29; *The Command to Love*, a comedy in three acts, to be given on February 5; and *Das Blaue vom Himmel*, by Hans Chlumberg, on February 16. An additional performance of the Poet Laureate's play *The Humours of the Court* is to be given at the Arts on Sunday evening next.

The next production by the Everyman Theatre Guild will be *The Watcher*, by Mr. Ralph Neale, the author of *The Love Game*, which was produced by Mr. Basil Dean some time ago. *The Watcher*, in which the principal parts will be taken by Miss Helena Pickard, Mr. Harold Scott, and Miss Betty Potter, will be produced at the Everyman Theatre on Monday.

Monday also will see the revival of *Julius Cæsar* at the Old Vic., where it is to run for three weeks. The producer for the Old Vic. Company, Mr. Harcourt Williams, has followed the conception of this play set forth in Mr. Granville-Barker's Book of Prefaces. Mr. John Gielgud will play Antony, Mr. Gyles Isham Brutus, Mr. Donald Wolfit Cassius, Mr. Brember Wills Cæsar, Miss Martita Hunt Portia, and Miss Adele Dixon Calpurnia. On the same day a new farce by Mr. Walter Ellis, entitled *The Big Idea*, will be produced at the Q Theatre.

Encouraged by the success of his revival of plays by Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. Charles Macdona has decided to extend his repertory of Shavian drama at the Court Theatre, where, however, a weekly change of programme is to be maintained. The present play, *The Doctor's Dilemma*, will be succeeded on Monday by *The Philanderer*, in which the leading parts will be taken by Miss Rosalinde Fuller, Miss Margaret Macdona, and Mr. Esme Percy. *The Philanderer*, that delightful comedy of Mr. Shaw's lighter mood, has not been seen in London for some years, and its present revival will have an added interest from the fact that it is to be dressed in the costumes of the late 1890. The season of Shavian drama at the Court will be temporarily interrupted on February 12, as Mr. Macdona has arranged to present Mr. Esme Percy in *Hamlet*.

The White Assegai, which Sir Barry Jackson is bringing to the Playhouse on Tuesday, is a play dealing with South Africa. Written by Mr. Allan King, it was first performed by the Birmingham Repertory Company last February. The cast is headed by Mr. Ernest Thesiger and Mr. Godfrey Tearle, who will be seen as a medical officer and native commissioner respectively.

REVIVAL OF "DANDY DICK"

Sir Arthur Pinero's famous farce, *Dandy Dick*, which Sir Nigel Playfair is presenting at the Lyric, Hammersmith, on Wednesday evening, January 29, was written by him for the John Clayton-Arthur Cecil management at the Court Theatre, where it was successfully produced in 1887, afterwards being transferred to Toole's Theatre. The play is written round the Dean of St. Marvell's, who, though a paragon of dignity and decorum, is driven by an indiscreet act into a most awkward dilemma. The Dean will be played by Sir Nigel Playfair, and the Dean's sister, Georgiana Tidman, by Miss Marie Lohr, who will be making her first appearance at the Lyric. The play will be given exactly as it was in the original production, with the costumes of the period.

When Miss Winnie Melville leaves the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company at the end of the month, several of her parts in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Savoy Theatre will be taken by Miss Sylvia Cecil, who will share all the leading soprano roles with Miss Winifred Lawson. Miss Cecil will not be new to Gilbert and Sullivan opera, as she filled many leading parts during the D'Oyly Carte London season at the Princes Theatre some years ago. The opera to be given next week is *The Mikado*, which will be played every evening, with *matinées* on Wednesday and Saturday.

The first English performance in London of Mr. Isidore de Lara's opera *Messalina* on Wednesday next, and the first London performance in recent times of *The Flying Dutchman*, are the interesting features of the Carl Rosa season at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, which opens on Monday, with *The Tales of Hoffmann*. Other operas to be given during the week are *La Bohème*, *Cavalleria Rusticana*, *Pagliacci*, *Madame Butterfly*, and *Carmen*.

Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's play, *Canaries Sometimes Sing*, reached its 100th performance at the Globe Theatre last night.

FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS

SUNDAY.—*The Mansoch Family*, R.A.D.A.; *The Humours of the Court*, Arts.
MONDAY.—*The Watcher*, Everyman; *Julius Cæsar*, Old Vic.; *The Philanderer*, Court; *The Big Idea*, Q.; *Symphony in Two Flats*, New (trans.).
TUESDAY.—*The White Assegai*, Playhouse.
WEDNESDAY.—*Darling, I Love You*, Gaiety; *The Man in Possession* and *In the Zone*, Ambassadors; *Nine Till Six*, Arts.
THURSDAY.—*The Way Out*, Comedy.
JANUARY 30.—*Aimer*, Arts.
JANUARY 28.—*Milestones*, Criterion.
JANUARY 29.—*Dandy Dick*, Lyric, Hammersmith; *On the Quota*, Arts.
JANUARY 30.—*The House of Shame*, Daly's.
FEBRUARY 2.—*Forty-Seven*, Prince of Wales; *The Fiddler Played It Wrong*, Strand.
FEBRUARY 5.—*The Command to Love*, Arts.
FEBRUARY 10.—*Frankenstein*, Little.
FEBRUARY 12.—*Hamlet*, Court.
FEBRUARY 16.—*Das Blaue vom Himmel*, Arts.

From The Times of 1830

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1830. Price 7d.

A sale of Consols to the amount of 50,000*l* was effected to-day, on behalf of the savings' banks, which is thought remarkable, as there must have been recently received for those institutions a very large sum in dividends.—*City Intelligence.*

The Ministry are engaged with the election of a deputy for Lisle, to succeed M. de Bully, who is about to resign. M. Beaudon, Receiver-General of Finance, is one of the candidates. M. Dudon is his antagonist. . . . I shall risk a little the gravity of this letter by citing the play upon words inspired by this contest. (We quote the words in the original, as the *jeu de mot* is untranslatable into English: it will be observed the pun turns upon the *don*—a gift.) "*Si Dudon est dû, ce ne sera pas Beau-don: si Beaudon l'emporte, on se souciera peu Du-don.*"—*Paris Correspondence.*

3 per Cent. Cons. 94¼ to ¼.

LECTURES AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

The first of a new series of lectures will be given in the Lecture Theatre of the Victoria and Albert Museum to-day at 5.30 p.m., by Mr. Bernard Rackham, on "Italian Maiolica." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. Admission will be free, and no tickets will be required. This series of lectures will be continued each week on Thursdays, until February 27. The lecturer on January 23 will be Mr. Eric Maclagan, whose subject will be "Italian Sculpture of the Renaissance."

Both these lectures, and others in the series, have been arranged with special reference to the Exhibition of Italian Art now on view at the Royal Academy. A complete list of the lectures may be had on application.

THURSLEY PARISH HALL

"THREE UNCLES AND AN AUNT"

BY J. C. SQUIRE

Major Henry Smith	MORAY McLAREN
Charles Carpenter	HUGH SQUIRE
Captain William de Montmorency	ANTHONY SQUIRE
Walter	MAURICE SQUIRE
Ethelberta Smith	SHEILA LYND
Elderly Member	J. C. SQUIRE
Club Porter	B. DE H. PERREIRA
Mrs. Hawkins	MRS. ILBERT
Rosamund	JOAN HASLIP
Sarah Grundy	MAIRA LYND
Sir Joseph Smith	A. G. MACDONELL
Adolphus Smith	ALAN PRYCE-JONES
Peregrine Smith	OLIVER WOODS
Mrs. Dora Grundy	MARY FISHER
A Butler	B. DE H. PERREIRA

When a church is in need of money for the repairing of its roof it is not unusual for a number of amateurs to come to the rescue by giving one or two performances of the kind of play that can conveniently be bought in an "acting" edition for 6d. The roof of Thursley Church, a very old and lovely one, needed repairs, and a group of people living round Thursley proceeded to get up a play, but, instead of falling back on the "acting" editions, they persuaded Mr. Squire to write for them a brand new farcical comedy in three acts.

Plays with wills in them—and this one owes something to the late Mrs. Susannah Centlivre—are suspect from the start, but Mr. Squire, with his £1,000,000 legacy and £100,000 cheque for "current expenses," cuts up the formal pattern of will complications with a deliberate absurdity, and the audience comes quickly to the gratifying conclusion that the setting is to be farcical and the manœuvres within the setting comic, in the more or less serious sense of that word. Captain William de Montmorency is in love with Ethelberta Smith, but Ethelberta Smith will lose her £1,000,000 if her three uncles and her one aunt do not all give their written consent to the marriage. The trouble—or, rather, the advantage as it turns out in the end—is that the Smiths, "a typical English family," as Charles Carpenter acidly remarked, detest each other, and the mere fact that one member approved would be sufficient in itself to set the others against it. They are all, too, so different. Uncle Major Henry is retired Army, Uncle Sir Joseph is unretired profiteer, Uncle Adolphus is wiltingly æsthetic, and Aunt Dora is a member of the League of Stopping Everything, drink above all. These differences give de Montmorency, do they not? a chance to show his ingenuity and Mr. Squire the opportunity to score a number of points, ranging from the broadly obvious to the illuminatingly subtle, at the expense of the Army, which gets off lightly, Finance, self-conscious æstheticism, and prohibition. Mr. Squire's pertinent but good-natured satire could have done with less obvious targets than prohibition and Finance, although Sir Joseph, played with immense gusto by Mr. A. G. Macdonell, was vastly to the taste of the audience, but in his treatment of Uncle Adolphus he perfectly adjusts the apparatus of farce to the intentions of satire.

The difficulties of producing and rehearsing amateur theatricals are well enough known, but the performance, under the direction of Mrs. Squire, went with an admirable smoothness, and if an actor occasionally forgot a line or two, well, there was always someone on the stage quick-witted enough to fill the gap. Mr. Anthony Squire, as the hero who in a short space of time had to be four different men to four different people, made his mental and physical adjustments with a conviction and dexterity that would have deceived more astute people than Uncle Sir Joseph; Mr. Moray McLaren, in the fiercest of make-ups, revealed a soft place that is to be found in every retired major's heart; and Mr. Alan Pryce-Jones and Mr. Oliver Woods caught, in both accent and gesture, the soul of the truly "arty." *Three Uncles and an Aunt* needs, and doubtless will get, a certain amount of expanding and re-writing, but had a London manager been present he might have spent as profitable an evening as the Thursley audience, judging by their almost continuous laughter, spent an enjoyable one.

WORCESTER COLLEGE ENDOWMENT

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S APPEAL

The Duke of Gloucester was the chief guest at the Worcester College Endowment Fund dinner held at the Clothworkers' Hall last night. LORD PLYMOUTH was in the chair.

Proposing the loyal toast, the CHAIRMAN said that the United States of America, Germany, Austria, and Rumania were all represented that night to pay tribute to the work of the college in connexion with the higher education of the blind.

The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, proposing the toast of the evening, said that the college, which had been in existence for 62 years, was the only one of its kind in the world. He continued:—

The whole history of the college has been a series of successes, many of its students having graduated at the Universities with high honours and having been successful in business and other walks of life. In 1902, owing to an extremely generous legacy of £12,000 left by Miss Warrington, of Malvern, and financial assistance provided by the Clothworkers' Company, the present fine buildings were erected with accommodation for 42 boys at the cost of £75,000. Here the boys lead strenuous and healthy lives in the classrooms, playing-fields, and on the river. The appeal this evening is for £20,000 to endow Worcester College for always as the public school for the blind and allow it to take its place with other public schools.

In conclusion, the Duke of Gloucester congratulated the college on its good friends, including the Clothworkers' Company, which had always been so extremely generous, and Sir Beachcroft Towse, whose untiring labours on behalf of the blind would always be remembered.

Mr. G. F. MOWATT, vice-chairman and hon. secretary, responded, and SIR BEACHCROFT TOWSE, V.C., made a strong appeal on behalf of the endowment fund. THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER proposed the health of the Duke of Gloucester, the toast being supported by the MASTER of the CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.

It was announced that subscriptions totalling between £500 and £600 had been received that night in support of the fund, raising the total subscribed to over £3,000.

JUNIOR PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

The Junior Philharmonic Choir, which has hitherto been a recruiting ground for the parent body, has now been enlarged to contain male as well as female voices. Mr. C. Kennedy Scott, who conducts both Philharmonic Choirs, is anxious to obtain tenors and basses to add to the present members (about 140). No test is required. *Messiah* is the first work to be undertaken by the reformed body, and practices are held every Friday at 8 at the Guildhouse, Eccleston-square. The subscription is half a guinea.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

The following sectional presidents for the meeting of the British Association to be held this year in Bristol from September 3 to 10, under the presidency of Professor F. O. Bower, have been appointed:—

Section A (Mathematical and Physical Sciences), Dr. F. E. Smith; Section B (Chemistry), Professor G. T. Morgan; Section C (Geology), Professor O. T. Jones; Section D (Zoology), Dr. W. T. Calman; Section E (Geography), Professor P. M. Roxby; Section F (Economics), Professor T. E. Gregory; Section G (Engineering), Sir Ernest Moir; Section H (Anthropology), Dr. H. S. Harrison; Section I (Physiology), Professor H. S. Raper; Section J (Psychology), Professor C. W. Valentine; Section K (Botany), Dr. A. W. Hill; Section L (Education), Lord Eustace Percy; Section M (Agriculture), Dr. P. J. Du Toit.

INSURANCE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

The insurance offices in the City can muster some 80 players of instruments competent to play symphonic music in the orchestra directed by Mr. Harold Rawlinson. They gave their 10th concert at Queen's Hall on Tuesday night, at which they played three overtures, a movement from Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony, and a violin concerto played by Mr. Harry Idle. The chief fault in the playing is bad *ensemble*, especially among the strings. This in its turn blunts the crispness and rhythm. A few sectional practices would probably mend matters, for in other respects the playing reaches an adequate standard.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MR. STUART BROWN

What should distinguish the characteristic etching, in bitten line, from other forms of engraving might be difficult to say, but it is felt in the recent work of Mr. Henry Stuart Brown at Messrs. Colnaghi's, 144, New Bond-street. He is rather small in style and his plates are closely worked, but every line in them is felt to be a statement of the needle with acid in view. "All-overish" and indefinite as the material of many of his subjects may be, there is nothing haphazard in the workmanship. For convenient description Mr. Brown's etchings may be said to recall the earlier work of Mr. James McBey, but they are firmer in intention. Mr. Brown is pre-eminently a landscape etcher; his comparatively few architectural subjects show traces of worry, not in workmanship but in getting hold of the facts. It is indeed doubtful if anybody can etch architecture well by looking at it; there must be an instinctive understanding of how the facts "go," and this Mr. Brown does not seem to have. He is at his best in open landscape where the solid features serve chiefly to limit space and define the planes of distance; a horizontal composition with the distance indicated by paler lines is a favourite device of his. "Fallen Trees, Ely," "Twilight, King's Lynn," "Lincoln, From Bardney," and "A Fen Landscape" are preferences in a collection of 56 etchings.

WALKER'S GALLERIES

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wright, who show respectively landscapes in water-colour and flower paintings in oil and water-colour at Walker's Galleries, 118, New Bond-street, have probably gone too far on their own lines to benefit by the suggestion, but they are the kind of artists who would gain by a really thoughtful study of the Italian exhibition at Burlington House. They would see then that the right way to compose pictures is not in facts but in values—of line, form, tone or colour as the case may be—though the facts need not be flouted in the process. Then, whatever the subject, the picture will hold together. On account of their indifference to values, Mr. and Mrs. Wright's pictures are much more coherent when looked at closely than from a reasonable distance. From the middle of the room the darks in Mr. Wright's landscapes—mostly of Venice—jump at you in the most distracting way.

But, as was said, the artists have gone so far and become so accomplished on their own lines that there would be too much to undo if they started all over again, and perhaps it is better to give them their heads and see what they make of what is really a very arrogant way of painting. "Fishing Boat, Venice," is probably Mr. Wright's best water-colour, though "Canal of the Giudecca" and "The Lizard, Cornwall," have merits, and Mrs. Wright is most attractive in her smaller oil paintings, such as "Autumn Berries," "A Glass of Flowers," "Wild Gentian," and "Chaffinch's Nest and Flowering Currants."

MR. S. R. BADMIN

Mr. S. R. Badmin, who shows water-colour drawings, etchings, and line engravings at the Twenty One Gallery, 15, Mill-street, is to be numbered among the now considerable body of young artists who are turning "back to the land" in a more special sense than would be conveyed by saying that they are landscape artists. They find inspiration in the facts of agriculture. What makes the movement interesting at this time of day is that it is a young one. That it implies some weakness of the designing faculty is likely enough, but it suggests also a certain "fed-upness" with the pretensions of their slightly older colleagues, as if the young artists said: "Well, at any rate we can try to draw what is going on around us."

Probably the purist would say that Mr. Badmin's drawing is not more than descriptive, but it is intelligently selective and so delicate and precise that it gives a great deal of pleasure. He is not limited to the agricultural scene, but accepts "Suburbia," in both drawing and engraving, and has even ventured into a "Modiste's Shop," a delightful little drawing in line and colour, with some of the qualities of a French 18th-century aquatint. "Sussex Ouse Viaduct" and "Vale of Avalon," as seen from the southern slopes of the Mendips, are two drawings that, with very simple means, convey a great deal of local atmosphere. Mr. Badmin's talent seems to be for line rather than tone, but the etching of "Coleford, Somerset," is finely dramatic in a painterlike way.

THE CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The recitals on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park will be given to-day by Mr. Clifford Ball, the carillonneur at Boarhville Garden Village. The following are the programmes, as issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

12 noon to 12.20 p.m.—"Annie Laurie"; "Serenade" (Schubert); "Old Folks at Home"; "Drink to me only"; "Minuet" (Beethoven).

3 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.—"Minuet and Trio" (Mozart); "Bonnie Mary of Argyle"; "Prelude" (Heller); "Come Lasses and Lads"; "Melody in F" (Rubinstein).

6.40 to 7 p.m.—"Will ye no come back again?"; "Cuckoo Prelude" (Van den Gheyn); "The Dear Little Shamrock"; "Londonderry Air"; "Gavotte" (De Fesch).

TWO THEATRE AUCTIONS CANCELLED

PRICE OF THE HOTEL CECIL

Yesterday, in view of the completion of negotiations for the sale of the Globe Theatre and the Queen's Theatre, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley announced that the proposed auction of the theatres and certain adjoining shops in Shaftesbury-avenue had been cancelled.

It was stated yesterday by an official of the Hotel Cecil (a news agency reports) that the price paid by Shell-Mex, Limited, for the hotel is £1,520,000. The auction of the equipment of the hotel, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, will take about a month.

ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Meteorological Society last night, Sir Richard Gregory, the president, presented Dr. G. C. Simpson, Director of the Meteorological Office, with Symons's gold medal, in recognition of the value to meteorology of Dr. Simpson's researches into the mechanism of thunderstorms and into terrestrial radiation. The PRESIDENT announced that Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, would deliver a lecture on March 14 to a joint meeting at the Institution of Electrical Engineers of the Royal Aeronautical Society and the Meteorological Society on "The Importance of Meteorological Research." SIR RICHARD GREGORY then delivered his presidential address, which reviewed our knowledge of weather cycles and periodicities.

SIR GEORGE TRUSCOTT ON FUTURE LORD MAYORS

Sir George Wyatt Truscott, senior Alderman of the City of London, spoke yesterday as the guest of the City Livery Club at their luncheon in the Carpenters' Hall, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C. He said that since 1915 we had had six resignations of Aldermen who at the time of their resignation were qualified to serve in the office of Lord Mayor.

The position had come to this—that at the moment we were short of candidates qualified for the office of Lord Mayor. The Livery held the power to correct this. The position of Lord Mayor of London was one of immense importance, and no one could comprehend what it really meant in prestige and influence unless he had had the honour of passing through that great office. He urged them, who had such power in the matter, to do their utmost to protect the office of Lord Mayor and to keep the machinery going.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 21

"HALLELUJAH"

A TALKING-FILM OF NEGRO LIFE

Although it must suffer slightly from comparison with *Hearts in Dixie*, the only previous film of American negro life, *Hallelujah*, the talking-film directed by Mr. King Vidor, which was privately shown in London yesterday, is one of the few American contributions to the development of the film as an art as distinct from a form of entertainment.

The story is one which could only have been adequately presented on the screen. It makes use of all the possibilities of its medium, and it is at once true to negro character and of such human interest that it needs no irrelevant literary or technical appeal. The magnificent stage qualities of the American negro account for much of its success; but the director must be credited with sympathetic understanding in the selection of incidents typical of negro life, and with the great skill he has shown in the controlling of negro crowds—the most unrestrained in the world.

The *cabaret* which figures in the first scenes is perhaps more typical of Harlem than of Dixie, but Mr. Vidor has combined the most striking features of both in a story which is convincing because of its truth to the life of the race as a whole. The film opens with the end of the day's work in the cotton-fields. Ezekiel, eldest son of a plantation family, goes to town with his young brother to sell the cotton harvest. There he is tricked out of his money in a gambling den, and in the fight which follows he accidentally shoots his brother. The assembled neighbours work themselves into a religious hysteria in the "wake" which precedes the funeral, and Zeke is inspired by his repentance to be a servant of the Lord. He becomes a prophet, and goes through the negro settlements exhorting sinners to repentance. Riding on an ass amid a multitude of disciples, he meets Chick, the woman who had lured him into the gambling den. She is moved by his preaching to repent, and along with hundreds of others is baptized in the river by this new prophet. A "jubilee" is held in the local church to celebrate the salvation of the sinners; the congregation is seized with religious hysteria; and Zeke, his emotions roused by religious fervour and directed by the physical attraction of Chick into other channels, follows her out into the night. Some months later we see them living together in a lumber settlement. Hot Shot, the gambler who had cheated Zeke, comes to visit Chick and persuades her to return with him to their former life of adventure. Their flight is discovered by Zeke, who catches up with them just in time to see Chick die after a fall from the buggy. He pursues and strangles Hot Shot, and when we next see him he is working among other negro convicts. The film ends with his release and return to his family.

Had the story ended with Zeke's flight into the night with Chick, it would have been a perfect representation of a negro religious revival. The last part is anti-climax, but so well acted by Mr. Daniel Haynes, who takes the part of Zeke, and so well directed that its detachment from the main theme is scarcely noticed. In any case, it mattered little, since the heart of the film was the revivalist scenes for which the story was merely a setting. The excellence of those scenes was, of course, due in part to the natural simplicity, quick emotion, and vivid imagination of the Southern negro—qualities which make him a perfect interpreter of any part in which he is allowed freedom of expression—and to the *timbre* of the negro voice, which makes anything he may say pleasant to hear. But only those who have seen a negro revival can appreciate the genius of a director who has preserved the naturalness of such scenes while keeping them within the bounds necessary to artistic presentation.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. The Leviathan of Talkies, "ATLANTIC." E. A. Dupont's masterpiece. Daily at 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. A British International Talking Picture.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Claude Allister ("Alky" of "Building Drummond") in "THREE LIVE GHOSTS" (All-Talking and Laughing); at 12.55, 3.50, 6.45, and 9.40; also Gaumont Sound News.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerr. 3981. "THE LATE MATTHEW PASCAL" (Ivan Mosjoukine and Lois Moran); "SINS OF THE FATHERS," with Emil Jannings; "Autumn Mists."

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. Continuous 12-11. 100 Thrills in 100 Minutes!" FLIGHT," with Jack Holt, Ralph Graves, and Lila Lee (All-Talking). A pageant of air thrills. Also Gaumont Sound News, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. HAROLD LLOYD in his First ALL-TALKING picture, "WELCOME DANGER." World's Greatest Laugh Show. "Lloyd's Funniest Film."—*Daily Mirror.* "Whirlwind of Fun."—*Daily News.* Daily, 2.45, 5, 8.40. Sundays, 6, 8.45. Bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last day. Greta Garbo in "THE SINGLE STANDARD," also William Haines—All Talking—"Navy Blues." From 11.30 to 1, ANY SEAT (except Loges) 1s. 6d. To-morrow: HALLELUJAH. Epic of the Negro.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2-11. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "THE IRON MASK." Nelson Keys in "When Knights Were Bold."

LONDON PAVILION. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30; Sun., 6.0 and 8.30. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION Talking drama, "THE LOCKED DOOR" (ROD LA ROCQUE, Betty Bronson, Barbara Stanwyck, William Boyd), from famous play, "Sign on the Door"; 3.45, 6.45, 9.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Continuous, 1-11. JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL in "SUNNY SIDE UP." All-talking and Singing. At 1.50, 4.10, 6.30, 8.55. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PLAZA. All-Talking. Collegiate Furore. NANCY CARROLL in "SWEETIE," with Jack Oakie, Wm. Austin. Paramount's Greatest Musical Comedy. "He Loved the Ladies." Talkie-Scream. Stage: 24 Mangan Tillerettes. Admission 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201. Saturday next, Geo. Bancroft All-Talking.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, Mayfair 2330. TEMBI, a Story of the Jungle, by CHERRY KEARTON. Last two weeks. Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE VAGABOND." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

REGAL. 12-11. All-talking, all colour, singing and dancing. "GOLD DIGGERS of BROADWAY." Five times daily, at 12, 2.20, 4.40, 6.55, and 9.15. Mat. prices 12-1, Sats. and Bank Holidays excepted. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Piccadilly Circus. (Reg. 2588.) 12-11.30. CONRAD VEIDT and Mary Philbin in "THE CASE OF LENA SMITH." LAURA LA PLANTE in the All-Talking and Laughing success "HOLD YOUR MAN."

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. "Phone, Holborn 3703. "Talkie." "THE LETTER," with Jeanne Eagels. "THE GREAT UNKNOWN." Talkie Stories.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 12-11. Bebe Daniels and John Boles in "RIO RITA" (all-talking, singing, dancing). 12.50, 3.25, 6, 8.45. Sessions commence 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.25, from which time seats are bookable. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12 and 1 daily.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE PASTEL SOCIETY. 31st EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. ROYAL INSTITUTE GALLERIES, 195, Piccadilly. W. 1s. 10-5.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD. Exhibition of MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE. Majolica, Bronzes and Small Sculptures. **ALFRED SPERO AND KERIN, LTD.,** 9, Clifford-street, New Bond-street.

CERIA. First Exhibition in England of Painting by CERIA. Also Exhibition of Modern English and French Etchings. **LEICESTER GALLERIES,** Leicester-sq. 10-6.

HOWARD GALLERY, PICTURES by FRENCH ARTISTS of the Nineteenth Century. 28, Museum-street. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission free.

NEW PAINTINGS BY *ANDRE DERAIN* **ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.** 14, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. FANTASIES and VENICE by *EMMA CIARDI* 2. Paintings and water-colours by leading Artists. 148, New Bond-street. Admission Free.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. Decorative Work and Stage and Other Designs.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. RECENT ETCHINGS by HENRY STUART BROWN. 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

THE NEW YEAR GROUP MODERN PAINTINGS **THE FRENCH GALLERY,** 158, New Bond-street, W.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable. Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings. RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of *GILBERT AND SULLIVAN* OPERAS. To-night, Fri., and Sat., 8.15. Sat., Mat., 2.30 COX & BOX & H.M.S. PINAFORE. Next Week, at 8.15. Wed. and Sat., 2.30. THE MIKADO. Jan. 27, Iolanthe. Jan. 29, Ruddigore.

SCALA THEATRE. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. *Weber's Opera,* "*DER FREISCHÜTZ.*" Conducted by SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, Bt. Producer—Humphrey Procter-Gregg.

STREATHAM HILL THEATRE. (One week only.) *COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.* BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN. (Streatham 0470.)

Mon. next, Jan. 20, First London Performance in English of Puccini's last opera	TURANDOT
Tues., Jan. 21	CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Matinée, Wed., Jan. 22	MADAME BUTTERFLY
Wed. Eve., Jan. 22	TOSCA
Thurs., Jan. 23	LA BOHEME
Fri., Jan. 24	THE MASTERSINGERS
Matinée, Sat., Jan. 25	TURANDOT
Sat. Eve., Jan. 25	THE BARBER OF SEVILLE

Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, 31s. 6d., 21s.; Stalls, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 9d. Matinees: Boxes, 21s., 14s.; Stalls, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 9d.; Circle, 3s. 6d.)

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30. *THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.* New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. LAST WEEKS. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, Wed. and Fri. 2.30. "*A CUP OF KINDNESS.*" MARY BROUGH and RALPH LYNN.

APOLLO. 8.15. To-day, Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970. IVOR NOVELLO in his two-way Comedy, *SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.* LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. VIOLA TREE. Benita Hume. George Relph. Ben Webster. Returning to NEW Theatre Jan. 20th.

COMEDY. Evgs., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978. *THE GHOST TRAIN.* Matinée, FRIDAY, 2.30.

Imperial and Foreign News

DRUG SMUGGLING IN HONG-KONG

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

(FROM OUR HONG-KONG CORRESPONDENT)

With the arrival of the League of Nations Opium Commission in Hong-kong, the problem of controlling the traffic in this drug has been acutely revived. Agitators in China have used the fact that this Colony exercises a Government monopoly in selling opium to disparage British administration, but the Chinese themselves know that the root of the evil lies in their own territory, where anti-opium regulations are practically a dead letter.

The Commission will undoubtedly expose much of the traffic in this drug which interested parties would rather keep hidden. But, fearing nothing from the probe, Hong-kong authorities have prepared a memorandum on the whole subject of opium control in the Colony, reiterating their difficulties in their efforts to reduce the consumption of the drug due to the activities of smugglers operating from the mainland and coastal ports. The memorandum is illuminating, and it should deprive the Government's detractors of all their specious arguments. It is divided into three parts, the first analysing the use of opium prepared for smoking, the second outlining the measures taken by the local Government to give effect to obligations undertaken in The Hague Opium Convention and the Geneva Opium Agreement, and the third describing the nature and extent of the illicit traffic in opium in Hong-kong.

It is difficult to estimate the number of persons in the Colony who use opium. A committee appointed in 1924 came to the conclusion that from 20 to 25 per cent. of the adult Chinese population habitually used opium, and there is nothing to suggest that Chinese public opinion, which took to the habit as a matter of course, has changed. It is impossible to estimate accurately how much opium is smuggled into the Colony, but it is believed that it at least equals the amount of opium sold by the Government under its monopoly.

ILLICIT SALES

In recent years the figures of actual seizures of the drug have fluctuated between a maximum of 300,567 taels in 1923 and 48,450 in 1928. The figures are significant, in view of the increase of population, and it is to be inferred that a very small proportion of the amount smuggled is seized to-day, and that the illicit sales exceed the quantity sold by the authorities. The price of Government opium has been raised in the hope of making it prohibitive, apparently with the idea that eventually only the very well-to-do Chinese would be able to smoke the drug, and that addicts would decrease in number. It is doubtful whether this policy has worked out according to plan—more likely, as the memorandum points out, the prohibitive price of the Government product has led to a greater traffic in the cheaper smuggled brand.

In 1927 the price of Government opium was reduced, and the ordinary sales showed a sharp rise to nearly four times the usual quantity. The price of Government opium is $14.50 per tael, and that of smuggled opium about $3 per tael. Six hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-four taels of Government opium was sold in 1918, in 1924 351,560 taels, and in 1928 247,352. [About 10⅓ taels make 1lb.] This diminution has accompanied a large increase in the population.

The Government of Hong-kong has seriously considered registering and licensing consumers, but has decided that this would be impracticable owing to the large number of estimated addicts—probably over 125,000. Also the shifting population and the possibilities of impersonation, profiteering, and other abuses, increase the complexity of the problem. The memorandum indicates that the Government has arrived at the conclusion that in the present state of Chinese public opinion, "the only way to diminish or put a stop to the use of opium in the Colony is to diminish or put a stop to its production elsewhere." More than 74 per cent. of the illicit opium seized in 1928 was of Chinese origin.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Colony has in the past taken stringent measures against those keeping or using opium dives. The keepers were generally very poor people, who kept a few pipes and charged a few cents for a smoke. Much of the time of revenue officers was taken up in raiding these places, time that could far more usefully have been devoted to preventing the large-scale traffic of big operators. In 1928 the Government relaxed its measures against the keepers and users of dives, and used the revenue officers' services more profitably. Consequently, while 2,261 seizures of opium in 1927 yielded 48,921 taels, 711 seizures in 1928 yielded almost as much—48,450 taels.

In the second part of its memorandum the Government explains the measures taken to give effect to its obligations. No poppy is grown within the territory of the Colony; and the importation, sale, distribution, and right of preparing opium for sale are a Government monopoly, with an elaborate system of licensing. There are various prohibitions, such as prevention of sales to minors, and the use of the drug is denounced in the schools of the Colony. Export of opium is strictly prohibited, except in small quantities by travellers for their own use on a voyage. Drastic penalties are imposed, such as fines amounting to 10 times the value of the drug seized, and the Government has the power to banish offenders in extreme cases.

In the third section of its memorandum the Hong-kong Government traces the gradual establishment of elaborate measures to detect the dealing in contraband—measures largely discounted by the continued production of opium in China. The occupations of the neighbouring provinces of China vary, as different cliques are in power there, but it is clear that, although at times there may be organizations called Opium Suppression Bureaux and at times recognized Government or private monopolies in opium, the purpose of the authorities is to manage the sale of and acquire the revenue from the drug rather than to control consumption or traffic. The memorandum says:—

> Any internal restrictions on poppy cultivation in China became a dead letter throughout the greater part of that country (and particularly in the South) not long after the exclusion of Indian opium became an accomplished fact, and China now appears to produce very large supplies available for export.

Interesting light on the attitude of certain of the Chinese authorities, supposed to be engaged in suppressing the use of opium, is provided by the labels found among 3,000 taels of raw Chinese opium seized among the baggage on a ship which arrived from Pakhoi in July last year. The opium was concealed in the false bottoms of trunks and baskets, in tins of oil, and cakes of wax and bean-cake. The labels were issued by the Canton (Kwangtung) Treasury and described the raw opium as a drug or medicine for breaking the opium habit. They were over-printed with Chinese characters meaning "This will be treated as contraband if it enters the interior," which would appear to be a recognized export stamp similar in character to those found on prepared opium exported from Amoy and seized in this Colony.

Labels of this type, with or without the over-printing, were found throughout 1929, the drug having come from Pakhoi and Canton. Huge hauls of contraband opium from Wuchow bore labels bearing the characters for "Wuchow District Opium Suppression Bureau: Inspected," and in October a new species of Wuchow label appeared which said "First quality: approved after inspection."

In 1928 the Government discontinued its experiment of reducing the price of opium, and the sales of Government opium decreased and seizures of contraband increased simultaneously. The Government believes that therein may lie a solution of part at least of the problem—a definite reduction in the price of Government opium so as to encourage the refusal to deal in smuggled opium, which only appeals when considerably cheaper than the authoritative product, owing to its decidedly inferior quality.

The geographical position of the Colony is unfortunate for the prevention of smuggling. Hong-kong is an integral part of the Chinese littoral, with a land and river frontier on the northern side of the New Territories extending for over 14 miles, and the whole Colony has a coastline of about 190 miles, with innumerable secluded spots at which contraband goods can be landed. Nearby are about three score sparsely populated islands where smuggled drugs can be unloaded and stored with great ease, and traffickers have taken full advantage of these facilities. To guard these inlets adequately would require a staff which it is far beyond the means of the Colony to provide.

There is also the question of bribery. If the heavy fines were increased it would encourage the operators to attempt to outbid the Government's offers of rewards with sums that would tempt informers, or even members of the preventive service. A still more rigorous search of shipping would in all probability produce great discontent in the shipping community, which might withdraw such support as it now gives to the suppression of the traffic.

GROWING STRENGTH OF GERMAN FASCISTS

THE HITLER LIBEL ACTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 15

Several events combine to draw attention to the National-Socialist (Fascist) Party, which has recently gained heavily in strength. The first is the libel suit brought by its leader, Herr Hitler, against the *Münchener Telegramm Zeitung*. The newspaper stated that Prince Rupprecht had refused to sign a public manifesto in favour of the Nationalist-Fascist referendum against the Young Plan, and that Herr Hitler had threatened the Prince with a public offensive against himself in particular and the monarchical idea in general.

Herr Hitler, in Court, said that Prince Rupprecht's attitude was a blow to him, and he had naturally considered the question of his future standing towards the monarchy. He was free to take his own decisions, and was only accountable to his party. If he should one day decide to adopt the Republican idea, none could reproach him. He had not, however, delivered any "ultimatum."

Count Soden, the Prince's Chef de Cabinet, described a telephone conversation with a representative of Herr Hitler, who specifically invoked the authority of his leader, and said the sharpest public attacks would be waged against the Crown Prince unless he signed the document drawn up by Herr Hitler. Count Soden replied: "Herr Hitler can go to the devil." Judgment was reserved.

Fascist gains in recent State elections have now brought them into the governing coalitions in Mecklenburg, Saxony, and Thuringia. In Thuringia, a State of chaotic finances and a deficit of 40,000,000 marks in a Budget of 120,000,000, they have obtained the Ministry of the Interior. Dr. Frick, a Fascist, who was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for his activities in the Hitler *Putsch* of 1923, has been appointed to this Ministry, which controls the State police.

With increasing numbers the Fascists are becoming more active, and there have been several clashes lately with the Communists, in which people on both sides have been killed. A Fascist was shot in such an affray in Berlin last night. A student prominent in the Fascist movement was also shot last night by three unknown men who forced their way into his rooms.

MAPPING THE ANTARCTIC

PROGRESS OF NORWEGIAN EXPEDITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, JAN. 15

A wireless message received from Captain Riiser Larsen, leader of the Norwegian Expedition in the Antarctic, dated January 13, reports that the position of the Norvegia, the exploration ship, was latitude 67deg. 32min. and longitude 41deg. 28min. East. The Norwegia was then steaming in an easterly direction and all were well on board.

A further message from the Norvegia, dated January 14, states that there is clear water right down to the ice barrier in the Haakon VII. sea. Owing to the favourable ice conditions this season in these waters the Norvegia will restrict her operations to the unknown stretch between Enderby Land and Coats Land. There is reasonable hope of making some valuable geographical discoveries in this part of the Antarctic field, which has not yet been covered by any other expedition. Sir Douglas Mawson is working to the east and Sir Hubert Wilkins to the west of this sector.

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HEAVY FLOODS IN U.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 15

A new cold wave has brought to an end the disastrous rains in the Middle West, but the rivers are still rising all through the Mississippi Valley, inundating the lowland farms and villages. Hundreds of families have been driven from their homes, or have been marooned by floods.

Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky send similar reports of swollen streams and flooded lowlands. A company of guardsmen was sent to-day to patrol the approaches to Hazleton Bridge over the White River in Indiana, because of threats to dynamite the bridge to alleviate the flood conditions in Knox and Pike counties. The Wabash and White rivers are far above the flood stage and are still rising.

In Arkansas and Mississippi hundreds of men with horse and mule teams are hurriedly strengthening the levees. In Mississippi a sheriff's posse has been sent to hunt for persons who dynamited a river levee, presumably to take the pressure off the levees protecting their own lands. The river is flowing through the broken levee in a stream a quarter of a mile wide.

THE AGREEMENT ON SANCTIONS

TEXT OF DECLARATIONS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, JAN. 15

The following is the text of the declarations in regard to sanctions which will be embodied in the final Protocol of The Hague Conference:—

The representatives of the Belgian, British, French, Italian, and Japanese Governments made the following declaration:—

"The New Plan rests on the principle that the complete and final settlement of the Reparation question is of common interest to all the countries which this question concerns, and that the Plan requires the collaboration of all these countries. Without mutual good will and confidence, the object of the Plan would not be attained. It is in this sense that the creditor-Governments have, in the final Protocol, accepted the solemn undertaking of the German Government to pay the annuities fixed in accordance with the provisions of the New Plan as the guarantee for the fulfilment of the German Government's obligations. The creditor-Governments are convinced that, even if the execution of the New Plan should give rise to differences of opinion or difficulties, the procedures provided for by the Plan itself would be sufficient to resolve them. It is for this reason that the final Protocol provides that, under the régime of the New Plan, the powers of the creditor-Powers shall be determined by the provisions of the Plan.

"There remains, however, a hypothesis outside the scope of the agreement signed to-day [a reference to the eventual signature of the Protocol]. The creditor-Governments are forced to consider it without thereby wishing to cast doubt on the intentions of the German Government. They regard it as indispensable to take account of the possibility that in the future a German Government, in violation of the solemn obligation contained in the final Protocol of to-day's date, might commit itself to actions revealing its determination to destroy the New Plan. It is the duty of the creditor-Governments to declare to the German Government that, if such a case arose, imperilling the foundations of their common work, a new situation would be created in regard to which the creditor-Governments must, from the outset, formulate all the reservations to which they are rightly entitled. However, even on this extreme hypothesis, the creditor-Governments, in the interests of general peace, are prepared, before taking any action, to appeal to an international jurisdiction of incontestable authority to establish and appreciate the facts. The creditor-Power or Powers which might regard themselves as concerned would, therefore, submit to the Permanent Court of International Justice the question whether the German Government had committed acts revealing its determination to destroy the New Plan. Germany should forthwith declare that, in the event of an affirmative decision by the Court, she acknowledges that it is legitimate that, in order to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations of the debtor-Power resulting from the New Plan, the creditor-Power or Powers should resume their full liberty of action.

"The creditor-Governments are convinced that such a hypothetical situation will never in fact arise, and they feel assured that the German Government shares this conviction. But they consider that they are bound in loyalty and by their duty to their respective countries to make the above declaration in case this hypothetical situation should arise."

GERMAN DECLARATION

The representatives of the German Government, on their side, make the following declaration:—

"The German Government takes note of the above declaration of the creditor-Governments, whereby, even if the execution of the New Plan should give rise to differences of opinion or difficulties in regard to the fulfilment of the New Plan, the procedures provided for in the Plan would be sufficient to resolve them. The German Government takes note, accordingly, that under the régime of the New Plan the powers of the creditor-Powers will be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Plan.

"As regards the second part of the declaration and the hypothesis formulated in this declaration, the German Government regrets that such an eventuality, which for its own part it regards as impossible, should be contemplated. Nevertheless, if one or more of the creditor-Powers refer to the Permanent Court of International Justice the question whether acts originating with the German Government reveal its determination to destroy the New Plan, the German Government, in agreement with the creditor-Governments, accepts the proposal that the Permanent Court should decide the question, and declares that it acknowledges that it is legitimate, in the event of the affirmative decision by the Court, that any order to ensure the fulfilment of the financial obligations of the debtor-Power resulting from the New Plan, the creditor-Power or Powers should resume their full liberty of action. It is agreed that the French, German, and English texts shall be equally authoritative."

THE MEERUT CASE

MAGISTRATE ON RECORD OF ACCUSED

MEERUT, Jan. 15.—After the committal order in the Meerut conspiracy case had been read the magistrate summed up the dossiers of the accused.

Spratt, he said, had been instrumental in the formation of the Punjab and United Provinces Workers' and Peasants' Parties, and the correspondence between Europe and India had largely passed through his hands. He received financial support from the Communist Party in England, as was shown by the money traced to him.

Bradley took part in all the activities of the conspiracy, and money, which ostensibly came to him from his mother and brother, really came from the Workers' Welfare League in England. His activities in India were confined to trade union work performed under the direction of the Workers and Peasants Party in Bombay.

Hutchinson was editor of the *New Spark* and vice-president of the Girni and Kamgar Union, which was responsible for the general strike in Bombay. His speeches and writings showed that he was actuated by a desire to rouse the working classes forcibly to take the Government into their own hands.

Nimbkar, Mirajkar, Joglekar, and Ghate were all active members of the Bombay group which controlled the Kamgar Union, and were always preaching Communist doctrines and the overthrow of British Imperialism. They endeavoured to organize the forces of the workers and peasants so as to resort to direct action or a general strike.

Jhabwala had belatedly severed his connexion with the conspirators and had also half-heartedly recanted Communist doctrines. The Government might, therefore, consider exercising clemency in his case.—*Reuter.*

ARAB DELEGATION TO LONDON

EFFORTS FOR RECONCILIATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, JAN. 15

According to Arab statements, Ragheb Nashashibi, the Mayor of Jerusalem, is now ready to accompany the Arab delegation to London, and efforts are being made to reconcile the other leaders dissatisfied with the composition of the delegation on account of the method of election. The Hebrew Press insists that Ragheb Nashashibi should resign his mayoralty if he remains a member of the delegation. The Grand Mufti intends to enter a suit against a French language newspaper of Cairo for publishing the Mufti's alleged letter calling the Nablus Arabs to come to Jerusalem, to which many references were made during the recent inquiry. The Mufti is reported as not satisfied with the explanation that the letter was published as a forgery. Mr. Silley, British advocate in Cairo and junior Arab counsel at the Commission of Inquiry, is to represent the Mufti.

The Latin Patriarch is understood to have acquired the village of Ramah, to the north-east of Nablus, this making the third substantial village within a few months to become Vatican property. Ramah was purchased from Ameer Abdulhadi, a member of the Moslem Supreme Council. It is understood that the Patriarch intends to settle Armenian refugees there.

A report from Odessa says that 400 Jews were arrested there at the end of December for Zionist activity, which the Soviet regards as counter-revolutionary.

CHINESE CUSTOMS DUTIES

CHANGE FROM SILVER TO GOLD BASIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 15

As a result of the present extraordinary depreciation of silver, which has been the subject of continual discussion by the Government organs during the past week, the Minister of Finance to-day issued an order to the Customs Administration to the following effect:—

Beginning on February 1 Customs duties on imports from abroad will be collected on a gold basis, other duties and charges, however, being collected as heretofore.

In converting the specific rates to a gold basis an approximate average of the rate of exchange for the last quarter of 1929 will be used from February 1 to March 15, and thereafter the average exchange for January will be applied.

From February 1 the haikwan tael will be discontinued as the unit of calculation of duties on imports and a new gold unit will be used equivalent to 19.7265 pence sterling. From February 1 to March 15 the specific duties on imports now expressed in taels will be converted into the new unit on the basis of one haikwan tael being equal to 1.50 of the new unit and thenceforward at 1.75 of the new unit.

Dollars, taels, and other currencies will be received in payment of duties as heretofore, at rates expressed in the new unit to be announced from time to time; three days' notice of the changes will be given and the rates will closely approximate to the market rates between the local currencies and the gold standard currencies.

In commenting on the above the Minister of Finance points out that the effect generally will be to restore the import duties to the same proportion of dutiable value as at the time when the existing tariff came into force, thus restoring the normal relationship between the specific and *ad valorem* rates of duty.

In explanation he says the step was necessary in order to safeguard the Government finances. He states that gold payments by the Government amount to £9,000,000 annually and the cost of the same at the current rates would be 20 per cent. greater than at the rates a year ago.

EFFECT OF THE CHANGE

This important announcement having been made late to-night, expert comment as to how it will affect commercial interests is not yet available. It is clear, however, that if China's gold obligations for 1930 have to be met at the present rate of exchange the cost to the Government will be enormously increased and the surplus available for domestic requirements correspondingly decreased. Hence the expedient is having the effect of changing the present specific silver duties to duties based on the gold value of the goods imported.

It should be pointed out, however, that, when silver soared sky high after the Great War and the tael touched 10s. to the pound, China did not devote any of her enormous surplus to the reduction of specific silver duties. Faced now with the same amount of indebtedness in gold and a very disadvantageous exchange, she is adopting an expedient which in effect will clap another heavy percentage on import duties, which only a year ago were nearly doubled. The Customs revenue during the past two months plainly indicates a decline in trade, and higher duties will not improve the situation.

The Shanghai Bankers' Association are recommending unification of the country's currency and the adoption of the dollar as the monetary unit preparatory to the adoption of the gold standard. They propose as soon as the new Government mint starts coining all the other mints shall be closed, that a supervisory committee shall be appointed to guarantee the issue of a uniform silver dollar, that the Customs shall collect the duties in dollars, that a date shall be fixed for the abolition of the tael, and that all subsidiary coins in circulation shall be withdrawn and a new decimal currency issued.

Negotiations relative to the Provisional Court are apparently not prospering, and Wang Chung-hui, the President of the Judicial Yuan, to-day told the Press if a solution were not agreed upon before the end of the current month the Government intended to proceed with the reorganization of the Court next month. Any arbitrary action by the Government in this connexion will be deeply resented in Shanghai.

BARCELONA EXHIBITION

AWARDS TO BRITISH FIRMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BARCELONA, JAN. 15

King Alfonso, attended by the Marqués de Estella, to-day distributed the awards to the foreign exhibitors at the Barcelona Exhibition in the National Palace of the Exhibition. The British exhibitors received 45 awards, including 15 Grands Prix.

The exhibition, which was opened in May, was officially closed to-day in its international aspect, but it is being continued for six months as a national exhibition. Several foreign nations are withdrawing their exhibits and transferring them to Antwerp, but many, especially those having their own pavilions, are remaining. The British section will remain, the organizers having arranged for the exhibits to be transferred free of cost to a better site in the pavilion near the illuminated fountains.

NEW PARKING SYSTEM IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 15

The application in Paris to-day of the new parking regulations, although incomplete and attended by some natural confusion, was sufficiently effective to bring about a marked decrease in the congestion hitherto accepted as inevitable. The volume of traffic was a little less than usual as some of the timorous private motorists left their cars at home rather than run the risk of the various penalties prescribed for offenders.

The only serious mischance of the day was at the Bourse, where the stock-brokers on their arrival at mid-day found their customary parking places already taken up by the ears of the general public. After an effervescent half-hour they were given permission to park their cars elsewhere, and arrangements to prevent a repetition of the misunderstanding were made.

A drive taken in a taxicab at midday afforded a clear proof of the improvement produced by the new system. The journey from the Place de la Concorde, now black with parked cars, yet still easily negotiable, to the Rue Réaumur, by way of the Rue Royale, the main boulevards, the Place de l'Opéra, the Rue Richelieu, the Bourse, and the Rue Quatre-Septembre was made easily in 10 minutes. Yesterday a full quarter of an hour at least would have been required for the same journey. The uninterrupted sweep of the kerbs gave a new appearance to the streets and the revelation of their full width showed, for the first time, how long Paris has been denied the benefit of easier circulation.

A LOS ANGELES telegram says that Miss Mary Pickford has been successful in her contention in Court against the attempt of the State to collect $90,284 (£18,057) in additional inheritance tax on the estate left to her by her mother. Miss Pickford argued that the $38,284 already paid by her was sufficient, because $780,000 of the estate was a trust fund which she had created out of her own earnings as an actress.—*Reuter.*

STRIKE VIOLENCE IN N.S. WALES

POLICE BATON CHARGES ON "RED ARMY"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, JAN. 15

A series of misfortunes befel the so-called "Red Army" or Labour Defence Corps this morning, when Detective-inspector Mackay, with a flying squad of 100 police in motor omnibuses, moved from point to point in the Northern coalfields intercepting and breaking up marches and demonstrations of miners on strike.

The first clash occurred when 2,500 men from Cessnock marched on the Abermain Colliery at Kearsley. The police emerged from a side street, and, with drawn batons, scattered the column. Most of the strikers scurried into the scrub, but some ran into the miners' huts and scrambled up the chimneys. Twelve men were injured. The police then raced to Kurri, where they found a "battalion," 1,000 strong, on the march. They immediately made a baton charge and scattered the demonstrators, seven of whom were injured. Fifteen hundred miners who marched on Stanford Merthyr pit at Paxton found the police on guard and they dispersed without a collision. Ten arrests were made during the morning.

Mr. Weaver, Minister of Mines, declares that he will open more collieries and that the issue must be fought to a finish. The time might soon come when responsible members of the community would be asked to oppose the violence of drilled mobs. Mr. Bavin, the Premier, has drawn the attention of Mr. Scullin, Federal Prime Minister, to the unlawful drillings of the miners on strike contrary to the defence provisions of the Constitution, but Mr. Scullin declines to discuss the matter.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL REFERENDUM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 15

The Federal Cabinet has practically completed arrangements for holding a referendum in July (before the departure of Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, for the Imperial Conference) on the extended powers, chiefly industrial, sought for the Commonwealth.

ANTI-FASCIST OUTRAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, JAN. 15

A Fascist was killed to-day near Viterbo with an axe; his son, who was with him, was also attacked, but he escaped with a wound. Another case is reported from Trieste. A member of the Fascist militia, while in his office in a village on the road between Trieste and Postumia, was shot dead by a person who fired at him through the window and then disappeared.

BELGIAN MILITARY MISSION FOR ABYSSINIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JAN. 15

The Ethiopian Government has asked for the help of a Belgian Military Mission in training the troops and organizing the army of the Negus Tafari. The mission, which is engaged for three years, consists of a major and two lieutenants. They embark for Jubiti at Marseilles on Friday.

Generals Walch and Raguenau have been appointed members of the FRENCH Council of War.

THE FRENCH AIR ESTIMATES

MILITARY RE-EQUIPMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 15

The French Air Estimates for 1930 show an increase of nearly 200,000,000f. [£1,600,000] over the transitional estimates of 1929, which were drawn up soon after the formation of the Air Ministry. There is again a very large preponderance of military and naval expenditure over that allotted to commercial aviation. The total expenditure on the civil, military, and naval air services for 1930 is estimated at 2,083,611,720f. [£16,668,893]. Of this total, 459,440,060f. [£3,675,520] is for civil aviation, while 1,624,171,660f. [£12,993,373]—nearly four times as much—is to be spent on the fighting services.

The disproportion between civil and military expenditure is explained to a great extent by the fact that a large proportion of the aircraft in use in the fighting services is obsolescent, the Air Ministry being obliged to re-equip the military squadrons on an extensive scale.

Subsidies to various air lines amount to 210,150,000f. [£1,681,200]. Research and new types of aircraft account for 100,000,000f., ground organization for 39,962,000f., and factory equipment, 19,700,000f. There is an item of 3,587,000f. [£28,696] for general propaganda and the encouragement of aviation. After the sum set aside for re-equipment (526,969,780f.—£4,215,758), the largest item on the military side is pay and allowances, of which rather more than a quarter is for attached civilians. Frontier defence is to cost 1,500,000f., and there are "secret credits" of 2,000,000f. A supplementary credit of 6,000,000f. will be required for the removal of air forces from the Rhineland and their establishment at home.

UNEMPLOYED RIOTS IN GERMANY

FIVE MEN KILLED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 15

The Communist agitation among the unemployed, whose numbers have now risen to nearly 2,000,000, is leading to disturbances in many towns. At Worms, in the Rhineland, sporadic skirmishes with the police continued throughout Monday and yesterday, and only ended this morning. Processions were formed in defiance of a ban, and the police, who sent for reinforcements from Darmstadt, cleared the streets with truncheons. Yesterday there was an exchange of shots; a man was killed and several injured, one policeman being shot in the leg. A Communist Deputy in the Prussian Landtag and many demonstrators were arrested.

At Chemnitz, in Saxony, a serious clash occurred between strikers and police guarding the factory. About 1,000 strikers are said to have approached the factory and to have pelted the police with stones and other missiles. The police fired, killing four and seriously injuring 15 strikers.

The Berlin Police President forbade to-day's proposed Communist demonstration on the 10th anniversary of the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg.

In spite of the ban, attempts were made to hold meetings and demonstrations in various places. The police used their truncheons in some cases, and detained about 60 persons, including two Communist Reichstag Deputies.

Telegrams in Brief

Another Macedonian murder was committed in SOFIA on Tuesday night. The murderer was arrested.

The death is announced from PARIS of Mme. Barthou, wife of M. Louis Barthou, the former French Minister of Justice.—*Reuter.*

The Franco-German negotiations with reference to the Saar, which were suspended during Christmas and the New Year, were resumed in PARIS yesterday.

An unusual result of the storm off the BRITTANY coast has been the arrival of numbers of seals, which have done much damage to the fishermen's nets.—*Reuter.*

Count Natale Labia, the newly-appointed Italian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Union of South Africa, presented his Letters of Credence to Lord Athlone, the Governor-General, yesterday.—*Reuter.*

VATICAN motor-cars are to exhibit the letters S.C.V. (Stato Città Vaticana) and a number. The name-plate will in the case of members of the Diplomatic Corps be in red, and in the case of ordinary Vatican citizens in black.

The Munson Steamship Line of New York announces that, beginning from the 25th inst., it will run vessels between NEW YORK and BERMUDA. The fare charged will be the same as that of the Furness-Bermuda Line.

Four miners were killed by the caving in of a portion of the Heinitz Mine, near Beuthen, GERMANY, yesterday afternoon. Two miners are still imprisoned in the cutting; the other miners escaped unhurt with the exception of two who were slightly injured.

The foundation-stone of the new building of HEIDELBERG University was laid yesterday. The extension of the university will be built out of the Schurman Fund, which was collected among American friends and former American students at Heidelberg.

The bodies of Mr. Daniel Marra and his observer, Mr. William Kirkpatrick, who left Farmingdale, Long Island, in a fog last Friday for a test altitude flight, were found on Tuesday in CONNECTICUT. Their monoplane was near them, damaged by fire.

Mr. Justice L. A. Cannon, of Quebec Court of Appeals, who is a brother of Dr. Lucien Cannon, the Solicitor-General, has been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of CANADA, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Justice Mignault.

The trial of Joseph Philipponnet, on a charge of murdering M. Bayle, a well-known police expert, on September 16, was concluded in PARIS yesterday. The accused was sentenced to penal servitude for life, and damages of 250,000f. were awarded to M. Bayle's widow and children.

While playing curling at a "bonspiel" yesterday, the Rev. Dr. John Miller, 64 years of age, Principal of the St. Stephen Theological College, EDMONTON (Alberta), dropped dead. Dr. Miller was one of the leaders of the Ministerial and educational life of the United Church of Canada.—*Reuter.*

The VATICAN police on Tuesday night arrested a man in the act of stealing money from one of the offertory boxes near the altar of the Confession in St. Peter's. His method was to introduce a whalebone rod smeared with birdlime, with which he extracted coins lying in the box. The thief, who was already being sought by the authorities on account of small offences, is awaiting trial in the Vatican prison.

SAMOAN UNREST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

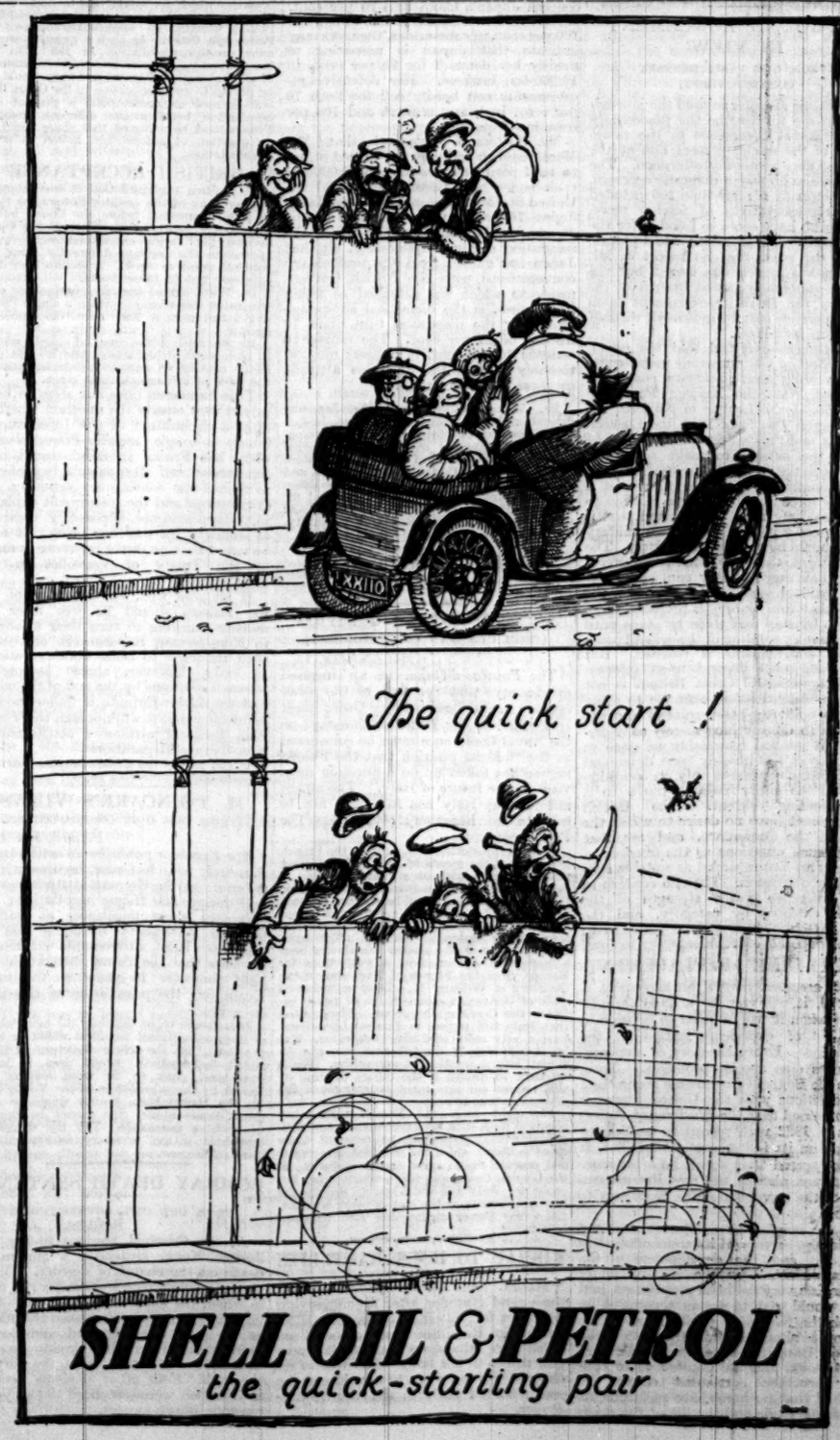
WELLINGTON, N.Z., JAN. 15

The members of the Mau [League of Samoans] left the coast villages of Western Samoa early on Tuesday morning and took to the bush, according to a report received from the Administrator to-day.

Marines from the warship Dunedin and police have gone after them. The Press Association's Apia correspondent reports that nine *faulasis* [war canoes] anchored near the shore of the west coast and were seized and taken to Apia. A thorough search was made of two villages and all literature and weapons were confiscated. A sign bearing the words "Samoa for the Samoans" on a Mau office was removed by the police.

*** It was reported on January 14 that the Mau had been proclaimed a seditious organization.

Other Foreign News on following page



LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

BRITISH POLICY OUTLINED

WORLD SECURITY

FUTURE OF THE BATTLESHIP

The King will receive the delegates to the Five-Power Naval Conference at Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon. All the heads of diplomatic missions in London have been invited to attend the opening ceremony of the Conference in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on Tuesday.

The Prime Minister received the Dominion delegates to the Five-Power Naval Conference at 10, Downing-street yesterday afternoon. The Prime Minister also received about 200 journalists who are to describe the proceedings of the Conference at the Foreign Office.

The meeting at the Foreign Office was private and intended only to give the correspondents, many of them the representatives of foreign newspapers, a general impression of the policy of the British Government. The lines of this policy are indicated by our Parliamentary Correspondent.

At a meeting of the Navy League in Chelsea Town Hall yesterday Lord Bridgeman, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in the last Conservative Cabinet, declared that there were grounds for hope that the Conference would be a success in the better appreciation of British needs in America, though he expressed the fear that the cruiser problem, upon which the Geneva Conference failed, was not much nearer solution now than it was in 1927. He urged that proper attention should be given to three considerations—our dependence on the free passage of the seas for raw materials and food; our widespread responsibilities, which are far in excess of those of any other Power; and the fact that we have made far greater naval reductions since the War than any other Power. Lord Linlithgow, who presided, and Lord Lloyd also addressed the meeting. A full report will be found on page 17.

The Japanese Admiralty has sent to the Japanese experts in London instructions for their guidance in discussions on capital ships and aircraft carriers. The experts are to refrain for the present from discussing cruisers and submarines as a preliminary understanding has not been attained. Our Tokyo Correspondent says that the failure to obtain recognition of their claim to a ratio of 70 per cent. in cruiser strength will make the Japanese less accommodating over submarines.

At Geneva yesterday M. Briand, Signor Grandi, and Señor Quiñones de Leon (the Spanish representative on the Council of the League) had a conversation on the forthcoming Conference. In Rome Signor Mussolini conferred with Admirals Acton and Borzagli, who are expected to attend the Conference. The Italian attitude appears to be unchanged.

BRITISH PROPOSALS

ALL-ROUND AGREEMENT IN VIEW

(FROM OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT)

The Prime Minister invited the journalists who are to describe the proceedings of the Naval Conference to the newspapers of the world to meet him at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon. The event was in no way a domestic occasion, as the company of more than 200 included many representatives of foreign newspapers who have come to London for the Conference. The gathering was a private one in the sense that no report of Mr. MacDonald's speech was issued, but the general impression gained from it of the views of the British Government upon the Conference may be indicated, without quotation, as follows:

The Government feel that the cumulative effect of the numerous instruments for increasing world security concluded since the War—the Kellogg Pact, the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Washington Treaty of 1922, the Locarno Treaties, and the Optional Clause—should enable the nations to make some real advance in the way of world disarmament. The Government take the view that a military force must bear some relation to the immediate risks of war, and that if the risks of war have gone down military forces should be reduced accordingly. The Government, therefore, wish to do everything that they possibly can, consistent with national security, to show to the world that this country is prepared to go on step by step and stage by stage until a satisfactory solution of the general problem of disarmament is reached. But everything must depend upon international agreement. Great Britain is not going to disarm as an example to other nations, and the Government do not propose to do anything merely as a gesture. What can reasonably be done in that respect has already been done, and this country can move only on condition that all the other nations move to a corresponding extent. The British Government have no desire to widen the basis of the Conference, and for that reason such questions as the freedom of the seas are not regarded as suitable subjects for discussion. The one concern of the Conference is the strength of the navies, category by category, and the British Government will be prepared to make proposals on each category in turn.

BATTLESHIP REPLACEMENT

It is assumed that, if an agreement is reached, it will run for a fixed term of years, when it will be open to revision in the light of experience gained in the meantime. Every category of ship presents its own special problems. Thus, when the British Government began their conversations with the United States it was assumed that the Washington Agreement of 1922 with regard to battleships would run its full course until 1936. It is now agreed that it will be a far more convenient plan if the five Powers can review the naval strengths from top to bottom.

In the opinion of the Government the battleship, in view of its tremendous size and cost and the development of the power of attack in the air and under water, is a very doubtful proposition, and they would wish to see an agreement by which the battleship would in due time disappear altogether from the fleets of the world. Until that is possible the Government would like the Conference to consider whether agreement cannot be reached that no immediate replacements should be made and the life of the existing battleships extended. The general agreement would run possibly until 1935 or 1936, and it is suggested that during that period there should be no battleship replacement. If after that it is felt that replacement is necessary, then the new vessels should be of a lower tonnage and lower gun calibre.

In the cruiser category the principal question for consideration will be the distribution of the tonnage within the category. The point is emphasized that in all categories parity is not merely a question of ton for ton, but also the use to which the tonnage is put. The British Government is in favour of the complete abolition of the submarine category, and, failing abolition, it hopes that the number of these craft will be reduced to a minimum, though obviously the question of producing a satisfactory equilibrium between nation and nation will be a very important and difficult one. Upon the results achieved in this category must depend any success in the destroyer class.

NATIONAL SECURITY

The British Government will put forward proposals which do not merely express their own views, but which will represent what is felt to be a helpful basis for securing mutual agreement and confidence. They will be designed to bring about a maximum reduction commensurate with national security while bearing in mind the danger of too drastic proposals which might wreck all chance of agreement. The Government intend to bear continually in mind the extent to which the British Empire is dependent on the Navy, on seaborne trade, and on maritime communications.

It is recognized that the task is a difficult and complicated one, and the Government are under no illusions as to the pitfalls that lie ahead. But it is felt that, unless some progress is made now in the sphere of naval disarmament, the cause of general world disarmament will receive a severe check. There is quiet confidence in Ministerial circles that a very satisfactory agreement can be got, but a warning is issued that the public must not expect impossibilities. Any agreement which is reached must be fair all round, and must not be a danger to any nation. In the view of the Government, any agreement which is reached should become operative at once, though it might be necessary to re-examine it at a later date in the light of any subsequent decision reached by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission and by the Assembly of the League of Nations when summoning the General Disarmament Conference.

JAPAN AND CRUISER RATIO

VIEWS ON BRITISH CONVERSATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, JAN. 15

The Japanese Admiralty has sent instructions to the experts of the delegation to the Naval Conference in London concerning the discussions on capital ships and aircraft carriers. The experts have been told to refrain for the present from discussing the question of cruisers and submarines as the basis of an understanding has not been attained. To-day's instructions follow the line indicated in my message of the 13th instant [published in *The Times* of Tuesday]. Japan's main objection is to 12in. guns.

Naval officials do not conceal their disappointment at the failure to obtain recognition of Japan's claim for a 70 per cent. ratio in cruisers, but the Foreign Office takes a more cheerful view. It is said that Mr. MacDonald did not reject Mr. Wakatsuki's proposals outright, but made some counter-suggestions. If these concern Japan's claim to a 70 per cent. global ratio in auxiliaries, this to include 100 per cent. in submarines, the news may indicate that Japan is preparing to modify her demand for 70 per cent. in 10,000-ton cruisers. Her defensive requirements can hardly call for both 70 per cent. in heavy cruisers and 100 per cent. in submarines.

Mr. Wakatsuki proposed that Mr. MacDonald should urge the United States to read parity as meaning 15 10,000-ton cruisers for both Great Britain and the United States, a change which would give Japan 70 per cent. in this class as she stands, but Mr. MacDonald received the suggestion coldly. Apparently, all that Japan has gained from the preliminary conversations with the British Government, to which she attached so much importance, is the dialectical advantage of having the discussion turn upon 70 instead of 60 per cent. The refusal to concede 70 per cent. in cruisers unquestionably stiffens the Japanese attitude in regard to submarines.

Mr. Wakatsuki, chief of the Japanese delegation to the Naval Conference, laid a wreath on the Cenotaph yesterday morning. He was accompanied by the other principal delegates and by Admiral Baron Abo, Captain Prince Shimadzu, Commander Kanazawa and Mr. Muto. They were met at the Home Office by Rear-Admiral Chetwode and Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, representing respectively the First Lord and the Board of Admiralty, who went with them to the Cenotaph.

ITALIAN PARITY WITH FRANCE

A "MOST VITAL" QUESTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, JAN. 15

The *Popolo d'Italia*, in an inspired article, says that the note of the other evening in the Fascist Party Order Sheet [published in *The Times* on Tuesday] on the Naval Conference must be considered as the "official position that the Fascist régime has taken up on a question most vital for the future of Italy." The article affirms that Italy has full right not to tolerate the hegemony of others. The *Popolo* continues:—

A naval superiority would give to the French Government the means of keeping Italy down politically even without striking a blow. It is, therefore, more a political and diplomatic than a technical and naval battle that is about to begin in London. We are fully conscious that we are defending the cause of peace and safeguarding European security. The militarist prevalence of a nation has always been a menace, a danger, and a misfortune for Europe, from the France of Napoleon to the Germany of William II. Only a balanced state of things can ensure a life of peace between the Continental nations. The mission that Italy will pursue in London has, therefore, a lofty moral and historical value. But let nobody delude himself that we can be thrust into a position of subjection. While disposed to disarm if the others disarm, we will resume our armament programme if the others continue to arm.

For eight years the Fascist régime has occupied itself with land reclamation and with public works, dedicating to peaceful tasks those milliards which the so-called democratic and peaceful States spent on war material. If the London Conference fails—which is not improbable—Italy will know how to provide for her own security at the cost of every sacrifice. Let every Power assume her own responsibilities.

MISHAP TO H.M.S. RAMILLIES

MALTA, Jan. 15.—While re-entering the Grand Harbour after accompanying the Fleet for yesterday's exercises, H.M. battleship Ramillies went aground on Point Fort St. Angelo from her foremost gun turret to her bows. She was in no danger. Six tugs went to her aid and she was refloated early in the afternoon.—*Reuter.*

PROGRESS AT THE HAGUE

SANCTIONS AND YOUNG PLAN

AGREEMENT REACHED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, JAN. 15

The tasks of the Committee on German Reparations are now almost completed, and it is hoped to hold a full meeting of the Committee on Friday evening to take note of the results for presentation to the plenary Conference. A German proposal for the settlement of the Reichsbank difficulty raised by Dr. Schacht has been accepted in principle after a few small changes, and the jurists are drafting amendments to the Reichsbank Law to provide that the Reichsbank and its President should perform the duties required of a Central Bank and its Governor under the Young Plan. The sanctions formula has been drafted by the French and German delegations and accepted by the other Powers concerned.

To-morrow morning the Ministers of the six inviting Powers will meet with the hope of settling the two remaining points—the French request for an assurance that Germany will not do anything to hinder the mobilization of the first instalment of the unconditional annuity, and the "liquidation of the past."

As regards mobilization, the negotiators are working on Mr. Snowden's suggestion of a "gentleman's agreement" for a "reasonable" period, not exceeding, it would appear, in the German view, a year. As regards the "liquidation of the past," an agreement on liquidated property has been reached by the Germans with the Australian and Canadian, but not yet with the New Zealand and Italian, delegations.

SANCTIONS FORMULA

By far the greater part of the day was taken up by the sanctions solution, which is to take the form of two declarations—one by the creditor-Powers and one by Germany—to be embodied in the final Protocol. The representatives of Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, in their declaration, state that, if the execution of the Young Plan should give rise to differences of opinion or difficulties, the procedures provided by the Plan would be sufficient to solve them. If, however, a future German Government should commit itself to action revealing a determination to destroy the Young Plan, the creditor-Governments, before taking action, would appeal to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and, if the Court decided against Germany, the creditor-Powers would resume full liberty of action.

The discussion which followed the acceptance of the declarations was of some importance as indicating the interpretation placed upon them by the various Governments.

M. Tardieu explained that as long as the Plan continued to operate there could be no question of sanctions. If the question were raised of a deliberate repudiation by Germany of her obligations, it could be referred to the Permanent Court, and if the Court decided in the affirmative, the creditor-Governments would recover their liberty of action.

Mr. Snowden said his own feeling was that it was a great pity that the question had been raised at all, but, as it had been raised, he felt he could congratulate the French and German delegations on having arrived at a text acceptable to both of them. He was therefore prepared to accept the declaration on behalf of Great Britain. There was only one point, however, which he would like to make clear. The declaration spoke of one or more creditor-Powers bringing an application before the Permanent Court. As such a question would relate to the repudiation of the Plan by Germany, it would, presumably, be the concern of all the creditor-Powers, and they would all be parties to any application to the Court. The text seemed to contemplate a case of discrimination between the different creditor-Powers, and he assumed that there could be no question of independent action in other circumstances.

BRITISH ACCEPTANCE

M. Tardieu explained that it was intended to leave any of the creditor-Powers the right to raise a question before the Court, but it was always possible that whatever the Court decided the various creditor-Powers might appreciate the position differently from the political point of view. Therefore they had expressly put in these words.

Dr. Wirth agreed that the contingency contemplated was a case in which a single Power might feel that it had been discriminated against.

Mr. Snowden added that he simply wished to have these explanations, and he was perfectly content to accept the declaration on the basis of the explanations given.

This discussion does not seem to have solved very clearly the question whether, after a declaration of the International Court, a single creditor-Power—everybody has France in mind—could take separate action. But as nobody professes to regard the contingency seriously, the declarations and the subsequent explanatory discussion are, apparently, regarded as sufficient for the time being. It may be noted that no direct reference is made to the Treaty of Versailles in the declarations.

If all goes well, the Ministers of the big Powers should be free after to-morrow morning to turn their attention to Non-German Reparations, and exert their influence to bring about solutions. It looks, however, almost impossible to reach solutions by the end of the week, and the Little Entente is understood to be hinting that it will not sign the Young Plan Protocol without a settlement of Non-German Reparations.

*** The text of the declarations on sanctions appears on the preceding page.

M. POINCARE'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 15

The *Excelsior* publishes an article by M. Poincaré, who has now become a contributor, on the German attitude toward and during The Hague negotiations. He expresses some uneasiness at various German statements—including one by the late Herr Stresemann—expressing the view that the Young Plan would not hold good for 10 years at the most. Examining the possibilities of this idea, he writes:—

If it should be so, not only the mobilization of the unconditional annuities would be compromised, but the whole structure of inter-Allied indebtedness would lose a latent guarantee. And, so far from reaping any benefit by the substitution of the Young Plan for the Dawes Plan, France would be at a great disadvantage. She cannot be exposed to such a mischance. Yet the danger is inevitable if the necessary reforms in the German finances are not rapidly carried out.

BOMBAY DEATH SENTENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 15

At the Criminal Sessions to-day Mr. Justice Kemp sentenced a Moslem to death on the charge of murder. This is the first among last February's riot cases in which the maximum penalty has been imposed. The Judge described the offence as the most cowardly and cold-blooded murder of a man who, already severely beaten, was escaping from the fury of the mob. Four other Moslems accused in this case were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VICEROY IN BOMBAY

RIDE THROUGH THE CITY

POPULAR WELCOME

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 15

The Viceroy rode from the Secretariat to the Maidan this afternoon and inspected the Bombay garrison. As the scarlet uniforms of the Lancers forming his bodyguard came in view there was a spontaneous outburst of cheering from the Indian crowds lining the roads and filling the balconies. It was a remarkable welcome, exceeding anything I have seen since the enthusiasm at Mysore and Hyderabad. Something for the moment had stirred the imagination of the crowd. Most probably it was the sight of the Viceroy riding slowly through the streets with all the ceremonial due to the occasion after disturbing rumours had led the people to expect hurrying motor-cars surrounded by a strong police escort.

There is no denying the fact that recent experiences have led to increased caution in the arrangements of the tour, but those who have spread wild tales of extraordinary measures designed to outwit fresh plots have done ill service towards the restoration of a calm and normal atmosphere, which is the first desire of Lord Irwin himself. The troops taking part in the parade were the 5th (Mechanized) Field Brigade of Artillery, the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, two smart Indian battalions of the 9th Jat Regiment and the 19th Hyderabad Regiment. The Volunteer units, which were particularly efficient, were supplied by the Bombay Light Horse and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, with a motor patrol bringing up the rear.

TOUR OF THE PORT

Earlier in the day the Viceroy, accompanied by Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, had paid a visit to the Back Bay reclamation works, which, according to local pessimists, is filling the sea and emptying the provincial treasury at about an equal rate of progress. His Excellency then proceeded to inspect the port, driving along the water-front and through the docks. This was one of the most refreshing interludes in the tours of recent weeks. There was something distinctly stimulating in the sight of so much shipping lying in the gateway of India. There were ships from all countries and bound for all destinations. A pilgrim ship lay in dry dock, being overhauled before the next trip to Jeddah. The trim white sloops of the Royal Indian Marine lay off Apollo Bunder, while farther out in the stream the Canadian Pacific Empress of Australia, on a world cruise from New York, disembarked loads of American tourists every hour. But the real fascination lay in the dingy tramps and modest coasters bound for all sorts of unfamiliar ports—Vizagapatam, Kilindini, Sourabaya, and Darwin.

The industry and prosperity of the Port of Bombay are remarkable. Berths are filled to their fullest capacity and new works are going ahead, and, what is more, it has even been possible to reduce the port charges.

After motoring through the port, the Viceroy then paid a visit to the works of the General Motors Company, which after barely a year's operations is already employing nearly 1,400 Indian workmen daily in the construction and assembling of cars. The morning's round concluded with an inspection of the Cotton Exchange, where Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas explained the business of Bombay's staple industry.

Lady Irwin spent the day inspecting the hospitals on her list, including the King Edward Memorial Hospital, the Wadia Hospital for Children, and the Jejeebhoy Hospital for Children. In the evening there was a Levée at Government House.

CONGRESS CHALLENGE TO AUTHORITY

SIR CHARLES INNES'S DENUNCIATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, JAN. 15

As the chief guest at the Trades Association dinner, Sir Charles Innes, the Governor of Burma, referred in scathing terms to the recent meeting of the Indian National Congress. After stating that Congress was within an ace of according approval of the cowardly attempt to murder the Viceroy, he declared that no one need be under any illusion as to what would happen if Congress attempted to carry out its independence programme.

They all knew by bitter experience, he declared, what value was to be attached to professions of non-violence, and they knew also what misery and unhappiness would be caused by a campaign of civil disobedience to numbers of poor and unfortunate ignorant people, whose only desire was to be left alone. Sir Charles continued:—

"For let there be no mistake, the campaign of civil disobedience is a challenge to authority and no Government can afford to let that challenge pass. The first duty of the Government is to maintain law and order, and in self-defence it must use all the means at its disposal to put down a movement directed against its very existence."

The Governor believed that the action of Congress in favour of revolution and disorder would rally to the support of the Viceroy all the saner and wiser elements of Indian political thought, but, however that be, Congress would fail to lead the people of Burma astray. The Governor's outspoken speech has created an excellent impression here.

RANGOON, Jan. 15.—Sir Charles Innes, in his speech at the Trades Association dinner outlined the Government's views on separation and remarked that the closer India approximated to self-government the less justification there would be for including Burma in India, merely for reasons of administrative convenience. He added that Burma could not properly be included in a self-governing India, except with its own express consent.—*Reuter.*

PANDIT M. NEHRU'S CALL TO CONGRESSMEN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.—Pandit Motilal Nehru, in a statement to-night, said that the Congress policy adopted in Calcutta stood vindicated. It now remained for Bengal and the other Provinces to vindicate Lahore.

In his view the national struggles had entered upon an entirely new phase needing the pooling together of all available forces in the country. He called on Congressmen to put a stop to all discussion of the merits of the Lahore Congress resolution, and to carry out faithfully any instructions that might be issued by the Congress working committee. The next thing was to take immediate steps for the celebration of Independence Day on January 26. That would test how far the country was prepared to take the stronger steps which were bound to follow. "Trust in your general mahatma Gandhi," the Pandit concluded, "and wait for the word of command; take it from me you will not have to wait for long."—*Reuter.*

TRAFFICKERS IN OPIUM

THE "SECRECY" OF TELEGRAMS

A LEAGUE SUGGESTION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 15

The first point discussed at the public session of the League Council this morning was the application by the International Association for Life Saving and First Aid for a place under the wing of the League. Two reasons were found for postponing a decision: the first, uncertainty on the part of the *Rapporteur* whether the association complied with all the conditions governing admission to League control; and the second, raised by the Italian delegate, Signor Grandi, whether there was not a possibility of the association duplicating the work of the International Relief Union now in process of formation under the League.

Next came an opium question—the practicability of Governments obtaining facsimiles of telegrams sent in connexion with smuggling transactions. In the past a number of countries have held that the conditions of secrecy imposed upon them by the International Telegraphic Convention of St. Petersburg have prohibited them from revealing the contents of telegrams handled by their administrations. The report presented to-day by M. Choumenkovitch, delegate for Yugoslavia, leaned rather in the opposite direction and considered that telegrams on opium smuggling transactions might be regarded as coming within the "reasonable exceptions" associated with public welfare allowed for in the St. Petersburg Convention.

Mr. Dalton, the chief British delegate now that Mr. Henderson has left Geneva, stated that so far as Great Britain was concerned they were fully able, under the existing law, to give effect to such a method of helping to check the illicit trade in drugs. The British Government attached great importance to the checking of this deleterious traffic. He hoped, therefore, as the result of the *Rapporteur's* proposals, that other Governments would give the fullest possible assistance by means of checking telegraphic reports, and that no merely technical objections, for they could be nothing more, would be allowed to stand in the way of taking that step forward.

A question of the enlargement of the Opium Advisory Committee to admit of a fuller representation of non-manufacturing countries was postponed in order to have the views of that Committee, which meets next week. Senator Dandurand (Canada) joined the Italian delegate in expressing the hope that the proposed enlargement might be possible.

TRANSPORT OF NEWSPAPERS

Then followed a report by the President of the Council, M. Zaleski, on the work of the recent European conference on the transport of newspapers. In this report M. Zaleski expressed the hope that the Council would agree to the League organs doing all within their power to promote the international circulation of newspapers. The Council adopted the report and instructed the Transit Committee to study the question of Customs duties and fiscal charges as applicable to newspapers.

The morning session closed with a decision to summon a conference at Lisbon in October on the buoyage and lighting of coasts, and one for the unification of river law applicable to the important waterways of Europe to meet at Geneva in November next.

Minority disputes engaged the attention of the Council this evening. One was the old objection (from 34 persons of Russian nationality) regarding the confiscation of their lands in Lithuania, and the others were five plaints from Upper Silesia. M. Zaunis, the new Lithuanian Foreign Minister, thanked the Council for the time they had devoted to the case in which his country was involved, and expressed the opinion that the question (which had been postponed for still further consideration) was one in which it was not necessary to press the legal aspects to their logical conclusions.

The petition from the Association of Poles in Germany, concerning the possibility for members of the minority to acquire land in German Upper Silesia, showed that the German Government had taken steps to show that the minority will not have grounds in future for considering that discrimination had been exercised against them in this respect. The other Minority reports were also passed without comment, but in one case the *Rapporteur* asked for further time in which to study the position.

At a private meeting this morning the Council appointed committees to suggest amendments to the Covenant and to examine the position concerning the ratification of Conventions. On each of these Lord Cecil was elected as representative of Great Britain. The legal advisers of the Finnish, French, German, Italian, and Polish delegations will make the preliminary study of the Finnish proposal to confer upon the Permanent Court jurisdiction as a tribunal of appeal.

UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS

PROPOSALS FOR COOPERATION RATIFIED

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The proposals for consultation and cooperation between the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, and the Federation of British Industries have now been ratified by all three bodies. The last decision, that of the Council of the National Confederation of Employers' Organizations, was taken yesterday. An official announcement says that the Council unanimously ratified the proposals and authorized the General Purposes Committee of the confederation to proceed, in consultation with the F.B.I., with the setting up of the Allocation Committee provided for in the proposals.

The text of the proposals appeared in *The Times* of December 20.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, discusses, under the title "Life and the Short Story," some modern tendencies of the novel. Among the books reviewed are Mr. F. S. Oliver's "The Endless Adventure, 1710-1727," dealing with Sir Robert Walpole as an exponent of the art of governing men; Mr. George F. Hill's "Drawings by Pisanello"; Mr. H. J. C. Grierson's "Cross Currents in English Literature of the XVIIth Century"; studies by Miss Rosamond Langbridge and Mr. Charles Simpson, respectively, of Charlotte and Emily Brontë; and the first volume of Mr. Antonio Pastor's "The Idea of Robinson Crusoe." Among the novels reviewed are "Her Privates We," by Private 19022, and Miss Edith Wharton's "Hudson River Bracketed."

THE INVALIDS

It was reported last night that there was a slight improvement in the condition of the Lady Mayoress.

It was stated last night that Mr. Maxse had passed a restful day and was making progress.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

REPORT ON SITE OF SACRISTY

Suggestions for a new site for the proposed sacristy at Westminster Abbey are contained in the report of the Advisory Committee, appointed last October by the Dean and Chapter and presided over by Archbishop Lord Davidson.

After rejecting the "Model" site, which had been chosen by the Dean and Chapter, the committee express their belief that the best solution of this difficult problem may yet be found in the Poets' Corner. They recommend that the Dean and Chapter should reconsider the Poets' Corner site, and that, if this site prove inadequate, consideration should be given to a scheme combining the Poets' Corner site with the octagonal crypt of the Chapter House by means of an underground passage and stairway. This scheme, they point out, would enable one of the most interesting parts of the Abbey—at present almost unknown and unused—to be brought into daily use. A sacristy built on this site would be practically invisible and would not interfere with the external architecture.

The Dean of Westminster, in a letter to Archbishop Davidson, states that the Poets' Corner scheme was the first proposed, and was considered with great care. The Dean and Chapter were reluctantly compelled to abandon it as it would not afford enough room; but, in view of the strong recommendation of the committee, they will certainly go into the question again with the proposals for additional accommodation that the committee suggest.

Details of the report will be found on page 17.

DEALINGS IN HATRY SHARES

PROGRESS TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT

Steady progress is being made in the Stock Exchange towards the clearing away of the obstacles which have hitherto prevented a settlement of the bargains in the shares of a number of Hatry companies, the collapse of which took place last September.

For many weeks an unofficial committee, consisting of four disinterested members of the House, has been working hard upon a scheme having as its main object a settlement under which the general public could obtain payment in full. At meetings of brokers yesterday the draft of a plan was submitted, the details of which will be found in our financial columns. It provides that the public, whether they sold good or bad shares, is to receive payment in full. The cost of effecting a settlement, which embraces a total sum exceeding £1,000,000, is to be divided among the professional interests in varying proportions. The bulk of the sum involved is believed to represent not bargains entered into by the general investing public but by companies belonging to the Hatry group and professional interests.

JOURNALISTS AND "PRIVILEGE"

APPEAL TO BE MADE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, JAN. 15

When the hearing of the case against Mr. Louw was resumed before the Chief Magistrate to-day, it was announced that the *Rand Daily Mail*, on the staff of which Mr. Louw is, had given formal notice of appeal to the Supreme Court. The Public Prosecutor then asked for the postponement of the proceedings. The Magistrate adjourned the proceedings *sine die*.

It was made clear that the Editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* had accepted full responsibility for the publication of the article describing the drawing of the lottery.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15.—The Government will probably drop the action against Mr. Louw.—*Exchange.*

*** Mr. Louw, a reporter on the staff of the *Rand Daily Mail*, was convicted on January 8 under the Police Administration Act of refusing to divulge confidential information about an illegal lottery, which was the subject of an article he wrote for his newspaper, the issue of the warrant of committal being suspended for seven days. The reporter based his refusal on the ground that he had given his word of honour to keep the information secret.

SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN

RAPID CHANGE IN THE WEATHER

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

Heavy downpours of rain fell in many parts of England on Tuesday night during the passage of a secondary trough of low pressure from Western England to the North Sea. Falls of from half an inch to nearly two-thirds of an inch were reported from Cornwall and Devon and from the western and northern Midlands. The south-east of England had for the most part very small amounts in comparison, though rain was general for a time.

There was a rapid rise of the barometer yesterday morning, and fine, sunny weather soon spread from Ireland to Wales and Western England. Those parts of England and Wales that border the Irish Sea fared particularly well. On the other hand, the improvement over Eastern England did not take place soon enough to give much sunshine, and the day was continuously dull over parts of Kent and East Anglia.

The general rise of the barometer was still in progress at 6 p.m., and is tending to form an anticyclone large enough to hinder the approach of a deep depression from north of the Azores. Weather should be mainly fair to-day apart from local fog, but the situation last evening was changing too quickly to justify the prediction of a long respite from stormy weather.

LEVEL OF THE THAMES

The spring tide yesterday raised the Thames between 2ft. and 3ft. above its expected level. At high water it was within about 3ft. of the top of the parapet opposite the Temple Gardens on the Victoria Embankment. The embankments were kept under observation by patrols of river police in launches, and a few people assembled along the bank to watch the rising water. No damage was reported.

At Putney the embankment was flooded to a depth of 2ft., and the water flowed through several boathouses.

CABINET COUNCIL

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday at 10, Downing-street. There were present:—

Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Thomas, Lord Passfield, Lord Parmoor, Lord Sankey, Mr. Benn, Mr. Shaw, Brigadier-General Lord Thomson, Mr. Greenwood, Miss Bondfield, Mr. Buxton, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Adamson, and Mr. Lansbury.

THE LIBERAL QUARREL

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY

LORD GREY AND "C.-B."

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Liberal members of Parliament are waiting with a good deal of interest for the luncheon at the National Liberal Club on Monday, at which Mr. Lloyd George has announced his intention of replying to Lord Grey's scathing attack on his leadership of the Liberal Party, but the interest is tinged with a certain amount of anxiety, particularly among those who happen to be members of the National Liberal Club.

There are members of the club who sympathize with the views of Lord Grey and there are others who warmly support Mr. Lloyd George. They are all somewhat surprised to find that the club is to be the arena in which the next round of the battle is to be fought. Since the events of 1926, when Mr. Lloyd George's attitude towards the General Strike was condemned by other Liberal leaders, every attempt has been made to keep the club free from the wrangles of the two sections of the party. It should be emphasized, therefore, that the luncheon on Monday is not one of the customary club events. It is being given to Liberal candidates and Liberal members in both Houses of Parliament by the party's organization committee, and the invitations have been issued from Liberal headquarters. A room has been hired at the National Liberal Club, but it is felt that it might be more suitable now if the place of assembly were changed.

Lord Grey's supporters are expecting that, in view of Mr. Lloyd George's remark that the criticisms of his leadership were only those Lord Grey had made of the leadership of Harcourt and Campbell-Bannerman, he will deal on Monday with Lord Grey's membership of the Liberal League 30 years ago. They point out, however, that Lord Grey's difference with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at that time was an honest difference of opinion on a matter of public policy, whereas the present difficulties within the Liberal Party arise from the "personal fund" and from the character of the Liberal leadership. Mr. Ramsay Muir, the new chairman of the Liberal Organization Committee, stated in his speech on Tuesday that the first thing he did when he was appointed was to write to Lord Grey and ask to have a talk with him. It may be added that the meeting duly took place, but Lord Grey was unable to accept the view that he should now agree to let bygones be bygones and cooperate with Mr. Lloyd George. It is understood that had that position been reached the Organization Committee would have considered the issue of an appeal for funds for the party signed jointly by Mr. Lloyd George and Lord Grey.

After Lord Grey's speech at the meeting of the Liberal Council the proceedings were private, but it is understood that there was no criticism whatever of his attack on Mr. Lloyd George. The principal anxiety of those present at the meeting was to ensure that there should be a vigorous campaign against the Empire free trade crusade. In view of the repudiation of Mr. Lloyd George's leadership it is intended to keep the machinery of the Liberal Council in working order to give any help that may be required at the next General Election. At the last election about 40 Liberal candidates received financial aid from the Council and refused help from the Lloyd George Fund. Of the present Parliamentary party, Sir Godfrey Collins, Mr. Leif Jones, Mr. Runciman, Sir Donald Maclean, and Mr. Hopkin Morris are members of the Liberal Council.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	COX AND BOX AND H.M.S. PINAFORE	8.15
Scala	DER FREISCHUTZ	8.30

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	8.15
Apollo	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Comedy	THE GHOST TRAIN	8.30
Court	THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Embassy	THROUGH THE VEIL	2.30 & 8
Everyman	ILLUSION	2.30 & 8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	LOVE LIES	8.15
Garrick	PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING / THE BACHELOR FATHER	2.30 / 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE ROSE AND THE RING	2.30 & 8.30
New	MADAME PLAYS NAP	2.30 & 8.30
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.45
Playhouse	WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
Rudolf Steiner	MISS JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY	2.30
St. James's	PETER PAN	2 & 8
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!	8.15
Scala	BABES IN THE WOOD	2.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	TREASURE ISLAND / THE SPORT OF KINGS	2.15 / 8.15
The Old Vic	A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM / FAUST	2 / 7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERT

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EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily. Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	CONTINENTAL CIRCUS 2.30 & 7.30
Olympia	BERTRAM W. MILLS' CIRCUS 2.30 & 7.30
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ATLANTIC 12, 2, 4.15, 6.30

THE TIMES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light south or south-east breeze; fair; local morning fog; rather mild after local ground frost early. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Advisory Committee appointed to consider schemes for the provision of a sacristy at Westminster Abbey have presented a report recommending that the Dean and Chapter should reconsider the Poets' Corner site, and that, if this should prove inadequate, they should consider a scheme combining with it the octagonal crypt of the Chapter House. (pp. 12 and 17)

Further evidence was given for the prosecution yesterday, when William Henry Podmore was again brought before the Southampton magistrates on the charge of murdering Vivian Messiter in a garage in October, 1928. The accused was again remanded till next Tuesday. (p. 9)

Penistone, the South Yorkshire town, depends very largely on the steel works of Cammell Laird and Co., which are to be closed. (p. 9)

Motions in favour of the retention of the speed limit in both Inner and Outer London were approved by the London traffic conference yesterday. (p. 9)

A joint conference was held last night in London between members of the Overhead Lines Association and the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and Wales on the best means of carrying out electrification in rural areas without damage to the natural beauties of the countryside. (p. 14)

In his presidential address to the National Farmers' Union yesterday Captain E. T. Morris reminded the Government of their pledge that "farming must be made to pay," and said he wanted to tell Mr. Buxton that they would not make farming pay by tolerating and encouraging bounty-fed competition, whether from Germany or elsewhere. (p. 9)

The proposals for consultation and cooperation between the General Council of the T.U.C. and the two organizations of employers have now been ratified by all three bodies. (p. 12)

The report which will be submitted to the annual meeting of the St. Pancras House Improvement Society next week shows that a profit can be made on housing schemes in a slum area though the rents do not rise above 4s. 6d. a room. The clearance of the large slum area near Sidney-street, and the building of a "garden city," is to be started early this year. (p. 9)

Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor, addressing the Unionist Canvassing Corps yesterday, made a protest against the proposed reduction in the cruiser strength of the British Navy. The signing of the Kellogg Pact, he said, was no guarantee that war was a thing of the past. (p. 17)

The Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1928 has been issued. (p. 7)

Lord Bridgeman, addressing a Navy League meeting at Chelsea yesterday, emphasized the exceptional naval needs of the British Empire, with its widespread obligations, and the sacrifices already made by this country. (p. 17)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Agreement was reached at The Hague yesterday on the question of sanctions. The view is expressed that the procedure provided by the Young Plan is sufficient to solve any difficulties or differences. If, however, a future German Government repudiated the Plan, provision is made for an appeal to the Permanent Court ; in the event of the Court's decision being against Germany, the creditor Powers would resume their liberty of action. (p. 12)

The question of the practicability of Governments obtaining facsimiles of telegrams sent in connexion with opium smuggling transactions was before the League Council at Geneva yesterday. (p. 12)

Notice of appeal has been given in the case of the South African journalist who had been convicted under the Police Administration Act for refusing to divulge confidential information about an alleged lottery. (p. 12)

In Bombay yesterday the Viceroy rode through cheering crowds of Indians to the Maidan, where a parade was held. He also paid a visit to the Back Bay reclamation works and drove along the waterfront to the docks. (p. 12)

The Chinese Minister of Finance has issued an order to the Customs Administration instructing it to collect the Customs duties on imports from abroad on a gold basis. (p. 11)

The French Air Estimates show an increase of £1,600,000 over those of 1929. There is a very large preponderance of military and naval expenditure over that allotted to commercial aviation. (p. 11)

Large bodies of the miners on strike in the Northern coalfields of New South Wales who were marching on different collieries were broken up and scattered by a flying squad of police after baton charges. A number of the strikers were injured and 10 arrests were made. (p. 11)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on p. 5.

SPORT

A race meeting was begun at Lingfield Park yesterday. (p. 6)

The Corinthians and Millwall played another drawn game in their replayed tie in the Football Association Cup Competition at New Cross yesterday, each side having scored one goal after extra time had been played. (p. 7)

In other replayed Cup ties Manchester City beat Tottenham Hotspur at Manchester by four goals to one ; and Fulham beat Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic at Bournemouth by two goals to none. (p. 7)

The Royal Navy beat Bristol in a Rugby Football match at Bristol yesterday by 13 points to six. (p. 7)

England beat Australia in a deciding Rugby League match at Rochdale yesterday by three points to nothing. (p. 7)

The South Lancashire Coursing Club's meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Hatry Settlement Scheme ; Spain and the Gold Standard ; More Capital for Linggi Plantations ; the District Bank Accounts ; Anglo-Dutch Company's Production ; Rubber Estimates for 1930 ; Prospects for Oil Freights ; and the Corrosion of Oil Tanks. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street money was a little more plentiful, and both loan and discount rates were easier in tendency in the afternoon. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz., and silver ½d. to 21½d. The New York exchange was slightly higher, and the Swiss and Dutch rates moved in favour of sterling. German marks appreciated and Spanish currency was dearer ; rumours were current of gold exports from Spain. (p. 18)

Very quiet conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the general tone was dull. Lower prices prevailed for British Funds and Home Railway stocks, apart from those of the London systems. Industrial shares showed small falls. (p. 18)

THE COUNCIL AT WORK

The FOREIGN SECRETARY has made good use of his abbreviated visit to Geneva. He persuaded the Council of the League of Nations to appoint a Committee to decide the respective rights and claims of Jews and Moslems at the Wailing Wall, where an incident last August convulsed first Jerusalem and then all Palestine in rioting and bloodshed. For the two days of his visit he pressed the matter upon the attention of a slightly reluctant Council ; but before he left on Tuesday night the *rapporteur* on Mandates, M. PROCOPE, of Finland, signified that Great Britain had made good her case, and a resolution giving effect to it was adopted—though the Persian delegate abstained from voting. The reluctance of the Council was doubtless due to the knowledge that some members of the Mandates Commission belonging to the Roman Catholic States had indicated, on a previous occasion, that there would be objection to an inquiry which included in its scope the status of the Holy Places. MR. HENDERSON was able to show that the immediate purpose was strictly limited to a determination of the respective rights and claims of Jews and Moslems at the Wailing Wall. The present investigation would in no wise prejudge the questions relating to the Holy Places in Palestine which might arise in future. Once this localized issue had been settled the task of the Committee would be ended ; or, if it should after all be desirable that its inquiry should be extended, nothing further would be done without a fresh consultation with the League Council. It is satisfactory that an impartial inquiry is now at length to be made ; had it been carried out sooner most of the recent deplorable events might never have occurred.

The other principal preoccupation of the FOREIGN SECRETARY was to press upon the Council the changes in the wording of the Covenant which were first proposed before the Assembly last September by MR. MACDONALD. The object of the suggested modifications is to bring the Covenant into line with the Pact of Paris, which rules out war altogether as an instrument of national policy. The Covenant of the League is not so drastic. There are in Articles 12 and 15 what in the jargon of Geneva are known as "gaps." Members of the League agree in Article 12 "in no "case to resort to war until three months after "the award by the arbitrators or the report "by the Council." This clear indication that the framers of the Covenant realized that war could not be altogether, everywhere, and immediately abolished was repeated in Article 15, which admits that, if the Council fails to reach a unanimous report, members of the League may "take such action as they shall consider "necessary for the maintenance of right and "justice." War waged in the circumstances foreseen in these two articles would be in the nature of a private war directed to national ends ; and it has become repugnant to the spirit of the League that any further war should be contemplated other than a "public" war—one waged by authority of the Council by several nations jointly against an aggressor who has violated the law of nations. Even this form of joint and authorized warfare is not provided for in the Kellogg Pact. As MR. HENDERSON put it, the Pact "has abolished these rights of private war." The Covenant, he added, although it was the fundamental Constitution of the organized international society of States, would need constant improvement, adjustment and adaptation ; and he would therefore like to see this conditional licence to make war removed from the Covenant. Another British Foreign Secretary, SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, in one of the best speeches he delivered at Geneva, argued in an opposite sense. He said he was against filling up the gaps and blocking up the fissures in the building of the Covenant ; openings let in fresh air, he exclaimed ; and windows and passages made all the difference between a habitation and a tomb. That speech was delivered before the Kellogg Pact was signed ; but it must still be regarded as an open question which of the two great charters of peace, the Covenant or the Pact, more closely corresponds to the actual international conditions of the world to-day. Many arguments might be found against a tightening up of the Covenant only ten years after it was drawn up. It has at any rate been decided by the Council to appoint a Committee to consider the question of its amendment.

Another decision taken by the Council has been that a Conference shall meet at Geneva on February 17, under the chairmanship of a former Danish Foreign Minister, to consider the possibility of concluding a tariff truce for two years. This proposal also emanated from the British delegation to the last Assembly. MR. WILLIAM GRAHAM then pleaded eloquently in favour of it—as being the first step towards a general lowering of the duties which hamper the free exchange of goods all over the world. Some thirty countries have expressed their readiness to discuss the matter, so presumably the Council had no choice but to summon the Conference. Just over two years ago an Economic Conference at Geneva already concluded that tariffs were too high ; but the recommendations of their economic experts did not induce Governments to lower them by a single barrier. Without undue scepticism it may be doubted whether the new Conference is in the least degree more likely to achieve any practical result. The British Government will go to it with the disconcerting knowledge that its proposal is so unwelcome to several of the British Dominions that they are refusing even to discuss it ; and there is a growing volume of opinion in this country that the only weapon, however economically undesirable, with which a tariff can be beaten down is a counter-tariff. Another expedient for checking the deleterious international traffic in opium was given favourable consideration yesterday ; now only some matters of minor importance remain on the agenda, of which the end is expected to be reached to-night. The private conversations between Foreign Ministers have not provided the usual interesting feature of a Council meeting, for the reason that many have been seeing each other at The Hague and some will be gathering again in London next week. But there was a long discussion yesterday between M. BRIAND and SIGNOR GRANDI, presumably on the naval relations between France and Italy ; and a first appearance at a Council was made by an "observer" sent on behalf of the Mexican Government.

Galleries and Museums

The Final Report, Part II., of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries will not satisfy everybody, but it is likely to satisfy in proportion as the view of the institutions concerned is human and not mechanical. As may be remembered, the Commission, under the Chairmanship of LORD D'ABERNON, was appointed on July 1, 1927. An Interim Report, presented on September 1, 1928, dealt with matters of special urgency, and received a magnificent response ; and Part I. of the Final Report, presented on September 20, 1929, emphasized what seemed to the Commission to be principles of outstanding importance for the National Museums and Galleries as a whole. The present Report is confined to conclusions and recommendations relating to individual institutions. When it is said that these institutions number twenty, and that they represent among them literary, historical, artistic, and scientific interests, it becomes possible to form some idea of the range of inquiry and of the possibilities of sacrificing human values to too narrow a conception of technical values. The most striking feature of the Report is the consistency with which each institution in turn has been considered as a living organism, with a character, history, and growth of its own. At no point can it be said that the technical value of the institution, or the needs of the special student, have been overlooked, but in every case the conclusions and recommendations have been directed with a due sense of vital relations—with the character and habits of the community at large, with life as it is lived in this country. The general aim has been to make each institution more effective on its own lines as determined by a patient examination of its history and growth.

In several instances the present shortcomings of the institution, its limitations in value, have been found to be due to growth—or rather to the fact that the growth and organization of the institution have not kept pace with the growth of the community and its needs. Thus for a century and a quarter after the foundation of the British Museum in 1753 the humanistic and scientific collections were housed under the same roof at Bloomsbury. In 1880 the scientific collections were removed to South Kensington, the removal being followed by an "enormous expansion" and a rapid development of the Natural History Museum as a research institution. "In recent years the relations of animal "and vegetable life with sanitary, pathological, "and commercial activities have become so intimate that a whole new group of problems "vitally important to health and progress now "lies within the province of the Museum." The Commission therefore recommend that the Natural History Museum should have its separate standing committee, that its Director should be made wholly responsible for the care and custody of the collections housed therein, and that, pending the necessary legislation, he should be given direct access to the Treasury. Here it will be seen that, so far from overlooking, the recommendation prompted by a broad view of contemporary conditions actually emphasizes the technical value of the institution. What may seem a small point is typical of the enlightened spirit in which the Commission have done their work. Opposed to any disintegration of the British Museum Library—"the most far-reaching and most powerful aid "to scholarship in the world"—they nevertheless recommend the exclusion of certain clearly defined classes of material, but make a distinction between such things as "wall diaries" and "books of blank forms" on the one hand and "children's toy books and packets of games" on the other. This is by no means a sentimental provision ; it is a recognition of what is of historical value and what is not. Recognition of the time of day is implied in the recommendations that, whereas the Trustees of the British Museum might pursue a more active policy in the matter of excavations at home, the Natural History Museum should be enabled to take a more active part in expeditions abroad.

But nowhere is the human—not to say humorous—spirit of the Commission more evident than in their discussion of that thorny subject, the best method of government for the National Gallery. In general it may be said that in proportion as the function of any institution approaches the purely artistic the risks of domestic trouble are increased, because the very qualities which make for artistic ability are apt to be disturbing in human intercourse. Recognizing this, but seeing no reason to change the present system of Trustees, the Commission propose to strengthen the position of the Director by making him no longer also a Trustee, and by amending the minute governing his appointment so as to make the whole of his staff, without exception, responsible to him and under his control ; and they add a warning to future Trustees, "however distinguished," that they should not "forget that the duties required "of a Trustee differ from the duties required "of the Director." The fatherly tone of this advice will appeal most strongly to those who are most aware of the very real risks which accompany the advantages of our Trustee system. If taken in the spirit in which it is offered, the advice should do more to prevent friction than any amount of definition as between matters of policy and matters of technical importance. The whole Report indeed will impress those who realize the difference between men and machinery and the impossibility of making any definition "fool proof." Comparisons from memory are risky, but it is difficult to think of any Report of a Royal Commission on any subject that could more fairly be described as a human document.

The Abbey Sacristy

The eagerly awaited report of the advisory committee on the site of the Westminster Abbey Sacristy was delivered yesterday, and an account of it appears elsewhere in this issue. The committee was appointed last October at the instance of the DEAN of WESTMINSTER ; and the names of the five original members and of the two whom they coopted gave full assurance that, under the chairmanship of ARCHBISHOP DAVIDSON, the complex and difficult question would be thoroughly examined by those best qualified to advise upon it. So great was the interest taken by them in this study that every member, it is said, attended every meeting ; and the report embodies their unanimous and considered judgment after exhaustive inquiries, in which they have received every assistance from the Dean, from members of the Chapter, and from the Surveyor of the Abbey.

One important point the advisory committee decides with refreshing firmness. A Sacristy there must be : the lack of it is most serious : the objects in the care of the Sacrist demand worthy housing. But the committee sees no need for a chamber large enough for the marshalling of processions and the robing of clergy and choir. Thus relieved of the necessity of finding a large space, the committee was able to search through some fourteen different suggestions, testing each by six simple and practical essentials. All those essentials are to be found in the "model" site on the east side of the north transept. But against that site can be urged objections with which our readers are fully acquainted, besides the possibility of legal difficulties. In the end the committee decided that objections can be avoided, and the six essentials best obtained, by a combination of two or more schemes. Outside the door leading into Poets' Corner there is an ugly hoarding. The space behind it, between the buttresses of the outside walls of the chapels, is at present used by the Abbey masons for homely ends. It could be enclosed and fitted up, and the blocked-up door which leads from it into the Abbey could be reopened. From this space an underground passage and stairway could lead down into the crypt below the Chapter House, which thus would come back into use and knowledge. More space still, if it were needed, could be obtained by extending underground eastwards. This is the scheme now recommended to the consideration of the Dean and Chapter, with whom alone rests the decision ; and no one, probably, will be more relieved than they at being in possession of an opinion so weighty and so worthy of the public confidence.

Title Choosing

It was a little confusing in yesterday's newspapers to find recognizable portraits of an old friend labelled alternatively LORD SHULEBREDE and LORD PONSONBY, but the confusion is only typical of the perplexity which regularly descends at this season on a selected circle and their friends. Twice a year as a rule, in January and July, and on rare occasions in between, it falls to newly created peers to undertake the business of choosing their titles. To humbler mortals who have no prospect of ever enjoying such a personal experience, if they may for a moment project themselves imaginatively into this glorious situation, the business must seem both exciting and responsible. Fancy pictures a family conclave summoned to advise the peer-designate ; the rich comedy of such a scene might well attract those novelists who delight in portraying a whole clan through several generations. To the family it is a momentous choice. True, any man may have his name changed by deed poll, or may simply change it himself at no expense at all and without troubling the police in the matter, at any rate for the moment. But a peerage title, once chosen, is an unalterable possession, save by a further step in the peerage, and if there is a son and heir it may bind posterity for unknown generations. And not posterity only, for by the usage of centuries a man's wife shares his title, and, if she wishes to avoid the charges of affectation and of disrespect to the fount of honour, must continue to bear his name. More than one recipient has been known to explain to sceptical friends that, caring nothing for such things himself, it was only to please her that he accepted the distinction. But there have been instances in which a new peeress has been gallantly associated with the title. MR. GULLY, the late Speaker, chose his wife's name of Selby, and the late LORD LEVERHULME ingeniously combined his wife's name with his own.

The range of choice in titles varies greatly. A younger son of a noble family will usually take his family name and associate it with his own home, while many another will be content to do likewise unless his name is already in use as a peerage title. Such anticipation must often be the chief pitfall. An earl-designate finds almost all the counties in the country appropriated, and sometimes also his family name, which he may not wish to change. Thus SIR EDWARD GREY, who was to receive an earldom, obtained from the CROWN the reduction of the honour to a viscounty because the head of his house was already EARL GREY. MR. BALFOUR was fortunate in finding a little village bearing the name on which he has shed such lustre, and could therefore become EARL of BALFOUR in preference to Earl Balfour. There is much virtue in this "of," apart from territorial considerations ; JELLICOE of SCAPA, BEATTY of the NORTH SEA, KITCHENER of KHARTOUM and of the VAAL, BYNG of VIMY, and ALLENBY of MEGIDDO are modern examples. So, also, DAVIDSON of LAMBETH commemorates a distinguished archiepiscopate. Honourable members, on elevation to the Upper House, sometimes turn for their titles to the constituencies which they represented, not always to the satisfaction of the inhabitants. There was at least one amusing case in which a new peer insisted on taking the name of the place for which he had sat only a short time, in spite of a public protest from his late constituents. They had their consolation, for that peerage is now extinct. New peers might more often have recourse to the long roll of extinct peerages, but careful research is advisable, for the associations of an old title are sometimes hardly respectable. Thus it is not so very long ago that a title formerly borne by a lady of dubious virtue was selected for revival by a particularly assiduous champion of morality. Our modern internationalists may find it more consonant with their sympathies in future to draw upon the names of foreign places, though the few precedents—those of MARQUESS DOURO, EARL ST. VINCENT, EARL of CAMPERDOWN, EARL of YPRES, and VISCOUNT BARFLEUR—happen to appeal to the pride of mere nationalism. Still, precedents are precedents, and we may yet live to see an Earl of Moscow and Viscount Leningrad.

PROPAGANDA IN INDIA

LOYALTY OF THE MASSES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in your issue of the 14th inst. puts his finger on one of the chief causes of the progressive weakening of our position in India. Faced with persistent hostile propaganda, often subsidized from Moscow, in the Press and on the platform, out of a misplaced pride we put up no defence and let our case—and what a splendidly convincing one we have !—go by default. No other civilized Government dares to run such a risk, and none is faced with such malignant misrepresentation and calumny as our Government in India to-day, which is trying to cope with the impossible task of working a semi-constitutional system with no party, no Press, no propaganda to explain its policy and defend its actions. Even if a Government is too proud to fight a programme of open revolution, surely, in justice to its loyal and law-abiding citizens—probably 99 per cent. of the population in India—it should prominently place before them the facts of the situation and the peril that threatens them if they listen to the counsels of the seditious anti-British agitators who are now stalking the land.

The last Indian mail brought me a letter from a Sikh gentleman, a distinguished soldier and an influential landowner, which aptly illustrates Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's contention. He writes—the language though picturesque is not always grammatical, but the sense is clear :—

> The things are changed in India and it seems to me that the Government has lost their heads and act as a puzzled body, not judging the circumstances rightly. They first hesitate to take any necessary action in time as they are afraid, and it emboldens the mischief-makers, and then all of a sudden they blindly use lots of strength, while they could have used a pound of strength, if used in time. They are losing their object and not only making their own position awkward but they have put and are putting us (who stood and are standing and shall stand with the Government) in a very awkward and delicate position. The things in India are going from bad to worse.

The letter was written just before the attempt on the Viceroy's life and the meeting of the revolutionary Congress at Lahore. Had the writer known of these, his comments would have been even more severe.

What loyal Indians cannot understand is the silence and apparent inaction of their Government at such a crisis. No people are so quick to respond to an appeal to their loyalty. The wonderful rally to the call of the King-Emperor at the outbreak of the Great War, and to Lord Chelmsford's appeal at the Afghan invasion of 1919, are notable instances ; and if Lord Irwin had met the insolent challenge of the Congress extremists by a similar appeal to the patriotic loyalty and good sense of the peoples of India the response would, I believe, have been equally enthusiastic. Is it even now too late ?

M. F. O'DWYER.

26, Brechin-place, S.W.7, Jan. 14.

A MISSING BYRON MANUSCRIPT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In 1901, as stated in the edition of Byron's Poetical Works, edited by Hartley Coleridge (Volume IV., page 159), the manuscript of "Beppo," in the author's handwriting and dated October 10, 1817, was in the possession of my husband, Captain the Hon. L. F. King Noel, afterwards third Earl of Lovelace. On his death last year it became the property of our son, the present Earl, who is now in Africa, and on whose behalf I am writing this letter. The manuscript is a tallish, slim volume, bound in dark brown leather, and was given to the eighth Lord King, afterwards created Earl of Lovelace, by John Murray, Byron's publisher, presumably as a wedding present on his marriage to Byron's daughter, since it bears Lord King's arms on the binding. This volume was last seen by me in the library at my son's house, Whitwell Hatch, Haslemere, on October 26 last, and shortly after that date I went abroad. On my return I went to the house on December 19, but the book had disappeared, and in spite of repeated searches I am still unable to find it. I should be exceedingly grateful if you would be kind enough to publish this letter, in order that anyone who may happen to come across the volume should have the opportunity of giving me any information in their power as to its present whereabouts.

Yours faithfully,

EDITH LOVELACE.

THE TWO-POWER STANDARD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a letter published by you on December 5 attention was drawn to certain facts showing that our national policy, as announced by Mr. Baldwin, as confirmed by leading statesmen of all parties and disputed by none, indicated an agreement for a reduction of naval forces with France, Italy, and Japan because the American doctrine of parity would ensure the United States conforming to the new standard. This mere commonsense deduction from the facts has been refined and illumined now that Admiral Custance has characteristically referred the whole subject back to first principles. The problem, that is, is seen to be purely European. It is not without interest that the return published last Saturday shows that in battleship and cruiser strength the British Navy greatly exceeds the two-Power standard to-day. This country can, then, volunteer considerable reductions by coming down to the level of France and Italy, confident that the United States will gladly follow.

But clearly, if agreement can be reached on the subject of smaller ships and guns, the abandonment of the submarine will be made easier, for, while our main artillery is so overwhelmingly superior, France and Italy can hardly be expected to renounce any possible defence of their harbours. Should there not be an early prospect of reducing our naval forces well below even the present two-Power standard ?

Shortly, our right policy is to secure parity with the two strongest European navies, as it is America's policy to secure parity with us. In setting the future pace of naval armaments it is, therefore, for France and Italy to take the initiative, and for us to make it easy for them to do so.

Yours faithfully,

A. H. POLLEN.

14, Buckingham-street, Strand, Jan. 15.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May another old-fashioned person express his pleasure at reading in your issue of the 9th inst. the remarks of "Victorian" on the way many people end up their letters ?

Nothing can be more slovenly than the "Yours, &c.," ending a badly expressed letter from a business firm. "Faithfully yours" and "Yours truly" are not always indicative of faith and fidelity, but "Yours sincerely" from some individual of whom one has never heard is highly irritating. A letter from a business firm which is badly, sometimes rudely, expressed, terminating abruptly with "Yours, &c.," is sometimes fair proof of a badly conducted business. My own custom, which I inherited from my father, is, when writing to my bankers, to begin "Gentlemen," and to end "I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant." I do the same when occasion demands that I should write to a strange firm of solicitors, an insurance company, or other large concerns. It always appears to me to be a more exact way than by using the other forms that one has become familiar with. And so, Sir, I sign myself, as my duty and courtesy suggest,

Your obedient servant,

ANOTHER VICTORIAN.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am interested to see that you are including a cross-word puzzle in your *Weekly Edition*.

Would it not be an additional attraction to your many readers—of whom I am pleased to be one—if the same cross-word puzzle were reproduced on one day of the week in your daily edition ? Perhaps you could find space in your columns to publish this letter, and thus ascertain the opinions of my fellow-readers.

Yours faithfully,

A. C. POWELL, Lieut.-Commander, R.N.

32, Ashburton-road, Southsea.

THE NATIONAL TREASURES

FUTURE OF MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

COMMISSION'S REPORT

(By Our Art Critic)

At the risk of dwelling upon the obvious it is difficult to avoid calling attention to the breadth and elasticity with which the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries has consulted its terms of reference. Nowhere is this more evident than in its "Final Report, Part II. Conclusions and Recommendations relating to Individual Institutions" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net), which is issued to-day. Here, if anywhere, one might have expected that technical questions would narrow and harden the grasp of the general subject. The technical questions have been dealt with faithfully, each according to its kind and character, but always with reference to the history of the institution concerned and the character of the people for whom it was designed. In no case has the question been considered in isolation.

Reading between the lines of the Report and the "Volume of Evidence," which covers this as well as Part I. of the Final Report (reviewed in *The Times* of October 10, 1929), it is clear that this breadth and elasticity are in great measure due to the character and abilities of the chairman of the Commission, Lord D'Abernon. The Commission was composed of men distinguished in many walks of life, art, science, literature, law, politics, and business, and it would be only natural that each of them, while bearing the general needs of the community in mind, should look at the question under consideration from his professional point of view. There is evidence at different stages of the Report that, while every advantage has been taken of technical qualifications, the professional has never been allowed to distort the broadly human view of the subject. The positive contributions of the professional mind have been embodied in the conclusions and its dislocating effects avoided. Every member of the Commission has contributed something to its strength, but of Lord D'Abernon in particular it may be said that he has seen the subjects of its terms of reference steadily and seen them whole.

TRUSTEE GOVERNMENT

The first institution dealt with is the British Museum. At the outset the questions to be discussed are related to the sane view of national character and conditions which governs the Report throughout.

> The Act of 1753, which created the British Museum, entrusted its government to a body of Trustees. Thus began that characteristically English feature of administration, subsequently adopted in the case of many other of the National Institutions. Moreover, the method of government by Trustees has been copied throughout the English-speaking world, alike in the United States of America and in the great Dominions and Colonies.

Accepting, then, the present system of government of the British Museum as best for the purpose, the Report recommends two important administrative changes. At present the literary, historical and artistic collections at Bloomsbury, and the natural history collections at South Kensington, are supervised by a single standing committee, meeting alternately at Bloomsbury and South Kensington. Believing that the burden of responsibility upon the present single standing committee has become too great, the Report advises the creation of two standing committees, "one constituted with special regard to the humanistic collections housed at Bloomsbury, and the other with special regard to the natural history collections housed at South Kensington." As a natural corollary the Director of the Natural History Museum "should be made wholly responsible for the care and custody of the collections housed therein." Pending the necessary legislation it is suggested that he should be given direct access to the Treasury.

Coming to the Copyright Act, the Report sees no reason for drastic amendment of that clause of the principal Act which requires the British Museum to receive a copy of every publication in the United Kingdom, but recommends that power should be taken to exclude certain clearly defined classes of material—such as registers of voters, local railway time-tables, wall diaries, books of blank forms, &c., but not—with a comment on the interest of the Græco-Roman room—"children's toy books and packets of games." To the suggestion that British scientific periodicals and books should be deposited in the Science Museum Library instead of in the British Museum the Report says "No"—because "we are opposed to the principle of any disintegration of the supreme National Library."

The Report "strongly recommends" that an adequate purchase grant be made for ordinary purchases of new foreign books and periodicals and for filling gaps in various categories of older books ; and, observing the splendid work that has been done by the British Museum in excavations abroad, suggests that a more active policy might be pursued by the Trustees in the matter of excavations at home. Particularly with regard to Roman sites much might be done by affiliation with selected provincial museums and cooperation with the Society of Antiquaries of London and similar societies elsewhere.

INADEQUATE STAFFS

The most important recommendation affecting the Natural History Museum has been described. Further, the Report expresses the general view that the present staff of the institution is "not adequate to the many duties which it is called upon to perform" and recommends that the question should form the subject of direct negotiations between the Trustees and the Treasury ; and, finally, that such necessary supplement of the purchase grant for the acquisition of specimens as will enable the Museum to take a more active part in expeditions abroad should be made. While refraining from making a definite recommendation that the Botanical Department at South Kensington should be transferred to Kew forthwith, the Commission incline to the view that a combination of the two institutions represents the ideal that should be aimed at and think that this complicated question should be reviewed by the Trustees of the British Museum and the Ministry of Agriculture in the light of their conclusion.

No part of the Report will be read with more eagerness than that relating to the government of the National Gallery. The reason is not so much anything that has happened there as what has been said about it. Since public uneasiness has been created, at any rate in what are called "art circles," it is better to face the facts coolly. The alternative to a Board of Trustees is a Government Department, for the notion of a Director acting in splendid isolation, though tempting to the youthful mind, may be dismissed. For public as well as financial reasons there must be a "buffer" of some sort between him and the Treasury. As we are hearing at the moment, the direct control of art by the State is not popular in this country, nor is it suited to our national peculiarities. Next comes the question of what sort of Trustees. A Board of "business" men has been suggested. Experience of the kind does not inspire confidence. Outside his own province the business man is apt to be credulous, and nobody is more easily stampeded

by expert assertions—which the expert himself might modify on reflection, when the mischief was done. Looking at the question all round, it is difficult to see how a Board of Trustees with business abilities but also a broad general knowledge and appreciation of art and experience in affairs could be improved upon in principle. The point about such a Board is, again, its elasticity, its ability to take up shocks—from one end or the other—and distribute them through the mass, bringing meanwhile the light of varied experience, including that of human nature, to bear upon the question at issue. The advantages for our purposes of such a "characteristically English feature" are so evident that the risks—of amateur interference and limited artistic sympathies—can be frankly admitted. Against the former the Report suggests provision; the latter cancel out in practice.

After briefly reviewing the history of the National Gallery and the difficulties that have arisen from time to time the Report turns to "broad results" and, quoting foreign opinion to the point, states that "in our judgment the National Gallery has never made more rapid progress" (than since the Treasury Minute of 1894 deprived the Director of his absolute powers) "nor stood higher in public esteem," a judgment with which few who know the institution will quarrel. Recognizing the possibilities of friction under any system, the Commission makes the following recommendations, which may be quoted conveniently from the official summary at the end of the Report :—

Confusion and controversy would be avoided in future if the Director occupied precisely the same position as the Directors of the other national institutions which are governed by Boards of Trustees. The present position is anomalous, for the Director is also a Trustee. We think that the Director's position as the chief executive and administrative authority of the Gallery should be strengthened by an amendment of the Treasury Minute of 1894 so as to make the staff, without exception, responsible to him.

It is essential that Trustees should not forget that the duties required of them as Trustees differ from the duties required of the Director.

ARTISTS ON THE BOARD

This last loses nothing in weight by its moderation. The rest is a matter of personalities. Declining to draw "a precise distinction between matters of policy and matters of technical importance," the Commission conclude the question of government with these very wise words: "The truth about these matters is that, if Boards of Trustees and Directors are well chosen, friction ought not to arise, and that, if they are not well chosen, no amount of definition will ease the situation." As regards the choice of Trustees, and again avoiding any hard and fast rule, the Commission think that practising artists "should not be wholly unrepresented on the Board," though they doubt the utility of including such when the Director himself is an artist.

Further conclusions, affecting both the National and the Tate Gallery, are that the time has come when a more concentrated effort is needed to strengthen the representation of the British school of painting and to ensure that opportunities for acquiring pictures by English artists in past periods are not lost—emphasis being laid upon the importance of our "sporting" artists—and that collections of pictures available for loan should be organized so far as possible on some carefully considered basis.

Recognizing the success of its "separate identity and closest possible co-ordination with the National Gallery Board," the Report recommends for the Tate Gallery more precise arrangements for an adequate purchase grant; the strengthening of the representation of modern foreign schools of painting; the reservation, in any further extension, of space for a loan or temporary exhibitions gallery; that full advantage be taken of the unrivalled resources of the Turner Bequest—this in connexion with the recommendation in Part I. relative to oversea loans; that, as regards sculpture, the provisional arrangements between the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Tate Gallery should be defined on the lines already approved for water-colours and drawings.

The recommendations for the National Portrait Gallery concern publications only, a full scientific catalogue being "urgently needed"; and for the Public Record Office financial needs, an additional £3,000-£4,000 a year being strongly recommended.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT

The Victoria and Albert Museum is the subject of some interesting recommendations: the inclusion in its Advisory Council of one or two persons in immediate contact with schools; increased attention to the best examples of modern design, and closer bonds with the British Institute of Industrial Art; the development of the nucleus of a collection illustrating the artistic civilization of this country.

Other recommendations of the Report are a purchase grant for the London Museum; the limitation of the Imperial War Museum to the Great War of 1914-18; and a number of suggestions for the Scottish institutions, perhaps the most important being a separate site and building for the Museum of Antiquities, which would release accommodation for a Gallery of Modern Art on the lines of the Tate Gallery, and also afford provision for a Department of Prints and Drawings.

Accepting the unanimity of view that a National Museum of Casts is urgently required, the Report suggests the Crystal Palace as the only existing building to meet the needs of the present situation. Finally, without attempting to deal in any detailed way with questions affecting the staffs of the 20 institutions named in the terms of reference, the Report urges a better system of recruiting and the cooperation of the universities.

In congratulating the members of the Commission, Lord D'Abernon in particular, upon the statesmanlike way in which they have handled a difficult inquiry—difficult because of the "imponderables" involved—a special word must be given to Mr. John Beresford, the secretary, seconded from the Treasury for the office. His "Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations" at the end of each Report has been invaluable.

NEW VESSELS LAUNCHED

Messrs. Cammell Laird and Co., Birkenhead, launched yesterday the Benedict, a large cargo steamer building to the order of the Booth Steamship Company, of Liverpool. The propelling machinery, also constructed by Cammell Laird, consists of triple-expansion engines. A new 2,000-ton steamer, St. Patrick, built for the Great Western Railway Company for use on the Fishguard-Rosslare and Channel Islands routes, was launched at Glasgow yesterday. The vessel, which is oil driven, is expected to be capable of a speed of 20 knots. There will be accommodation for 1,000 passengers.

From Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co.'s yard on the Tyne, at Walker, yesterday, there was launched the Maipo, the second of two oil-tankers ordered by the Chilian Government to carry oil to the fleet. Palmers, of Hebburn, launched the cargo steamer Langlee Brook, 8,000 tons deadweight, building for Messrs. F. Carrick, Newcastle. Hawthorne Leslie and Co. launched the single-screw steamer Wainui, ordered by the Union Steamship Company, Limited, New Zealand.

A valuable pearl necklace, found lying in the road in Central London four months ago, is still at Scotland Yard awaiting a claimant. The necklace is estimated to be worth several hundreds of pounds, and consists of carefully graded pearls. Every effort has been made to trace the owner, but so far without success.

Obituary

SIR GEORGE THANE

A GREAT TEACHER OF ANATOMY

Sir George Dancer Thane, who died on Tuesday at his residence at Harrow, at the age of 79, was perhaps the last, and certainly the most beloved, of the great teachers of anatomy in this country who stood upon the old lines.

Born in 1850, the son of Dr. G. D. Thane, in medical practice at Great Berkhamsted, he was educated at University College, London, and took his M.R.C.S. Eng. in 1871. He came early under the influence of Professor George Viner Ellis, a teacher of anatomy who was held in the highest respect by all and in almost affectionate regard by a chosen few. Ellis disdained the art of clothing the dry bones of anatomy with any flesh of human interest, but his lectures were so exact in detail and so clear in expression that they were always listened to with close attention, if not with pleasure. Thane acted as demonstrator to Ellis from 1870-77, and when the veteran retired was appointed in his place and held the chair until 1919, when he resigned with the title of Emeritus Professor.

As good as his great predecessor in anatomical knowledge, Thane differed in every other respect, for he was human, a man of cultured taste, and of so amiable a temperament that he was beloved by all with whom he was brought into relation. For many years he was an Inspector of Anatomy for England and Wales, a position which calls for the greatest tact, and all the duties of the office he carried out admirably. Many honours came to him. He was created a knight bachelor in 1919 on his retirement. He was president of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland; a member of the French and German Anatomical Societies; of the Anthropological Society of Paris; of the Anthropological Institute in this country; and a member of the Royal Society of Upsala. The Royal College of Surgeons of England elected him F.R.C.S. in 1909; the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.; and the University of Dublin that of Sc.D. For many years he was in constant request as an examiner in anatomy at numerous universities and examining boards throughout England and Wales, and his name is well known in every English-speaking country as editor of the 10th and 11th editions of Ellis's "Demonstrations of Anatomy" and of the ninth and 10th editions of Quain's "Anatomy," text-books which are in use wherever anatomy is taught. He married in 1884 Jenny, the eldest daughter of Aug. Klingberg, of Stockholm; she survives him with two daughters.

There will be a memorial service at St. Pancras Church to-morrow at 10.30, followed by the interment at Highgate Cemetery at 11.45.

COUNT SEEBACH

Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs:—

Nikolaus Seebach, the former General-Intendant of the Royal Theatres in Dresden, has died at the age of 75. An officer in the Saxon Horse Guards in his youth, he took over the direction of the Royal Opera and Playhouse in 1894, and, with the cordial support of King Friedrich Albrecht, was largely responsible for the rise of the opera to the eminent place it obtained in German musical life. The name of Richard Strauss, in particular, was closely connected with Seebach's régime, for he produced many of Strauss's operas, *Salome*, *Elektra*, and the *Rosenkavalier* among others, at a time when the reproach of ultra-modernity was levelled at them. Schilling, Puccini, and others also rose to fame from Dresden. Count Seebach was a grandson of the Russian Chancellor Nesselrode, whose daughter married the then Saxon Minister at the Court of St. Petersburg. He was named from the Tsar Nicholas, who was his sister's godfather. Count Seebach was wont to relate that he was predestined to an association with opera, having narrowly escaped the distinction of being born in the Opera House at Paris.

LORD BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

The Earl of Buckinghamshire died yesterday at Hampden House, Great Missenden, in his 70th year.

Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson was born on March 14, 1860, the second son of Frederick John Lord Hobart, Assistant Secretary in the Indian Department. Lord Hobart and his elder brother, also Lord Hobart, who was Governor of Madras, were sons of the sixth Earl of Buckinghamshire, and both married daughters of Dr. Thomas Carr, Bishop of Bombay. The elder died in April, 1875, and the younger died in the following July. The family descends from Sir Henry Hobart, Bt., of Blickling Hall, Norfolk, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, whose grandson married the daughter of John Hampden. The late peer, who succeeded his grandfather as seventh Earl in 1885, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was appointed a lord-in-waiting in 1895. He married in 1888 Georgiana Wilhelmina, only child of the Hon. Hew Adam Dalrymple Hamilton Haldane-Duncan-Mercer-Henderson, son of the first Earl of Camperdown. Lord and Lady Buckinghamshire assumed for themselves and their issue in 1903 the additional surnames of Mercer-Henderson. He is succeeded by his only son, Lord Hobart, who was born in 1906 and was educated at Eton. His elder daughter, Lady Dorothy, married in 1911 the Hon. Claude Hope-Morley, younger son of the late Lord Hollenden, and his younger daughter, Lady Sidney, married in 1924 Captain T. F. Farrar, M.C., late The Devonshire Regiment and M.G.C. Lord Buckinghamshire leaves also three sisters—Lady Albinia Donaldson, widow of the Rev. H. S. A. Donaldson, Master of Magdalene; Lady Isabel, wife of Sir Mortimer Margesson; and Lady Henrietta, wife of the Rev. A. D. M. Bidlake.

The funeral will be at Hampden on Monday at 2.30.

SIR LAWRENCE WEAVER

Lord Riddell writes:—

Too little has been said regarding Lawrence Weaver's services to architecture and craftsmanship. He appeared on the scene 20 years ago, when both required popularizing and galvanizing. He devoted himself to the task with characteristic zeal. Except when interrupted by the War, he produced a constant stream of books, articles, lectures, and speeches, all designed to stimulate public interest in these vitally important subjects and to improve public taste. He loved fine architecture, woodwork, leadwork, plasterwork, brickwork, and the like. And his affection was expressed in his writings and speeches. It was a delight to see his eye sparkle as he described some building or piece of work that appealed to him. Luckily he possessed the rare gift of imparting his enthusiasm to others. He made one feel that British architecture and British craftsmanship were sacred things, the possession of rich and poor alike, to be carefully treasured and nurtured. Indeed, he was a sort of architectural and craftsmanship prophet. He felt that he had a mission, and day in and day out he preached what he regarded as the true gospel. Questions of taste were sometimes involved and at times he had his critics. But criticism did not worry him. All he really cared for was to arouse intelligent interest.

To-day the public are sitting up and taking notice of architecture. This is largely due to Weaver's constant efforts. He was not an architect, nor was he trained in a university. He came to architecture and craftsmanship through business channels, but he possessed an intuitive appreciation of fine work and had trained himself in technicalities by dint of hard and constant study. Christopher Wren (whose life he wrote and whose "Parentalia" he rescued for the nation), Grinling Gibbons, and other great masters of the past he regarded as saints. He knew all about them, and was fond of discoursing on their lives and merits. His acquaintance with the work of modern architects and craftsmen was extensive, and there can be no doubt that indirectly he put fresh life into these callings. His was the sort of vitalizing force that often comes from the outside. He led hundreds of thousands of his fellow-citizens to take an interest in beautiful things and by so doing helped to enthuse the experts who created them. One may perhaps be permitted to indulge in the cynical reflection that an enthusiastic, well-informed journalist, writer, and speaker is sometimes more successful as a propagandist than an expert who, for popular purposes, fails to see the wood for the trees.

Weaver wrote and spoke in terms that could be understood by the layman. He expounded the past and the present. He told us about the work of Wren, Inigo Jones, Chambers, and the rest, but he also acquainted the public with the achievements of modern architectural luminaries, of whom he was a great admirer. Weaver had another valuable quality. His practical business training in connexion with building materials gave him a wonderful insight into the merits or demerits of fitments and the like. His disquisitions on such subjects were most useful and entertaining. He was a vigorous advocate for more houses and better houses. I often heard him make the sagacious remark that if the people were better housed there would be less disease and less necessity for hospitals, clinics, &c. With all our defects we are enjoying a remarkable architectural and craftsmanship renaissance. It is partly due to the earnest, palpitating man who was quietly buried at Highgate on Monday at the far too early age of 53.

DR. DE FERRANTI

Sir Charles Bright writes:—

I well remember how highly my father used to speak of Dr. de Ferranti's alternator of 1882, and also of his work a little later in establishing a high-power generating station at Deptford for transmitting current over great distances. To the best of my recollection, this constituted Ferranti's first piece of pioneering. I suppose that his second great work was in designing cables composed of concentric copper tubes only separated by brown paper impregnated with ozokerite wax. These cables were, as you say, contrary to the Board of Trade Regulations of that time; yet they admirably achieved all that was required. I well remember how little those of us associated with submarine telegraphy were ready to believe in these cables.

De Ferranti certainly made electrical history on a far-reaching scale; and I was glad to see that your obituary notice referred to his extraordinary modesty. It was, perhaps, partly owing to this characteristic that he was undoubtedly one of the especially loved members of the electrical profession. His achievements will never be forgotten, but neither will his great personal charm.

SIR PATRICK BLAKE

Sir Patrick Blake, fifth baronet of Langham, died yesterday at his residence, Churchmead House, Datchet, in his 69th year. Patrick James Graham Blake was born on October 22, 1861, the only son of the Rev. H. B. Blake, rector of Hessett, Suffolk, and succeeded his grandfather in 1880. He was educated at Cheltenham, and served in the 3rd Battalion, The Suffolk Regiment. He married first in 1883 Emma Gertrude, daughter of Mr. T. P. Dawson, of Groton House, Suffolk; she died in 1924, and he married secondly Margaret Anna, daughter of the late Sir Mark Mac-Taggart Stewart. He is succeeded by his only son, Commander Cuthbert Patrick Blake, D.S.O., R.N., retired, who was born in 1885. The funeral will be at St. Mary's, Datchet, on Saturday at 2.30 p.m.

Captain the Hon. Hugh Robin Claud Arbuthnott, brother and heir presumptive of Viscount Arbuthnott, died yesterday at Usan House, Montrose, Angus, at the age of 45, from pneumonia. He served in the War with The Black Watch, being wounded at Neuve Chapelle. On demobilization he became an estate agent, and had the supervision of several extensive estates in Angus and Kincardineshire.

PAPAL NUNCIO IN DUBLIN

MONSIGNOR ROBINSON'S ARRIVAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JAN. 15

Monsignor Paschal Robinson, the recently appointed Papal Nuncio to the Irish Free State, who arrived in Dublin last evening, presented his credentials to the Governor-General at the Viceregal Lodge this morning. He was accompanied to the Phœnix Park by a guard of honour of mounted infantry, and his progress through the streets of Dublin was marked by demonstrations of popular joy. All traffic along the line of route was suspended, the city schools were closed in order to enable the Roman Catholic children to take part in the welcome, and the streets were lined by thousands of Roman Catholic Boy Scouts. Large crowds had gathered at the entrance to the Phœnix Park, into which the Nuncio made a triumphal entry, and as his car drove through the park four Free State Army aeroplanes circled over the procession. Two companies of infantry formed a guard of honour in the park.

When the Nuncio alighted at the Viceregal Lodge the general salute was given. Mr. Doyle, Comptroller to the Household, escorted him to the Governor-General's room, and Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, were present. As Dr. Robinson presented his credentials to the Governor-General a salute of 19 guns was fired in the Phœnix Park. Dr. Robinson made a short speech, in which he said that he was proud to claim the Free State as the land of his birth, and he would address himself to the task of maintaining and strengthening the relations between the Holy See and the Irish nation. Mr. McNeill, in reply, said that he was deeply touched by the message of affectionate good will which the Nuncio brought him from the Pope, and it was his intention to take an early opportunity of going to Rome in order to present his homage in person.

This afternoon the Nuncio went to Government Buildings, where he paid a formal call on Mr. Cosgrave and his principal Ministers. In the evening he was the guest of honour at a State banquet.

RELIEF FOR BARDSEY ISLANDERS

ISOLATED FOR FIVE WEEKS

Captain Evan Wright, coxswain of the Pwllheli (Carnarvonshire) lifeboat, yesterday reached Bardsey Island in Cardigan Bay, 50 miles from Pwllheli, and landed foodstuffs and supplies to its 43 inhabitants, who for the past five weeks have been isolated from the mainland owing to gales and storms.

He went out in the motor trawler Katherine from Pwllheli, taking with him Mr. Thomas Griffiths, who is the only shopkeeper on the island, Mr. Thomas Johnson, the relief lighthouse keeper, his son, and a crew of two. Mr. Griffiths had been at Pwllheli since December 17, when he left the island with eggs and butter, intending to sell them and take back other food. The weather, however, would not allow him to return.

On his return at Pwllheli last night Captain Wright said: "We reached the island about noon. There was a crowd on the beach waiting for us, including Mrs. Griffiths and the lighthouse-keeper. Directly we landed the crowd rushed to meet us. The men asked for tobacco, and the mails were taken from us and immediately distributed. We found all the bread on the island had gone and that they had been eating unleaven bread. Their supplies of meat were exhausted a fortnight ago, but there was no real hunger on the island, as they had still got a little butter, potatoes, fowls, and eggs. The islanders told me they had never before experienced such a time as they did on Sunday last. There was such a terrific gale that they thought the seas would cover the whole island. The waves were leaving a lot of fish on the island."

There was a happy reunion between Mr. Griffiths and his family. Captain Wright brought back Mr. Watts, the lighthouse-keeper, who is to be relieved for a holiday. He was already nine days overdue. A number of the islanders also came back to the mainland.

LONDON WOMAN DOCTOR'S DEATH

An inquest on the body of DR. EDITH LOUISA YOUNG, who died from gas poisoning in the consulting room of Dr. Hannah Billig's house in Cable-street, Stepney, on Monday, was held yesterday by Dr. R. L. Guthrie, the East London Coroner. Dr. Young at the time of her death was acting as *locum tenens* for Dr. Billig. She obtained her M.D. in 1909 and for her service in India was awarded the Kaisar-I-Hind medal. Mr. George Henry Young, brother of the dead woman, said that she was 52 years of age. She had a bad nervous breakdown in India and returned to this country in 1927. Her condition had been steadily improving. During the early part of her breakdown she had suffered from delusions. Miss Edith Rawson, who occupied a flat with Dr. Young, said that they were together in India. It was there that Dr. Young first developed mental symptoms. Her mental condition had improved and she had had no delusions for a considerable time. She seemed quite normal until she went to Stepney last Thursday. In reply to the CORONER Miss Rawson said that Dr. Young had not threatened suicide, but two days before her death she had said she felt so bad that she had almost had the thought of suicide, but she supposed she had not the pluck for it. The witness poohpoohed the idea. Miss Ivy Burgess, employed at Cable-street, said that she found Dr. Young lying on the floor with her head in a gas oven and the gas turned on. The CORONER recorded a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind."

ELECTRIFICATION IN RURAL AREAS

THE PRESERVATION OF NATURAL BEAUTY

Members of the Overhead Lines Association and of the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and Wales held a joint conference at the Institution of Electrical Engineers last night. The meeting had been arranged by the president of the Overhead Lines Association, Mr. Theodore Stevens, and its purpose was to discuss how electrification may proceed with as little harm as possible to the amenities of the countryside. After a long discussion the organizations represented at the conference agreed to co-operate fully in regard to such questions as the construction and location of overhead power lines.

A committee of the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and Wales has reported recently to the effect that, for technical and financial reasons, the principle of overhead transmission of electricity by high tension cables must in the main be accepted; and this principle was taken as a starting point by the conference. After Mr. STEVENS had emphasized the importance of electricity to the countryside, several members of the Overhead Lines Association instanced the difficulties under which its distribution is carried out at present. They spoke particularly of the difficulty which is often met in obtaining wayleaves from landowners, with the consequence that the engineers are compelled to put their pylons along the highways when they might with advantage to the community be taken across country.

Mr. W. FENNELL (Mid-Cheshire Electricity Supply Company) suggested that someone interested in the amenities of a district should go over the ground with the engineer in the earliest stages of a scheme, and that when an amicable understanding had been reached in this way an obligation rested upon the amenity societies to help the engineers to secure the necessary wayleaves.

Mr. W. A. TURNBULL (Borough Electrical Engineer of Aylesbury), who said he thought the Society for the Preservation of Rural England would be a great help to the engineers in their work and gave examples of the trouble he had taken to respect the amenities of his district, held that the poles which were being erected were beautiful.

CONTINENTAL PYLONS

The speakers for the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and Wales included Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, Sir Richard Paget, and Mr. H. G. Griffin. Mr. WILLIAMS-ELLIS praised some lantern-slides which had shown pylons on the Continent made of tubular concrete. It was largely a matter of scale, he said, and in Wales, with its miniature scenery, it was the size of the present pylons which frightened people. He hoped that the engineers would use discretion and accept a little architectural advice in the designing and placing of transformer stations and their ancillary buildings, and he expressed regret that the C.P.R.E. had been described as an obstacle to electrification.

SIR RICHARD PAGET said that the C.P.R.E. was entirely in sympathy with the electrification of rural England, believing it to be one of the ways in which the country could be made happier and better. But it was important that it should be done in the best possible way.

Mr. GRIFFIN testified to the courtesy with which representatives of the C.P.R.E. had always been met by the engineers in their negotiations. Though the question had been settled by this time, it still appeared to the society to be rather curious that it should be necessary to carry the grid over the sparsely populated Lake District. There could only be two reasons for doing so; either because it was necessary to carry the lines that way in the interests of the thickly populated areas in Lancashire, or on the assumption that some big industrial development in the Lake District was likely to result from electrification. On the second of these alternatives, the council said—and he thought the whole country would be behind it—that it would be a great mistake to industrialize the Lake District in any way.

FILM QUOTA CASES

RENTING COMPANY FINED

Two more prosecutions of film companies under the quota scheme were heard by Mr. Dummett, at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday. ALPHA FILM CORPORATION, LIMITED, 93-5, Wardour-street, were summoned for not having obeyed the Act and provided the necessary quota of British films.

Mr. H. D. Roome said that the company was registered in September, 1928, and was granted a renters' licence on September 10. When the company made their return on March 31 last, after a little more than six months' working, they acquired four long foreign films, totalling 27,320ft., and no British films at all. The Board of Trade was unable to accept their explanation as satisfactory. The company stated that they used every endeavour to purchase a British film, but that it was impossible to get a film of reasonable quality at a price they could afford. They were offered three films—one at £25,000; a second at £8,000; and a third for a guarantee of £12,000; but after careful consideration the company came to the conclusion that they would have committed commercial suicide by paying such a price. The impossibility of making a silent film because of the talking film situation was pleaded, and the company said that in January it was too late to enter upon the production of a talking film.

Maurice James Wilson, managing director of the defendant company, said its capital was £5,000. It made attempts to obtain British quota films between January and March, but of the two films available the price of one was absolutely impossible, and the other was equally impossible. For a long film the most the company could afford to pay was £5,000 to £6,000. They had recently produced three films which would suffice for their quota during the present year and for the preceding six months. During the six months it was not commercially practicable to acquire any British film.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roome, the witness said that one film they were negotiating for was found to be a foreign film, and did not obtain a certificate. He acknowledged that his company did not apply to British International Pictures for either studio space or for films.

Mr. DUMMETT said he was not satisfied that it was commercially impossible or impracticable to obtain the required percentage required, and he convicted. Having regard to the fact that the company was in active production of films for the next quota year he only imposed a fine of £20 with an order to pay £21 costs.

A similar summons was heard against PRODUCERS' DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Walter Frampton, for the defence, said that with great difficulty he had persuaded his clients that they came under the last judgment, subject to what he had to say.

Mr. Roome said the offence was not so serious as in the last case. The company acquired during the year 35 long foreign films, totalling 197,000ft., 17 short foreign films, 16,000ft., and two long British films, 11,642ft. The company's quota of long films was 5.57 per cent., and in the case of all films 5.19. The company pleaded circumstances beyond their control. The pictures contracted for were not delivered by the English producer, and they had to make last-minute arrangements, with the result that one intended for the quota was not registered in time. The film *The Chamber of Horrors* was shown at a trade show, but was not finally passed by the Censor until April 10. Reasons why the explanation was not accepted were:—(1) That the contract with the Blattner Company (the producers) did not provide that the pictures should be British; (2) that they should be provided within the quota year; and (3) that it was not a serious contract because the Blattner Company had only produced one picture during the whole of their existence. Mr. Roome thought that the defendant company wanted to carry over *The Chamber of Horrors* to the present year and take the risk of not fulfilling their quota for last year.

Mr. Frampton said the company had no desire to evade the provisions of the Act. If the Blattner Company had carried out their contract the defendant company would have been well over the quota for both long and short films.

Mr. Frampton undertook that the film *The Chamber of Horrors* should not be used in this year's quota.

Mr. DUMMETT said the case was distinguishable from the other cases which had been before him. Having regard to the undertaking given, he dismissed the case under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £21 costs.

Mr. R. F. Levy, who held a watching brief for the Blattner Company, asked leave to make a statement, but was refused.

Mr. Frampton.—My friend will have an opportunity of saying all he wants to say in the civil Courts.

THE DEATH PENALTY

ARCHBISHOP OF YORK ON ITS INFLUENCE

The Howard anniversary service, arranged by the Howard League for Penal Reform, was held at St. Martin-in-the-Fields last night. The Archbishop of York preached on "The Ethics of Punishment."

Dr. TEMPLE said that punishment by the State was the action of the community against its own members and should not be confused with a limited form of individual vengeance. While the deterrent element must be present, Christian people would agree that it could never be the only element in punishment. The first thing that they required in a moral community in reference to moral offences was that the community should somewhere repudiate the action of its own member. Imprisonment had become the usual method by which that repudiation of the more serious crimes was expressed. Kindness shown without some form of repudiation would be destructive of the moral fibre. While he had no intimate knowledge of the working of our penal system, it seemed to him that the fundamental requirement was to recognize the humanity and the distinctive personality of the criminal whom it was desired to restore. Nothing was more degrading to any man than to treat him as less than a man.

Excessive punishment defeated its own ends, because it encouraged callousness in the people on whom the suffering was inflicted, and it did more harm by lowering the standard of deterrent treatment. He wished to suggest that, though the death penalty had always been used as a deterrent and as an example of the State taking a life in return for one already taken, while it lowered the valuation of life in the minds of citizens, its deterrent influence could not be as great as was claimed, and its influence was probably to increase rather than to decrease the number of murders. In these days of publicity an unfortunate amount of harm was done by the working up of popular sympathy for a criminal awaiting execution, so that a very large amount of sentiment that ought to be enlisted in upholding the majesty of the law was in fact arrayed against the law. It seemed to him quite plain that it would be for the benefit of society if the death penalty were abolished.

CANADIAN TARIFFS

HEARING OF DAIRYMEN'S APPLICATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 15

The Tariff Advisory Board yesterday began its hearing of the application of the dairy interests for increased protection, which has a vital bearing upon the future and existing trade arrangements with Australia and New Zealand. This move has its origin in the discontent of Canadian dairymen with the Trade Treaty on account of the heavy inflow of antipodean butter, which, it is contended, has depressed prices in Canada to a level unprofitable to the Canadian producers, who, owing to climatic conditions, have much higher costs, particularly in winter.

The brief, submitted by Mr. F. M. Robinson, president of the National Dairy Council of Canada, asked that the rates for butter and cheese under the treaty, which are respectively 1c. per lb. and free, should be raised to the British preferential level, which is 4c. for butter and 2c. for cheese.

The demand was supported by various representatives of dairymen's associations, but was opposed by the spokesman of the Consumers' League and by representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the United Farmers of Ontario, who regard the demand as weakening the general agrarian case against a protectionist policy.

ST. LAWRENCE POWER DEVELOPMENT

NEW YORK STATE SCHEME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 14

A 20-year struggle between Republicans and Democrats in New York State over the principle which should govern the development of the hydro-electric power of the St. Lawrence River was apparently ended to-day, when Governor Franklin Roosevelt, a Democrat, formally accepted a Bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday by the Republicans. Nothing but details of procedure now stand in the way of harnessing, for the making of electricity, the 2,500,000 horse-power resources of the St. Lawrence.

The Bill represents a compromise between the views of the two political parties, but its acceptance of the principle of developing hydro-electric power by a State agency instead of by private exploitation is a Democratic victory. The Bill provides for the appointment of a board of trustees, who shall devise a plan of State development of the resources of the St. Lawrence, embodying a provision for the sale by contract of electricity for consumers' use. This plan is to be submitted to the Legislature for approval, and if it is approved, permanent trustees will be appointed to carry it out.

CANADIAN ECONOMIST DEAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 15

Dr. Robert Magill, Secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, who had a remarkable career in Canada, in the course of which he was first an erudite theological scholar and then a leading expert on the grain trade, died yesterday at Battle Creek, Michigan, at the age of 58.

A native of Ulster, he was a graduate of Queen's College, Belfast, and of Jena, Germany, and he held the Presbyterian charge at Maghers. He emigrated to Canada in 1903 to become Professor of Philosophy at Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax, and later he was its principal. Having acquired a reputation as an economist, he did valuable work as a member of the Royal Commission on the Grain Trade, and as a result he was made chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, which post he resigned to become secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

EGYPTIAN COUNSELLOR TO LONDON LEGATION

CAIRO, Jan. 15.—Dr. Hamed Mahmoud has been appointed Counsellor to the Egyptian Legation in London. Dr. Mahmoud is a graduate of Edinburgh University and has done much political work in London for the Wafd during the past 10 years.

The Egyptian newspapers discuss the transfer to the Residency, as acting First Secretary, of Mr. Cecil Campbell, legal secretary to the financial adviser, who was identified with the Anglo-Egyptian conversations last summer. The appointment is hailed as a good augury for the success of the coming negotiations.—*Reuter.*

SIR A. BALFOUR ON "RECONSTRUCTIONS"

Speaking at Bradford last night on the position of productive industry, SIR ARTHUR BALFOUR, who was the guest of the British Wool Federation, said that we needed more than anything some good clean bankruptcies of the old-fashioned kind, where the auctioneer came in and sold everything for scrap, instead of the kind of "reconstruction" which took place to-day. Referring to the Washington Eight Hours Convention, he said that he was very much against this country tying such an additional burden round its neck. It would be economic folly. He had spoken at Geneva on behalf of a previous Government against the tariff truce, and had helped to stop it at the time, but another Government had come along and, without consultation with industry, commerce, banking, or anything else, had made it their "platform." Empire Free Trade might have been possible before our Dominions developed, but it was perfectly footling to talk about it to-day.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ARCHITECT'S ESTATE

SIR ROBERT STODART LORIMER, K.B.E., R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., of Melville-street, Edinburgh, and of Gibleston, Kilconquhar, Fife, architect, the designer of the Scottish War Memorial Shrine at Edinburgh Castle, and of the Chapel of the Knights of the Thistle in St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, who was for some years engaged on the design of the War Cemeteries on various fronts, and who died on September 13, aged 65, left, in addition to considerable real estate, personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £82,134.

The late Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, of Inverloy, Ayr, managing director of James Finlay and Co., East India merchants, has left the following legacies, free of estate and legacy duties:—

£1,000 each to the Ayr County Hospital; the St. Andrew Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, Bengal; and the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Glasgow.

£500 each to the River Street Mission, Ayr; the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow; the Western Infirmary, Glasgow; the Royal Cancer Hospital, Glasgow; and the Glasgow Old Men's Friendly Society and Old Women's Homes.

£200 each to the Ayr District Nursing Association and the Ayr Wooden Kirk Mission.

£100 to the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, Ayr Branch.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM BROCKLEHURST BROCKLEHURST, D.L., J.P., of Butley Hall, Prestbury, Macclesfield, head of Messrs. J. and T. Brocklehurst and Sons, Limited, silk manufacturers, Radical M.P. for Macclesfield, 1906-1918, who died on June 27, aged 78, left unsettled property of the gross value of £960,314, with net personalty £893,618. Details of the disposition of unsettled property appeared in *The Times* of January 3.

He settled his real estate upon Peter Orme Brocklehurst (son of his late cousin, Alfred Brocklehurst) and his heirs in tail, whom failing with various other remainders, directing that the successors to such estate who do not bear the name and arms of Brocklehurst shall assume such as a condition of their succession.

COLONEL MARSDEN SAMUEL JAMES SUNDERLAND, D.S.O., formerly of The Norfolk and Royal Sussex Regiments, and last commanding the 91st Regimental District, of The Bailey Pit, Monmouth, who died on December 6, aged 88, left estate of the gross value of £20,487, with net personalty £16,022.

Miss CHARLOTTE SHARMAN, of West-square, Southwark, S.E., founder and for over 60 years honorary superintendent of the Orphans' Home for Girls at West-square, Southwark, who died on December 5, aged 97, left estate of the gross value of £3,213, with net personalty £3,154. She left:—

£100 to the Orphans' Home, West-square, Southwark, for general purposes; £100 in equal shares to her helpers who may be in her employ at her death, namely—Louisa Jane Colley, Margaret Jermyn, Rose Mary Cacy, and Matilda Jones; and the ultimate residue of the property to the Orphans' Home, West-square, London, S.E., "of which I am the founder," for the general purposes of the work.

Miss GEORGINA KATHERINE GRISELL BAILLIE ELLIOTT, of Henrietta-street, Bath, who died on December 13, left estate of the gross value of £22,139, with net personalty £21,688. She left:—

£8,000 and her wearing apparel to her devoted companion, Constance Mary Swindley; £150 to her landlady, Mrs. Stocks; £100 to the Royal United Hospital, Bath; £100 to Dr. William Henry Duncan; and £100 each to Nurse Phillips and Nurse Reade.

Mrs. FRANCES JANE GILLING, of The Manor House, Bathford, Somerset, who died on October 30, aged 91, widow of Captain T. Gilling Gilling, left unsettled property of the gross value of £15,263, with net personalty £14,622. She left:—

£100 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and £100 to the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WILMOT, of Warley Croft, Tiddington-road, Stratford-on-Avon, and of W. H. Wilmot, Limited, Albion-street Works, Birmingham, who died on November 6, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £117,062, with net personalty £111,696. He left:—

£100 each to the Stratford-on-Avon Nursing Home, the Birmingham Crippled Children's Union and the Leamington Home for Incurables.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
AKSELL, Mrs. Frances (99), of Well Close, Barnstaple, widow of W. Aksell, of Cors-y-Gedol Hall, Merioneth (net personalty £7,956) ..	£8,207
CHAMBERS-SMITH, Mr. Charles, of Breams-buildings, Chancery-lane (net personalty £9,751)	10,923
CUNLIFFE, Mr. William Whitmore, of Clarendon Towers, Lennox-road, Southsea, civil engineer attached to H.M.S. Vernon (net personalty £1,257)	1,309
DAY, Mr. George Cameron (71), J.P., of Quenington Court, Fairford, Glos (net personalty £38,653)	39,328
FORD, Mr. Frank (54), of Nethercott, Chawleigh, Devon, yeoman (net personalty £5,380) ..	14,470
HAMILTON, the Rev. Hugh Alexander, B.A., of Barn Hill, Wembley Park	737
JERSON, Mr. James Colton (86), of The Retreat, Humberston-avenue, Humberston, Lincs, formerly proprietor of the *Grimsby Herald*, afterwards connected with the Central News Agency (net personalty £2,810)	3,253
MACNAMARA, Mr. Richard Arthur, of Fitzwilliam-place

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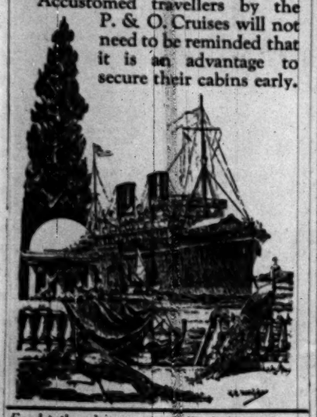

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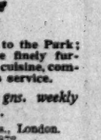

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ARMY PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS

It is notified in an Army Order that the periods of military history selected for next year's examinations for promotion of majors of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Royal Army Veterinary Corps are as follows:—

Majors, Royal Army Medical Corps. (In Sub-head (h) (v), App. X. King's Regulations, 1928.) March and October, 1931:—"The campaign of the British Army in France and Belgium, from August 9, 1914, to end of the Battle of the Lys, October, 1914, as covered by the Official History of the War, Medical Services, General History, Volume II., Chapters VIII. to XIV. inclusive."

Majors, Royal Army Veterinary Corps. (In Sub-head (k) (ix), App. X. King's Regulations, 1928.) March, 1931:—"The Veterinary Services in Mesopotamia as described in the Official Veterinary History of the Great War." October, 1931:—"The Veterinary Services in South, South-West, and East Africa, as described in the Official Veterinary History of the Great War."

Court Circular.

SANDRINGHAM, JAN. 15

The Duke of York has left Sandringham.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JAN. 15

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Captain Howard Kerr, was present at the dinner of the Worcester College for the Blind, which took place in the Clothworkers' Hall this evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, with Earl Percy, will sail in the Viceroy of India on January 24 for India.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Bute will return to London to-morrow from Mount Stuart, Isle of Bute.

Lady Evelyn Cobbold will leave 9, Carlos-place on Tuesday for Egypt, and will be away for about two months.

The Earl of Cromer is making very satisfactory progress after his operation.

The Earl and Countess of Rosebery returned from Scotland yesterday. They will remain at Mentmore, Leighton Buzzard, for some time.

The Countess of Clarendon will return to Pitt House, Hampstead, on Sunday.

The Countess of Oxford and Asquith will return to London on January 21 from The Wharf, Sutton Courtney.

Lady Edward Hay has arrived at Claridge's from the country.

Viscount Elibank will return to London early next week from the Continent.

Viscount and Viscountess Sumner have sold 25, Gloucester-square, and their only address will now be Ibstone House, Ibstone, Bucks.

Lady Sophie Scott will return next week to 78, Mount-street from Scotland.

Lady Winefride Elwes will leave 20, Ennismore-gardens on February 3 to spend a few days in Cheshire.

Lord Askwith returned to 5, Cadogan-gardens from Rugby on Tuesday. Lady Askwith will join him on January 20.

Lady Plunket underwent an operation yesterday, and her condition is satisfactory.

Lady Rodney gave birth to a daughter at Cottesmore Farm, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada, on January 14.

Lord and Lady Sackville sailed from Southampton yesterday in the Homeric for America. They will be away for about two months.

The Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett will return to London on January 20 from Kirkdale Manor, Nawton, Yorkshire.

Lady Badgerow will return to London from Switzerland to-morrow.

Sir Algernon and Lady Firth will leave for Egypt to-morrow, and expect to be away until the end of March.

Sir Philip and Lady Brocklehurst will be travelling in Africa until April, and no letters can be forwarded.

Sir Ian Malcolm will leave London next Monday for the Suez Canal, joining the Viceroy of India at Marseilles. He expects to be abroad until the second week in March.

Mr. Hugh Gibson, American Ambassador at Brussels, one of the delegates to the London Naval Conference, has arrived at the Ritz Hotel, where he will be joined by Mrs. Gibson to-morrow.

Mrs. D'Arcy Dawes, Sylvia, and John are very grateful for all the tender kindness and sympathy shown to them in their great sorrow, and wish to thank friends for the beautiful flowers. Mrs. Dawes will acknowledge all letters later.

Miss Mary Jane Curtis, who recently celebrated her 60th anniversary as a patient at the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, wishes to thank friends and supporters for kind letters.

A memorial service for Captain the Hon. Cyril Ward, R.N., will be held at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, S.W., to-day, at 12 o'clock.

DINNER

THE ANGLO-DANISH SOCIETY

The Anglo-Danish Society dinner was held at the Hyde Park Hotel last night. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, president of the society, presided, and speeches were also made by Dr. P. Munch and Mr. F. Kroyer-Kielberg, chairman of the society. The guests included:—

The Danish Minister, the Swedish Minister, the Finnish Minister and Mme. Rasetanoinen, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. and Mrs. Aagaard, Lord and Lady Askwith, Miss Boysen, Mr. I. Brammer, Mrs. and Miss Blackhall, Mr. and Mrs. Borregaard, Mr. and Mrs. O. Berntsen, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bech, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Carson, Sir Walter and Lady Carlile, Viscount and Viscountess Chelmsford, Viscountess Cowdray, Sir Basil and Lady Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Coles, Mr. A. Christiansen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Davies, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Mr. and Mrs. E. Duvier, Miss Eyles, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fearn, Mr. and Mrs. H. Faber, Mrs. Dora Fulford, Mr. and Mrs. Fellingham, Mr. Lord Glenconner, Dr. and Mrs. E. F. S. Gordon, Colonel W. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Dr. Philip Gosse, Mr. and Mrs. V. Grane, Mr. F. Grane, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. N. F. Grant, Captain Gaston, Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams, Mr. A. Hellesen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hansen, Captain and Mrs. Hopley, Lady Hodder-Williams, Captain G. L. Handley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Helwer, Mr. and Mrs. K. Holst, Mrs. Halliwell, Mr. F. Hansen, Mr. O. Holdthusen, Aldermain and Mrs. Jenks, Mr. O. Jacobsen, the Rev. and Mrs. Kasmer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kroyer-Kielberg, Mrs. G. Lindsay, Captain and Mrs. Ladefoged, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lind, Mr. and Mrs. O. Lotquist, Sir Robert and Lady Montgomery, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Dr. and Mrs. P. Munch, Mr. and Mrs. O. Michelsen, Mr. P. K. Nielsen, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Vickers, Captain and Mrs. Nellermose, Mr. and Mrs. Oxholm, Mr. E. A. Pearson, Miss D. Petersen, Mr. J. von Rehling Quistgaard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rase, Mrs. B. Ronald, Consul-General and Mrs. Rottboll, Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Stern, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Siebel, Mrs. Sorenson, Mr. E. Suhrr, Mr. G. Schmiegelow, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Symondsen, Mr. V. Stenson-Leth, Mr. Thomas Shaw, the Earl and Countess of Strafford, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Seymour, Susan Duchess of Somerset, Consul A. Vestbirk, Major and Mrs. P. Wessel, Mr. and Mrs. O. Williamsen, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Warner, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. A. Wilkins.

"WHEN WE WERE VERY YOUNG" BALL

Lady Bertha Dawkins, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, and the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond received the 700 guests at the "When We Were Very Young" ball, at the Savoy Hotel, last night, in aid of the Brompton Hospital for Consumption. Dinner parties for the ball were given by:—

The Duchess of Norfolk, Lady Cunliffe-Owen, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond, Lady Baron, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh, Lady Swaythling, Mr. George Macmillan, Lord Hollenden, Mrs. Warren Pearl, Lady Muir, Lady Patricia Moore, and Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore.

Among those who took tickets were:—

The Duchess of Roxburghe, the Dowager Marchioness of Bute, the Countess of Carnarvon, Lady Sharp, Mme. Zoch de Godreynl, the Polish Ambassador, the Hungarian Minister, Robbin Viscountess Mountgarret, Lady Morvyth Benson, Lady Kathleen Rollo, Lord Abercorway, Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. Curtis-Brown, Mrs. R. A. Young, Ethel Lady Buchanan Jardine, the Marchioness of Douro, Mrs. Giffey Shore, Mr. Algernon Maudsley, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Moncrieff Cockburn, Lady Zia Wernher, the Dowager Lady Glentanar, Lord Ashcombe, Mrs. Arthur Sassoon, Mrs. Woolley-Hart, Sir John Archer, Colonel John Gretton, Sir Robert Waley Cohen, Mrs. Hornby-Lewis, Mr. Ferens, Lady Greville, the Hon. Mrs. Macnaghten, Lady Hamond-Graeme, Mrs. Max Mayer, Lady Gatty, Annie Viscountess Cowdray, Lord Merthyr, Sir Edmund Davis, Lady Rothschild, Lady Dance, Lord Joicey, Edith Lady Bradford, Mrs. Herman Lebus, Lady Swythenham, Lady Swaythling, Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild, Miss Dorothy Paget, Mrs. Glasgow, Mr. David Greig, Mrs. Andre Bleus, Mrs. Washington Singer, Lady Bullough, Lady Lyle, and Mrs. A. G. McCorquodale.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. J. C. P. BRUNYATE AND MISS R. HIRTZEL

The engagement is announced between John Christopher Purvis, second son of Sir James Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and Lady Brunyate, of 4, Chichester-terrace, Brighton, and Ruth, second daughter of Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B., and Lady Hirtzel, of 47, Palace-court, W.2.

MR. J. F. ADYE AND MISS BROOKE

The marriage arranged between John Frederic Adye, Royal Artillery, elder son of Major-General Sir John Adye and the late Lady Adye, and Grace Désirée, only daughter of Brigadier-General C. R. Ingham Brooke and the late Mrs. I. S. Brooke, will take place at Holy Trinity, Brompton-road, at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, January 28.

DR. L. J. BARFORD AND MISS I. HANDLEY

An engagement is announced between Leslie Joseph Barford, M.A., M.D., of Redhill, Surrey, third son of the late Gilbert Henry Barford and Mrs. Barford, of Bedford, and Isabella, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Handley, of Mayfields, Lowfield Heath, Crawley, Sussex.

MR. BATES AND MISS PYKE

A marriage has been arranged between Ralph Bates, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bates, of Port View, Saltash, Cornwall, and Evelyn, younger daughter of the late Lionel Pyke, Q.C., and Mrs. Pyke.

MR. F. D. SPENCE AND MISS N. WALKER

The marriage arranged between Mr. F. Derek Spence and Miss Natalie Walker will take place at Sefton Church, Lancs, on Tuesday, February 18, at 2 o'clock.

MR. L. H. FOWLER AND MISS C. DALE

The engagement is announced between Lancelot Harrison, only son of the late Elis Fowler and Mrs. Fowler, of 37, Onslow-gardens, N.10, and Constance, daughter of Mr. John Dale, 94, Muswell Hill-road, N.10.

MR. E. R. ORME AND MISS LEE

The engagement is announced between Edward Robert Orme, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Orme, of Thornton Hough, Cheshire, and Hope, widow of Gerald D. Lee, Leighton Banastre, Parkgate, Cheshire.

MARRIAGES

MR. D. C. BULLOCH AND MISS E. B. S. FRASER

The marriage took place yesterday, at the Old High Church, Inverness, of Mr. Douglas Clouston Bulloch, The Black Watch, son of the late Mr. Peter Clouston Bulloch and Mrs. Clouston Bulloch, Tom-aitin House, Inverness-shire, and Miss Eleanor Beatrice Stewart Fraser, daughter of the late Colonel Alexander Fraser, 4th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and Mrs. Alexander Fraser, of Westwood, Inverness. The Rev. Donald Macleod officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. D. Menzies Fraser, wore a gown of deep parchment satin with long tight-fitting sleeves, the skirt falling in two tiers from a shaped yoke at the waist and reaching the ground at the back. Her train was of Brussels lace, and her tulle veil, arranged in a fan at the back of the head, was held in place by sprays of orange blossom and fell the full length of the train. The bridesmaids were Miss Iris and Miss Frances Fraser (sisters of the bride), Miss Esmé Bulloch (sister of the bridegroom), and Miss Diana Fraser, and they wore dresses of beige georgette and ciré lace, the lace forming the long tight sleeves and yokes and edging the full skirts, which reached the ground at the back. The bride's train was carried by Miss Christian Fraser, who wore a deep parchment-tinted chiffon dress with an antique lace collar. Mr. Berowald Innes, The Black Watch, was best man.

A reception was held after the wedding at Westwood, Inverness, and the bride and bridegroom afterwards left for the honeymoon in Italy, the bride wearing a blue-green tweed dress with a long coat to match and a felt hat and Russian sable tie.

MR. B. A. MURRAY AND MISS COLE-HAMILTON

The marriage took place at St. Mary's, Bayford, yesterday of Mr. Bernard Alleyne Murray, son of the late Rev. John D. Munro Murray and Mrs. Murray, of 53, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, and Miss Katharine Letitia Cole-Hamilton, eldest daughter of and Mrs. G. W. Cole-Hamilton, of Hockette, Brickendon, near Hertford. The Rev. C. Cole-Hamilton and the Rev. R. M. Cole-Hamilton (uncles of the bride), the Rev. B. Murray (cousin of the bridegroom), and the Rev. Dallas G. Brooks officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of deep ivory-coloured satin with a long skirt and tight-fitting bodice, the sleeves trimmed with pearls. The train, of the same material, was lined with pale pink chiffon. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and chincherinchee, and her veil of old family Brussels lace was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom. The train was carried by Miss Jane Clinton-Baker and Miss Olivia Tower, and there were two other little girl attendants, Miss Elizabeth Cole-Hamilton (sister of the bride) and Miss Joan Cole-Hamilton. They wore long picture dresses of two shades of pale pink chiffon velvet, with puffed sleeves. Their headdresses were wreaths of gold leaves and small flowers, and they carried old-fashioned posies. The grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Anne Cole-Hamilton and Miss Mary Cole-Hamilton (sisters of the bride). They wore picture dresses of a deeper shade of pink chiffon velvet, with long sleeves, and wreaths of gold leaves on their hair. Their bouquets were of red carnations and chincherinches. Mr. George Burn was best man. A reception was held afterwards at Bayfordbury, and among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cole-Hamilton, Mrs. J. D. Munro Murray, Miss D. Murray, Miss E. Murray, Commander and Mrs. J. Cole-Hamilton, Admiral Sir Lewis and Lady Clinton-Baker, Mrs. R. M. Cole-Hamilton, Miss Agnes Murray, Miss Ann Murray, Miss A. Lear, Miss Corbould, Mr. R. Corbould, Miss M. Tisdall, Mr. Clinton-Baker, Miss Cripps, Mr. W. Cripps, Mrs. Deakin, Mrs. Scarlet, Lady Higgins, Mrs. Majendie, Mr. E. Berkeley, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. W. T. Trower, Sir Lionel and Lady Faudel-Phillips, Mr. Leslie, Brigadier-General Sir Brodie and Lady Henderson, Mrs. G. Barclay, Mr. de Zoete, Mr. Annesley, Mrs. D. Brooks, Mr. A. Price, the Misses Price, Mr. D. Price, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hubert Barclay, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Kenneth Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Tower, Miss Demain Saunders, Miss Goassen, and Mrs. Tompson.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. LANG AND MRS. HARRIS

The marriage took place in London yesterday of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Hamilton Lang, only son of the late Sir R. Hamilton Lang and Lady Lang, of Farnham, Surrey, and Mrs. Ruby Harris, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moss Davis, of 30, Norfolk-street, London, W.

MR. H. BUBB AND MISS KEMBLE

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. George's, Hanover-square, of Mr. Henry Bubb, Nigerian Administrative Service, son of the late Rev. L. B. Bubb, of Coln St. Denys, and of Mrs. Bubb, of Northleach, Gloucestershire, and Miss Betty Kemble, daughter of the late Mr. Harold Kemble and of Mrs. Kemble, of Quenington, Gloucestershire. The Rev. L. P. Penny officiated, assisted by Prebendary Thicknesse.

The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Captain R. E. Kemble, wore a dress and train of parchment-tinted panne velvet. Brussels appliqué lace, fastened on the shoulders with clasp rings of diamanté, fell over the train, and her tulle veil was held in place by a diamanté Grecian headband. She carried a bouquet of yellow roses and freezia tied with silver ribbon, and wore an antique diamond pendant brooch. Master Carlton Tufnell, in turquoise-blue velvet knickers and a crêpe de Chine shirt, carried the train, and there were two little girl bridesmaids, Miss Suzanne Shilson and Miss Helen Shilson. The grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Marjorie Kemble (sister of the bride), Miss Sheila Craven, Miss Eileen Paterson, and Miss Nancy Teacher. They were dresses of turquoise-blue panne velvet with long skirts and tight-fitting bodices. Their caps of gold net were worked in a cobweb design with gold braid and finished with a large net bow. They carried bouquets of yellow tulips and daffodils tied with gold tissue, and wore old paste brooches. Mr. Royle Bristowe was best man. A reception was held afterwards at the Basil Hotel, Knightsbridge, and among the guests were:—

Mrs. Harold Kemble, Miss Marjorie Kemble, Mrs. Bubb, Mr. and Mrs. Shilson, Colonel and Mrs. Vickers, Miss Vickers, Mrs. Shallcross, Mrs. Blake, Mr. Percy King, Colonel Connolly, Colonel A. Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. E. Heron-Maxwell, Mr. P. Heron-Maxwell, Miss Betty Stefin, Mrs. E. Stapleton Bretherton, Miss Nora Heron-Maxwell, Major K. Butler-Stoney, Sir Charles Armstrong, Mrs. Brinkman, Colonel and Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Symonds, Sir Charles Dalrymple-Hay, Mrs. Bernard De St. Croix, Mr. P. A. Heron-Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, Miss Chalker-Pearce, Colonel and Mrs. Kettlewell, Sir Edward and Lady Bowen, Major and Mrs. Cripps, Sir Thomas and Lady Comyn-Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Ranger, Major and Mrs. Gouldsmith, Mrs. Martyn, Miss Niven, the Rev. C. and Mrs. Grar, Mr. and Mrs. Holt Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Honour, Miss Barton, Mr. Page, Major and Mrs. MacFarlane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cripps, Mr. and Mrs. Falconer, Mr. and Mrs. Mordaunt, Commander and Mrs. Tufnell, Colonel and Mrs. Maclean, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Chalmeley, Major and Mrs. Dunbar, Commander and Mrs. Cadogan, the

(Continued at foot of next column)

Misses Bazley, Mr. and Mrs. Gun, Miss Ethel Heron-Maxwell, Mr. Henriques, Mrs. Jeakes, Colonel and Mrs. Maxwell-Heron, and Captain Hayes.

MR. W. G. OGDEN AND MISS FABER

The marriage took place at St. Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday of Mr. William Graeme Ogden, son of the late Mr. W. Barker Ogden and of Mrs. Gordon-Moore, of 65, Pont-street, and Miss Sheila Faber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Faber, of Forest Row, Sussex. The Rev. W. G. Newham and the Rev. H. S. Sard were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long gown of cream satin, the skirt forming a long train at the back and the neck trimmed with a stand-up roll collar of gold pearl embroidery. Her tulle veil was held in place by a halo headdress embroidered in gold pearls, and she carried a sheaf of lilies. She was attended by one little girl, Miss Gloria Howey, and six grown-up bridesmaids, Miss Rose-Marie Hart, Miss Peggy Gordon-Moore, Miss Nancy Frazer, Miss Aileen Allan, Miss Margery Lazenby, and Miss Joyce Cooper. They wore long-sleeved dresses of pale blue satin, with hems and fichus of lace, and halo headdresses of gold embroidered with blue pearls and crystals. They carried bouquets of pink carnations and wore necklaces of blue crystals, the gifts of the bridegroom. The little girl had a sleeveless frock of cream satin made in the same style, and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Mr. Shirley Worthington-Evans was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at Mall House (lent by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden).

FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON

The funeral of the Duke of Grafton took place yesterday at Euston, Thetford. The officiating clergy were the Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, the Rev. C. R. Bailey, and the Rev. R. B. Caton.

The chief mourners were the Duchess of Grafton (widow), Lady Cecilia FitzRoy (daughter), Viscount Ipswich (grandson), Mr. and Lady Lilian Robertson (son-in-law and daughter), Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Cooper, Captain and Mrs. Charles FitzRoy, Lady Charles FitzRoy, Sir Herbert and Lady Samuelson, Captain and Mrs. Harbord, Miss Ethel FitzRoy, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel FitzRoy, Mr. Rupert Samuelson, Miss Yvonne FitzRoy, the Earl and Countess of Cassillis, Miss Stewart, Sir Edward Mactaggart-Stewart, Miss Landon, Mr. Paterson (agent, Northampton estates) and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. H. R. Hipwell (agent, Euston estate), Mr. W. R. Johnstone (late agent) and Miss Johnstone. Others present included:—

The Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, the Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol, Mr. Maurice FitzRoy (representing the Speaker of the House of Commons), Lord and Lady Fisher, Lord O'Hagan, Lady Flora Hastings, Admiral R. M. Harbord-Hamond, Sir Henry and Lady Bunbury, Sir Pierce and Lady Lacy, the Hon. Douglas Tollemache, Colonel Sir Courtenay Warner, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk; Brigadier-General A. F. Home, High Sheriff of Suffolk; Mrs. Home, Colonel C. B. Wood, Colonel Carruthers, Colonel F. Douglas-Pennant, Colonel and Mrs. R. Lombe, Colonel and Mrs. E. Long, Captain and Mrs. H. Bunbury, Captain Caton, Captain and Mrs. Harold Musker.

Captain F. S. Beauford, the Rev. W. H. Illingworth, the Rev. H. Tyrrell Green, Mr. A. B. Wigan (representing the Eastern Counties Spaniel Society); Mrs. Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Musker, Mr. Edmund Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Fitzgerald, Mr. G. A. Dow (representing the Earl of Ivreagh), Mr. G. Douglas-Pennant, Mr. W. N. L. Champion, Mrs. Spencer Follett, Mr. Elton Halliley (representing Colonel Walter Guinness, M.P.), Major E. W. Denny, Mrs. Vivian Halton, Miss Compton Thurston, Mrs. H. W. D. Dudley, Dr. Barton, Mr. S. G. M. Sampson (representing the Bury St. Edmunds Corporation), Mr. T. R. Doran (Deputy Mayor), Mr. S. Gidman, and Mr. G. R. Blaydon (representing the Thetford Corporation), Mr. Archbishop (representing the English Setters Club), Mr. W. Kerridge (representing the Norfolk Agricultural Association), Mr. A. E. S. Guinness (representing the Grafton Hunt), Mr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Wigan, Mr. Farrell, Mr. R. Harcourt Wood (representing Mrs. Harcourt Wood), Mrs. Marsden, Mr. Cyril Cassels, Miss Pearce, Mr. Leonard, Mr. W. D. and Miss Dixon, Mr. J. Birmingham (representing the Duke of Grafton's Suffolk Association for Maintenance of Church Schools), Mr. Claude Douglas, Mr. J. Maitland Wilson, Mr. J. Clayton, Mr. R. Edward (representing Earl Cadogan), Mr. F. W. Sturgeon, Mr. A. E. Middleditch, Mr. W. E. Salter, Mrs. Cassells, Mr. Davis Brown, and Mr. Wilby, (representing the Thetford branch, British Legion).

A memorial service was held at Whittlebury Church, for the Duke of Grafton, at noon yesterday. Among those present were:—

Mrs. Brougham, Major and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Arthur Guinness, Sir Hereward Wake, Mrs. Frank Douglas-Pennant, Colonel and Mrs. Penn, Mr. and Mrs. Lees, and Mrs. Barnard.

LADY MARY DE SALIS

The funeral of Lady Mary De Salis, wife of the Bishop of Taunton, and a daughter of the sixth Earl of Macclesfield, took place at Wells Cathedral yesterday afternoon. The Bishop of Bath and Wells officiated, and there were present the Archdeacon of Wells, the Sub-Dean, Canon Alcock, and Canon Hollis, and a large number of Cathedral prebends. The chief mourners were the Bishop of Taunton, Miss Dorothy and Miss Ruth De Salis (daughters), the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Parker (brother and sister-in-law), the Hon. Alex Parker, the Rev. the Hon. Algernon Parker, the Hon. Francis Parker, the Hon. Edmund Parker, and the Hon. Reginald Parker (brothers), the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, Mrs. Gerald Parker, the Rev. and Mrs. Powell, Admiral Sir William De Salis, Mr. John De Salis, Mr. Cecil De Salis, the Misses Jeffreys, Major and Mrs. Cripps, Colonel and Mrs. MacAlpine Leny, Miss May Henley, Captain Newton Attwood, and the Hon. Mrs. Portman. Others present included:—

Lord St. Audries, Lady Bowles, Captain Cole, Lady Nunburnholme, Lady Thomson, Colonel and Mrs. Daniel, Colonel Pemberton, Captain and Mrs. Frith, Captain and Mrs. Picton, Miss Nigel Thornton, Mr. James Gault, Dr. and Mrs. Angle, and Mrs. Pryce Michell.

A memorial service was held yesterday afternoon at St. Mary's Church, Taunton, for Lady Mary de Salis. Those present included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Gault, Colonel H. C. Metcalfe, Lady Meade-King, Mrs. Byard Sheppard, Mrs. Rawlins, Miss Badcock, Miss Edith Badcock, Miss Laura Badcock, Miss Hickley, Mrs. Charles Elton, Major and Mrs. Waddy, Mrs. Bastard, Mr. W. C. H. Esdaile, Mrs. Spyrway, Mrs. Leslie Fox, Mrs. Frith, Major M. Ceily Trevilian, Mr. H. N. Hickley, Mrs. Lowman Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tite, Miss Lance, Mrs. Sweetman, Mr. Harold Nicholson (Headmaster of Taunton School), Mr. A. J. West (Mayor of Taunton), Mr. Wesley Hammet, and Mr. E. Young.

CAPTAIN GROSVENOR

A memorial service for Captain the Hon. Hugh Raufe Grosvenor was held at the Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, yesterday morning. The Bishop of Portsmouth officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. Whitley, and among those present were:—

Lord Stalbridge, Major the Hon. Gilbert Grosvenor, Vice-Admiral Sir Aubrey Smith and the Hon. Lady Smith, Miss Aubrey Smith, the Hon. Mrs. Shaffington Smyth, the Countess of Hardwicke, Lady Dorothy Fraser, Katharine Duchess of Westminster, the Hon. Margaret Best, Lord Richard Nevill, Lady Levy, Captain Douglas Hill (representing the 7th Hussars), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, Sir Fisher Dilke, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Meade, Mrs. Schenley, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Leigh, Mrs. Charles Graves, Lady Rimington, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Mr. Brinsley Nixon, Miss Nancy and Miss Nina Nixon, Lady Margaret Douglas-Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. H. Stourton, Miss Stourton, Mr. Michael Shaw-Stewart, Major and Mrs. Gilliian, Mrs. John Thynne, Mr. David Lightfoot, Major Massey (representing Colonel Harold Wernher), Mrs. Massey, Mrs. Green Mrs. Sheddon, Miss Holford, Major Hamilton Stubber.

Mrs. H. Wills, Mr. H. C. Taylor, Mrs. Lovett, Mrs. F. Bullard, Miss Grant, Captain S. P. Bourne, Mrs. Holman Nias, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hilton Green, Miss Shute, Mrs. Abadie, Major-General Anthony, Mrs. Guy Lucas, Mrs. Jestyn Williams, Mr. R. Williams, Mr. T. P. Whittaker, Colonel and Mrs. Alfred Parsons, Mrs. Eric Maclagan, Mr. W. T. Boodle, Mr. Patrick Smith, Mr. F. Jayne, Mr. Ronald C. Huggett, Mr. E. G. Anthony, Miss Lumsden, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. G. Verney, Mr. C. R. Williamson, Mr. J. Heseltine, Mrs. Fletcher Mossop, Mr. Mallet, Mrs. Mallet, Miss Mallet, Mr. C. A. Lawford, Mr. T. Fitzwilliam, Mr. M. Beevor, Mr. Frederick Drummond, Mr. Eric Hall, Mr. R. C. Mills, Mr. M. W. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. J. Finch, Major F. W. Barrett, Mr. Ivor Anthony, Mr. D. A. Doughty, Mrs. Richard Wyndham, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Daly, Mrs. Kellett, Mrs. Payne, Miss R. E. Payne, Mr. M. F. Payne, Miss Butler, Mrs. Fleishman, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Robertson.

REQUIEM MASS

LADY WILTON

A requiem Mass for the Countess of Wilton was said yesterday morning at Farm-street Church. Father Woodlock officiated, and among those present were:—

The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme, Sir William and Lady Noreen Bass, Lady (Austen) Chamberlain, the Hon. Evelyn and Mrs. FitzGerald, Miss FitzGerald, Sir Henry Simson, the Countess of Mar and Kellie, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, Viscount Castlereagh, Lady Elizabeth Taylor, Lady Alexandra Bertie, Countess Hochberg, Lady Holford, Lady Michelham, the Countess of Rosslyn, the Hon. Mrs. Duberly, Clare Countess Cowley, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Filmer, Colonel the Hon. George and Mrs. Keppel, the Hon. Mrs. Roland Cubitt, the Hon. Rupert Beckett, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert Stourton, Miss Stourton, the Hon. Wilfred and Mrs. Egerton, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Thellusson, Lord Brownlow, Colonel and Lady Florence Willoughby, the Hon. Lady de Trafford, Lady Cunard, Brigadier-General the Hon. F. C. and Mrs. Stanley, Lady Alastair Innes-Ker, Baroness Cederstrom, the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Cripps, Viscount Valentia, Lady (Edward) Lucas, Lady Nelson, the Hon. Mrs. Gilmour, Countess Raben, the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, Lady Earle.

The Earl and Countess of Abingdon, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Leigh, Mrs. Charles Graves, Mrs. Loeffler, Mr. Robert Adeane, Mrs. Hwfa Williams, Mrs. Gerard Leigh, Mr. Edward Eyre, Major-General and Mrs. Geoffrey White, Mrs. Edward Clayton, Miss Clayton, Mrs. Reginald Hearn, Mrs. G. Fortescue, Mrs. Alan Dawnay, Major Eric Mackenzie, Mrs. Gordon Leith, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mr. W. H. Smith, Major and Mrs. L. K. Jarvis, Mrs. Dudley Gilroy, Mrs. G. Portman, Mrs. Dance, Mrs. Shennan, Mrs. Dudley Blois, Miss Mennie, Mr. Charles Stirling, the Marquis de Pallavicini, Colonel Geoffrey Glyn, Mr. Mallett, Miss Elliot, Mr. Wolkoff, Mrs. Ian Macpherson, Miss Franklin, Father Rivers, Mrs. Rawle, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. D. Bevan, Miss Norton, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Guy Shaw-Stewart, Mrs. Lion (representing her sisters, the Misses Cameron Swan), Mr. J. A. Maxwell, Miss Bowes, Mrs. Buist, and Mrs. Hamilton.

The burial took place, at the same time as the requiem Mass, in the family vault at Manchester.

Notices of Forthcoming Marriages and other Society Announcements on this page are inserted at the following rates: Three guineas for five lines or less, and twelve shillings and sixpence for each additional line. A line consists of about six words. Announcements, which are subject to editorial revision, should be addressed to the Manager, Private Announcement Department, "The Times," London, E.C.4. Block letters should be used for names and addresses.

DANCES

WORCESTERSHIRE HUNT CLUB

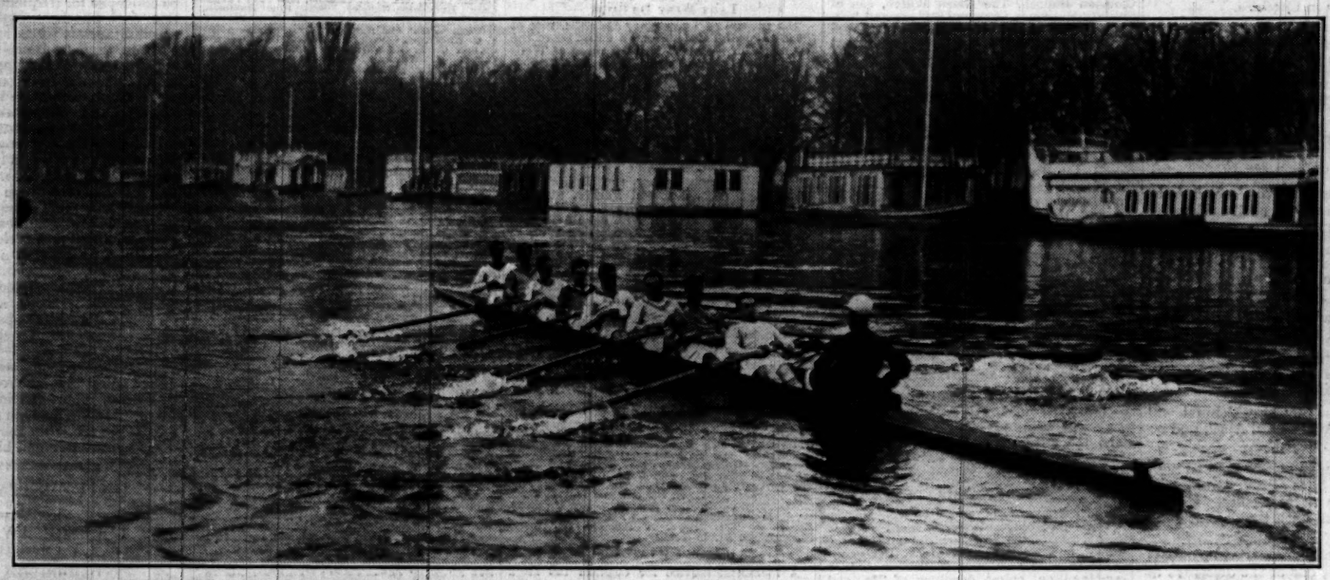
The annual ball of the Worcestershire Hunt Club was held at the Shire Hall, Worcester, on Tuesday night. The company numbered over 500, and included:—

Mr. R. V. Berkeley, Mr. Boultbee Brooks, General Sir F. J. Davies, Mr. W. J. Greswon, Colonel Henry Howard, Colonel A. H. Hudson, Mr. Arthur Jones, M.F.H., Mr. A. C. Lupton, Major H. P. Rushton, Mr. G. Dudley Smith, Major W. H. Taylor, M.F.H., Sir H. Huntington-Whiteley, Lieutenant-Colonel W.

CORINTHIANS' SECOND DRAWN GAME WITH MILLWALL

THE PLAY AT NEW CROSS.—Two incidents of the match at New Cross yesterday when Millwall and the Corinthians again drew in the third round of the F.A. Cup. On Saturday at the Crystal Palace each side scored twice. Yesterday the Corinthians scored in the first half and Millwall in the second. Though extra time was played there was no further scoring. The picture on the left shows Howard Baker, the Corinthian goalkeeper, punching away, the Millwall player immediately in front of him being Cock, the centre forward. Play in the Millwall half following a corner kick is illustrated in the second photograph. Ashton and Doggart are the Corinthian players seen waiting for the ball to fall.

WEDDING.—Mr. William G. Ogden and Miss Sheila Faber were married yesterday at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The bride and bridegroom.



LORD LINLITHGOW (centre) presiding at yesterday's meeting of the Navy League at Chelsea. Lord Bridgeman is on the left and Lord Lloyd on the right.

BOAT RACE PRACTICE.—The Oxford crew passing the College barges yesterday. Owing to the indisposition of M. J. Waterhouse the crew were rearranged, and as shown in our photograph are: D. E. Tinne (bow), C. M. Johnston, N. K. Hutton, R. V. Mow, J. A. Ingles, L. Clive, R. A. J. Poole, C. F. Martineau (stroke), and H. A. C. Durbridge (cox).

IN THE COTTON FIELDS.—One of the scenes of negro life in the new film "Hallelujah," which will be shown at the Empire to-morrow.

FLOOD DAMAGE.—Fencing off dangerous parts of the tow-path near Teddington Lock. Much damage has been caused by the flooded state of the river.

PARKING PLACES IN PARIS.—Yesterday new police regulations as to the parking of cars were put in force in Paris. It is now an offence to park a car at any place not set aside for the purpose. A photograph of cars parked yesterday in front of the Bourse, one of the *parcs de stationnement*.

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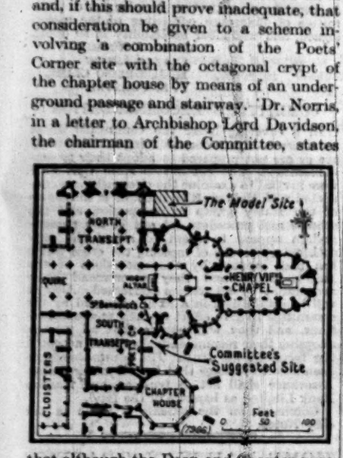
ABBEY SACRISTY

REPORT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

POETS' CORNER SITE RECOMMENDED

The report of the Committee appointed last October by the Dean (Dr. Foxley Norris) and the Chapter of Westminster Abbey to reconsider the various schemes put forward for the provision of a sacristy for the Abbey has now been published.

The Committee, while rejecting the "Model" site, which had been selected by the Dean and Chapter, recommend the reconsideration of the Poets' Corner site, and, if this should prove inadequate, that consideration be given to a scheme involving a combination of the Poets' Corner site with the octagonal crypt of the chapter house by means of an underground passage and stairway. Dr. Norris, in a letter to Archbishop Lord Davidson, the chairman of the Committee, states



that although the Dean and Chapter were compelled with great reluctance to abandon the Poets' Corner site on the ground of lack of room, they will now, in view of the strong recommendation of the Committee, go into the question again with the new proposals for additional accommodation suggested by the Committee.

The Committee were appointed on October 8, 1929, and, in a letter to *The Times*, dated October 18, the Dean explained that the terms of reference "would be as wide as possible—to review the schemes; to investigate any that appear to be worthy of further consideration; to advise the Dean and Chapter on the whole question." The members of the Committee were:—Archbishop Lord Davidson (chairman), Sir William Llewellyn (President of the Royal Academy), Sir Banister Fletcher (President of the Royal Institute of British Architects), Mr. C. R. Peers (President of the Society of Antiquaries), and Mr. J. F. Green (Chairman of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings). The Committee coopted as members Lord Newton and Sir Kynaston Studd.

In their report the Committee state that the following 14 suggestions for possible sites were laid before them:—

(1) A building on the east side of the north transept or the "Model" site; (2) Several suggestions for a sacristy outside the Poets' Corner; (3) The gymnasium site, which incorporates St. Dunstan's Chapel (south of the chapter house); (4) The chapter library; (5) The crypt of the chapter house; (6) An underground sacristy; (7) The medieval sacristy site (west side of the north transept); (8) The triforium; (9) The north cloister itself, in whole or part; (10) The west side of the north transept; (11) The cellars of the Jerusalem Chamber; (12) The present garden of the deanery; (13) The Norman undercroft (now the museum); and (14) The refectory site.

AN URGENT NECESSITY

The Committee emphasize the fact that they are fully convinced of the urgent necessity for the provision of a sacristy. They say:—"We have been impressed by the number, variety and interest of the objects in the care of the sacrist, and by the total inadequacy and grave inconvenience of the existing arrangements for their custody. There can, we think, be no doubt that the lack of a sacristy at Westminster is most serious: it is essential for the proper custody and care both of the plate and of the textile fabrics belonging to the Abbey. The question has also to be considered what arrangements are desirable and practicable to enable the Dean and Chapter to make provision for such exhibition of the Abbey's possessions as they deem fitting.

"It does not seem to us that there is need for a sacristy large enough for the marshalling of processions of choir and clergy, or for the actual robing of their members. We understand that it has always been the custom for the Abbey clergy to robe in their houses and to assemble in the Jerusalem Chamber. The Jerusalem Chamber is convenient for the purpose: it has the authority of long tradition behind it, and it is conveniently situated for access to the west end of the nave of the Abbey, which is the place from which the ordinary processions, and more especially those at great functions, have been accustomed to start. On certain special occasions—notably at the service for the installation of Knights of the Bath—the chapter house has been the place of assembly, and there would appear to be no reason why on similar occasions it should not continue so to be used."

In the opinion of the Committee, the essentials for such a sacristy can be summarized as follows:—

(1) It should be as near to the high altar as is conveniently possible.
(2) It should be easy of access.
(3) It should have full space for storage, together with reasonable accommodation for possible future additions.
(4) It should have adequate arrangements for cleansing vessels and proper lavatory accommodation.
(5) It should not be necessary to have to pass through the open air in going from the sacristy into the Abbey; to have to pass through the open cloister, for instance—especially in wet weather—would be a serious disadvantage.
(6) The passage way to the sacristy should not be such as to interfere with the public use of the Abbey. There must inevitably be a certain amount of coming and going from the sacristy to the high altar at times when the Abbey is crowded. Again, nothing should be done to diminish the available seating accommodation of the Abbey.

SUGGESTED SITES REVIEWED

Certain of the suggested sites the Committee dismiss as "so inappropriate as to make it unnecessary to recount the difficulties in detail." For instance, the triforium (No. 8), however ample in space, is not reasonably accessible, even if a lift were constructed; the north cloister (No. 9), apart from historical and architectural considerations, is frequented by so many visitors that it would be highly undesirable to close it; to use the west aisle of the north transept (No. 10) would be to diminish seriously the available floor space and potential seating space of the Abbey; and some of the other sites—the cellars of the Jerusalem Chamber (No. 11), the deanery garden (No. 12), the Norman undercroft (No. 13), and the refectory site (No. 14)—are unsuitable.

Suggestions Nos. 1 to 7, however, the Committee felt to be worthy of "friendly consideration." They reject the gymnasium site (No. 3) on the grounds of difficulty of access and its distance from the high altar. The chapter library (No. 4) would interfere with untouched 17th-century fittings and would necessitate a spiral staircase for access to the church, in addition to interference with existing monuments and graves, such as those of Charles Dickens, the Duke of Argyll, &c. The crypt to the chapter house (No. 5) would, by itself, be "quite inadequate" as a sacristy. With regard to an underground sacristy (No. 6), the Committee, while admitting that it would be perfectly possible to construct such a sacristy, consider that questions of the safety of the Abbey foundations and the difficulty of access to the church must be borne in mind. The Committee consider that the medieval sacristy site (No. 7) cannot be held to be serviceable towards meeting the present needs.

The following comments are made on the "Model" site (No. 1), which was selected by the Dean and Chapter:—"It has strong points in its favour. It is accessible from the church by an existing doorway, and it is at a reasonable distance from the high altar. It offers, in the opinion of the surveyor, adequate accommodation for present needs. Against this, apart from possible legal difficulties as to the site, must be urged the real and widespread reluctance to see any modern building, however excellent, set against any part of the north side of the Abbey Church. This side, whatever may have been the case in former days, can now be seen in a way which makes it one of the most impressive witnesses to the antiquity of London and to the long story of the Abbey of Westminster."

THE POETS' CORNER

With regard to the Poets' Corner sites (No. 2), the Committee report that three suggestions have been made for a sacristy in this region, and they comment on them as follows:—

(i.) On the south side by Poets' Corner door.—There is a considerable space between the buttresses of the outside walls of the side chapels. It is at present screened by an unsightly hoarding, and is used for various purposes by the Abbey buildings staff. This space could be enclosed. It has the advantage of being near to the high altar, and direct access to the church can be obtained by means of a doorway into St. Benedict's Chapel (at present blocked). Owing to a flying buttress of the chapter house, this site is practically invisible from Old Palace Yard.

(ii.) A scheme embodying the Poets' Corner site (i.), but enlarging it by extending the south wall of the proposed sacristy beyond the buttress of the church. This would result in unduly narrowing the existing thoroughfare to the Poets' Corner door.

Both these schemes, we understand, were most carefully considered by the Dean and Chapter, but were finally abandoned with reluctance, owing to the lack of adequate space.

(iii.) A third scheme has been suggested to us which would combine either (i.) or (ii.) with an extension to the east of the flying buttress of the chapter house which spans the pathway to the Poets' Corner door. In this way no doubt additional space would be secured. But such a building would be inconvenient in shape, and would also, in our view, be open to some, at least, of the objections raised to one on the north side.

RECOMMENDATIONS

After stating their belief that the best solution of this difficult problem may yet be found in the Poets' Corner region, the Committee recommend:—

"That the Dean and Chapter should reconsider the Poets' Corner site with a view to providing a sacristy adequate for the purposes which have been indicated. It has been urged upon us that this site is inadequate, and should this prove to be the case we recommend the consideration of the following scheme, to which we have devoted careful attention:—A combination of the Poets' Corner site (i.) with the octagonal crypt of the chapter house by means of an underground passage and stairway."

"This scheme," the Committee continue, "would entail cutting through the north wall of the crypt, which is 17ft. thick, and we are fully conscious of the objection to interfering with ancient masonry, even when, as in this case, such interference would be practically out of sight. But we feel that perhaps such interference can be justified by the fact that it would enable one of the most interesting parts of the Abbey—at present almost unknown and unused—to be brought into daily use. This crypt has six windows lit from external areas and can be well ventilated."

The Committee also urge in favour of this scheme the following points:—

(a) The convenience of the Poets' Corner site. Owing to the direct access which would be afforded by the doorway into St. Benedict's Chapel it is actually nearer to the altar than the "Model" site. We have reason to believe that the doorway, when opened out, would be sufficiently large for the purpose for which it is required, but should this not be so we see no reason why it should not be slightly enlarged without harmful interference with ancient work.

(b) The actual floor space available by combining the two sites would be sufficient to meet the needs as set before us. Moreover, there would be two modes of access to the crypt, one by the present entrance from the south transept, and the other by the proposed stairway.

(c) It would be practically invisible, and would not interfere with the external architecture.

(d) Should it be found that the space provided is still insufficient, it would be easy to provide additional space beneath the grass to the east in the form of an underground sacristy connected with the underground passage to the Poets' Corner site.

In conclusion the Committee point out that they are only advisers, and that the decision rests with the Dean and Chapter.

The Dean of Westminster, in a letter on behalf of himself and the Chapter to Archbishop Lord Davidson, expresses appreciation of the work of the Committee, and continues:—

LETTER FROM THE DEAN

"You emphasize the fact that the Committee is advisory and that the ultimate responsibility of decision rests upon the Dean and Chapter. This, of course, is so. At the same time we need hardly say that the Dean and Chapter must needs give, and will give, very careful consideration to the recommendations of the report.

"The Dean and Chapter, as you know, have given close attention to the question for two years, and have some time ago considered all the schemes that have been before you (except the library, which had not been previously proposed, and which they feel, with you, is out of the question on various grounds). It is therefore matter of satisfaction to us that in no less than 12 out of the 14 schemes you have arrived at the same conclusions to which the Dean and Chapter came, and we may say at once that schemes 3-14 (inc.) may now be considered to be ruled out. You recommend that we should reconsider the Poets' Corner site. This was the first scheme proposed, and we considered it with Mr. Tapper's assistance with great care. We all desired it, and tried to convince ourselves that it would do, and it was with great reluctance that we abandoned it as not affording enough room. In view, however, of your strong recommendation we will certainly go into the question again with the proposals for additional accommodation which you have suggested."

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BRITISH NAVAL NEEDS

LORD BRIDGEMAN ON THE CONFERENCE

CRUISER STRENGTH

Lord Bridgeman, who was First Lord of the Admiralty in the last Conservative Government, addressed a meeting of the Navy League in Chelsea Town Hall yesterday, and referred to the Five-Power Naval Conference and British naval requirements.

LORD LINLITHGOW, President of the Navy League, who was in the chair, said one essential condition of the success of the Naval Conference was that in the arrangement that might be agreed upon no country should be left inadequately equipped to meet its requirements and to secure its legitimate interests. No circumstance could be more prejudicial to the future peace of the world than that any nation should leave the Conference with a sense of insecurity, and so of fear. If some of them were profoundly disturbed by certain aspects of the existing situation, and in particular by the recent pronouncement of the First Lord of the Admiralty as to British requirements in cruisers, it must not be assumed that they were in any way hostile to the main objective of the Five-Power Conference. There had been no statement by the Government of policy, much less of constructive policy. No one suggested that the representatives of Great Britain should show themselves over-rigid or unwilling within reasonable limits to give and take, but that did not discount the immense value of a clear conception of policy and of the prudent limits of concession. There was a danger that, through failure to give a clear lead to public opinion, our representatives might find themselves in the hour of trial deprived of that strength that came from a clear and spontaneous expression of the public mind. (Cheers.)

THE CONFERENCE OF 1927

LORD BRIDGEMAN said he welcomed any hope that success would be achieved at the Five-Power Conference in the limitation of armaments and the ending of international competition in building warships. Those were objects for which everybody was anxious to work, but there must be a proviso that nothing should be done which would impair our feeling of security and the power of the Navy to protect these islands, the Empire, and the great trade routes. (Cheers.) The task before our statesmen was a difficult one, more difficult perhaps than some of them thought. They had to consider Great Britain both as a European Power and as a world Power. It was still more difficult for our statesmen because of all the five Powers which would be assembled at the conference Great Britain was the only one whose very existence depended upon the freedom of the seas for its raw material and food. If our representatives would frankly state what Great Britain's needs were and stick to that—other countries had said what they wanted—he was quite sure that that frankness would be appreciated by the other Powers at the conference, and there would be hopes of a successful issue. He had had experience in 1927 of negotiating with two of the Powers which were to be represented at the coming conference—the United States and Japan. Everybody remembered that no agreement was signed at that time, but everybody had forgotten that, apart from the cruiser problem, the Geneva Conference discussed reduction in the size, extension of the life, and reduction in the armaments of battleships. He proposed that the size of battleships in future should be reduced, at any rate below 30,000 tons, and their existence prolonged, with the result that about £50,000,000 would be saved in the course of the period of replacement. That proposal was accepted with great alacrity by the Japanese, and the Americans, though they were not at first favourable, said that if agreement were reached on all the other points they were prepared to give favourable consideration to it. There was a very important point ready made for the conference to take up if they chose to do it, and they would find that the spadework performed in 1927 had prepared the ground to a very considerable extent. The Geneva Conference also discussed the size and armaments of destroyers and submarines and, if agreement had been reached on cruisers, those questions would have been settled then. Even if the Five-Power Conference never touched anything else it would be worth their while to sign an agreement embodying the principles on which the Geneva Conference agreed.

There was another hopeful point of which he became aware only when he read the speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty the other day. The Conference expected only to make an agreement which was to last until 1936. If the Conference found it impossible to devise a permanent formula for the parity and ratios which they desired, all they had to do was to settle on a building programme for each of the five countries which would secure to these five countries the defences which they required, and the agreement would be open to revision in 1936. He did not imagine that the absence of Mr. Shearer from the prospective Conference was likely to do any great harm. (Laughter.) The cruiser problem was the difficulty in 1927, and in spite of the eloquence of the Prime Minister and his expressions of British friendliness with America, with which they all agreed, he (Lord Bridgeman) did not think they were very much nearer a solution of that problem than was the Geneva Conference in 1927.

THREE THINGS TO INSIST ON

At the same time, he saw signs of hope, because speeches made by President Hoover, Mr. Stimson, General Dawes, and Mr. Gibson showed that American statesmen to-day had a better appreciation of the British position and British needs. He believed that whatever we said, if it were honest and straightforward, would be listened to; but he could not help feeling a little apprehensive that the important points in the British case were rather escaping proper attention. There were three things which we must insist upon.

First, Great Britain was the only country depending for its existence on the free passage of the seas for raw materials and food. It might bore people to hear that repeated, but we had got to repeat it, because it concerned our very life. (Cheers.)

Secondly, we had an Empire widespread over the globe, and our responsibilities and obligations were far in excess of those of any other Power. The French Naval Committee a short time ago calculated the respective needs of the Five Powers for defensive purposes on the basis of area of territory, length of coasts, length of communications, external trade, and seaborne traffic. Taking Italy as one, they calculated the needs of the other Powers as follows:—Japan, 1·6; France, 3; United States of America, 4·2; and the British Empire, 10. If that were the measure of our responsibilities and obligations, we did not need to be ashamed to ask that we should have the power and the strength to sustain them.

In the third place, it must be remembered that Great Britain had made far larger reductions since the War than any other country. The fact that we had done so much before seemed to be used by some people as an argument for more and more reduction by Great Britain in the future. He was not reassured by the fact that the Government had already stopped the building of two cruisers. If that had been done in return for some valuable consideration on the part of other countries it might have been thought about, but we have got nothing in return for it.

If the important points which he had mentioned were kept in mind, and their importance appreciated, good results might be looked for at the Conference, but they had not been favoured with very much information by his Majesty's Government. He could quite understand them wishing to go into conference, as was done at Geneva, without having said too much beforehand; but, on the other hand, they ought either to have said nothing at all or to have told the country a little more. They had told the country that cruisers were to be reduced from 70 to 50, and that the building at Singapore was to be suspended. Was the country not justified in asking whether any sacrifices or concessions had been made by any of the other four Powers before the Conference began? (Cheers.) The First Lord of the Admiralty had said recently that we were willing to reduce our cruiser strength to 50, but his reason for this proposal was most unconvincing. It was that the Kellogg Pact had made all the difference between the position in 1927, when we wanted 70 cruisers, and the position now. But the danger of war was no greater in 1927 than at the present time. The Kellogg Pact only embodied in documentary form the desire of nations not to resort to war, which was held just as strongly then as now. And, if the Kellogg Pact were the only difference, why should it have such curiously different effects on different countries? The effect of it upon Great Britain was that we were to reduce our cruisers by 20. The effect on other countries was that they were preparing to increase theirs enormously.

THE SINGAPORE BASE

Referring to Singapore, Lord Bridgeman said the proposed base was not a menace to the peace of the world, and it was an unsatisfactory sign that the Government decided to suspend work upon it without waiting for the consent of the Malay States, New Zealand, and Hong-kong, who had given substantial contributions. The Singapore base was meant to give mobility to the Fleet in Eastern waters, to save the time and expense of going to Malta for repairs. If the Conference resulted in no reduction of cruisers the need for Singapore would be the same as now. If there was a reduction, Singapore would be all the more necessary, because mobility would be all the more important to a smaller fleet.

LORD LLOYD said that they all wanted the Conference to be successful, but it was no good disguising that there was a great deal of grave anxiety throughout the country simply because the first great Disarmament Conference was being held with regard to the limitation of the size of a fleet which to us was a matter of life and death, while none of the great questions of armaments had even been considered at all.

The following resolutions were agreed to:—

That, in order to ensure the defence and security of the coast lines and trade routes of the Empire, Great Britain should be free to fix her own standard of naval needs and that in the coming Five-Power Conference no reduction in ships, tonnage, or personnel should be agreed to which would in any way lower the standard of Imperial safety.

This meeting is of opinion that the slowing down of the work on the Singapore base is most detrimental to the mobility of our Fleet and the mercantile security of the trade routes and commerce of the Empire.

ADMIRAL ON NAVAL REDUCTIONS

"KELLOGG PACT NO GUARANTEE OF PEACE"

VICE-ADMIRAL E. A. TAYLOR addressed the Unionist Canvassing Corps at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday, on "Armament Reduction and the Coming Naval Conference." LADY CUNYNGHAME presided.

He said that, under pressure from the Press, Mr. Alexander had at last told them that the reduction of nearly one-third of the cruiser strength we required two years ago could be accepted without sacrificing our national security, because the Kellogg Pact had outlawed war. The signing of that pact was no guarantee whatever that war was a thing of the past. If it was so certain an assurance of future peace, why was not its chief author giving up the prompt execution of her latest naval programme? Why had not the great military Powers already taken steps to decrease their military and air forces? If this was the only basis on which this drastic reduction in our cruiser force was being made it was an absolutely untenable and unjustifiable position, and was pledging the country to reduce its forces under false pretences. Mr. Alexander was hiding behind the Admiralty. He said that they had agreed to 50 cruisers. He (Vice-Admiral Taylor) did not believe it. He was certain that not a single admiral would say that he was prepared to go to war with 50 cruisers as a maximum. We could not go on reducing our forces without sacrificing our national security. We should insist that the basis of our reduction is that laid down by the League, and that other countries should follow the good example of this country.

Mr. MacDonald had not yet deigned to tell the country on what he had based his claim for equality with the United States, or what that claim was going to be. They were constantly told that war between this country and America was impossible. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover had said so, but they were merely pawns to be swept off the board when the time came. If war between this country and America was impossible, why all this anxiety on the part of America to achieve equality with the British Empire? There was something more in this than America's pride and jealousy of this country. It was America's firm intention, in the event of any future war, to trade as she pleased with any country in the world. She could only do that with a sufficient naval force at her disposal. All the talk about equality with America as a basis was wrong; it might be a factor in bringing the Conference to naught. The stigma so often placed on the naval expert that he based his opinions on his own selfish point of view, and that his only concern was to find billets for himself and his friends, should be removed. The naval expert was an honourable man, jealous only of his country's safety.

TERRITORIAL ARMY ECONOMIES

ESSEX ASSOCIATION AND WAR OFFICE

The proposed reduction by £200,000 of the administrative expenses of the Territorial Army was raised at a meeting of The Essex Territorial Army Association, held at River Plate House, London, yesterday. Brigadier-General R. B. Colvin presided.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. U. BRADBRIDGE, the secretary, stated that a communication had been received by the Central Council from the War Office announcing that it was necessary to include a large saving in the Army Estimates this year, and the share of the Territorial Army was £200,000. The Central Committee met the Financial Director of the War Office last Monday, and discovered that the best means of obtaining the £200,000 was by the Territorial Associations buying from the War Office the stock of clothing they had in store. In Essex that would mean the payment of £10,000 for the clothing they held over and above the strength. It really meant that they would be buying the clothing in advance. Another reduction was in the annual clothing grant from £1 7s. to £1 0s. 6d. per man. Steel helmets were to be returned, with 5s. 3d. per helmet in cash, representing the upkeep grants they had received in the last nine years. The Central Committee appointed a sub-committee to go into the matter with the War Office.

COLONEL F. H. D. C. WHITMORE, chairman of the association, said the proposal of the War Office was that the Territorial Associations should buy in advance a commodity which they did not want to have. He did not think it was going to effect them very much. It would mean that at the end of the financial year they would show an asset of so much in clothing, instead of in cash.

Apparently the Essex Association spent something like £3,000 a year on new uniforms, and the only loss to the association would be the interest on the capital value of the commodity that they were handing over to the War Office.

FALL IN RECRUITING

The CHAIRMAN presented a report showing that the total strength for the county, exclusive of the Supplementary Reserve, was now 196 officers and 3,480 other ranks, an increase of six officers and a decrease of 287 other ranks.

The SECRETARY read a report of a special sub-committee on recruiting, which stated that no special reason could be given for the falling off in recruiting for the Territorial Army, but undoubtedly the present peace policy of the Government had some effect upon it. There was no special remedy, but, as it was thought that the Territorial Army was suffering in consequence of national apathy, it would be best to tackle the subject from a national standpoint. The sub-committee was unanimous that a definite pronouncement should be obtained from the Government. Therefore, they recommended that the chairman of the association should interview the Director-General of the Territorial Army "to discuss with him the action considered best, and through what channel to obtain a statement from the Government upon the necessity or otherwise for the continuance of the Territorial Army." In the event of a pronouncement being made by the Government, the sub-committee proposed to organize a publicity campaign in the Press throughout the area, and to hold meetings with men and with employers in the first two weeks of March.

COLONEL WHITMORE said the committee felt that at the present moment peace talk was having a very adverse effect. There was too much of it, and it was becoming a danger. If they could get some definite pronouncement from some responsible authority as to what really was required, whether the Territorial Army was required and whether it was required up to its full strength, they would know what to do to get sufficient men.

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that the Rev. L. H. Marshall, who has been for some years professor in theology in McMaster University, Toronto, and was the central figure not long ago in a controversy between the Modernists of the Baptist Communion and the Fundamentalists, who attacked him, has accepted a call to Victoria-road Baptist Chapel, Leicester. He previously held pastorates in Liverpool and Coventry.

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CITY NOTES

HATRY SETTLEMENT SCHEME

SPANISH GOLD SHIPMENTS

We publish in another column the text of the scheme which has been drawn up by an unofficial committee of the Stock Exchange for the purpose of facilitating a settlement of the uncompleted bargains made for the September 26 account. It should be clearly understood that the settlement in these shares was postponed by the Committee for General Purposes because of the difficulties that had arisen in consequence of certain irregularities. The scheme has been skilfully contrived to overcome them. It has been communicated to the various parties concerned, and at meetings of jobbers on Tuesday and of brokers yesterday it met with such a favourable reception that it may be assumed that the scheme will be accepted. There is only one point in the plan of real interest to the investing public—namely, that under it those of them who have sold any of the "Hatry" shares will receive payment in full whether the shares they sold are good or bad, although the brokers who have sold the shares for them will actually receive only 70 per cent. The country brokers, who were almost entirely buyers on behalf of their clients, will pay 40 per cent., while the London buying brokers, or "shunters," who acted for these country brokers will pay 10 per cent. London buying brokers who acted for other clients will pay 42½ per cent. of the amount due from them, and the dealers will contribute on a sliding scale based on turnover.

Benefits of the Scheme

The total amount involved is rather more than £1,000,000, but the private investor is interested only to a slight extent, the greater amount being due in respect of bargains made either by or on behalf of Hatry companies or other professional interests. The different contributions to be made by brokers and jobbers will produce a sum of about £800,000. There remains the substantial deficiency of £200,000. The covering of this deficit had caused much anxiety, and the committee's success in raising this sum is due to very generous promises made by prominent members of the Stock Exchange and other parties who are not concerned in the unsettled account. In many cases the contributions are pure gifts made by people who have no moral obligation in the matter in any shape or form. The fund of £1,000,000 is to be vested in trustees (the Royal Exchange Assurance). In these circumstances it should not be a vain hope that professional parties outside the Stock Exchange who have had dealings in the Hatry shares may see the wisdom and appropriateness of making a compromise on the same lines as that contemplated by the Stock Exchange. There are good grounds for accepting the committee's view that the scheme is the only plan which will save innocent people from becoming involved in serious trouble. That is what would have happened had the settlement been carried through precipitately in September last. Even now a settlement on a 100 per cent. basis would cause the area of damage to spread in a wide circle. The committee is to be congratulated upon the skill with which they have drawn up the scheme, for the situation was extremely complicated. Its acceptance will avoid prolonged and expensive litigation, enable the date of the postponed settlement to be fixed shortly, and the whole unpleasant episode to be disposed of in the near future.

Spain and the Gold Standard

At last Spain is contemplating a really effective step towards improving and stabilizing the gold value of Spanish currency, for we understand that arrangements are in process of being made to ship £1,000,000 in gold to this country. As Spain possesses ample stocks of gold, it is proper that she should make use of them for the purpose for which, after all, they were created—namely, to give stability to the currency, which involves the export of gold when exchange is unfavourable and the import of it when favourable. Spain would have avoided her present difficulties had she decided earlier to return to an effective gold standard. The mere fact that exchange is unfavourable shows that adjustments are necessary in Spain's economy, and the quickest and best way to make these adjustments is to return to gold payments. The announcement made by the Marqués de Estella that his Government "is going to take the peseta bull by the horns" comes as a great relief to British firms doing business with Spain. The capacity of the country to support a free gold market is not doubted. It is realized that the peninsula could support a much larger population if works of irrigation were carried out, harbours improved, and means of communication extended and co-ordinated. Good progress has been made under Primo de Rivera's régime, and great credit is due to him for the successful handling of a number of financial problems, but until recently the importance of maintaining the value of the peseta has not been fully understood. An assurance that the settlement of bargains and contracts will be fulfilled in accordance with the intentions of the parties thereto—namely, in a stable currency—will go far to restore confidence in Spanish finance, for it is lack of confidence in Spanish policy and not the absence of the necessary resources which has caused depreciation of the peseta and rendered it vulnerable to "bearish" operations.

More Capital for Linggi Plantations

An issue will be made to-morrow on behalf of the Linggi Plantations, one of the oldest of the Malayan rubber producers. It will take the form of Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible and Redeemable Debenture stock to be offered at par. The present issue will amount to £270,000, and it will be part of a total authorized issue of £400,000. The new funds are required for the purpose of providing the company with working capital and to bring the present planted area into full bearing, both as regards rubber and oil palms, and also to take in hand further developments with budgrafted rubber on the Sembrong division of the company's estates. Holders of the stock will have the right to convert it into Ordinary shares, and preferential allotment will be given to shareholders. The company can show average profits for the past three years amounting to £87,949, sufficient to cover the interest on the whole of the authorized amount of debentures more than three times.

District Bank Accounts

The District Bank, the largest of the English banks outside the London clearing, announces an increase from £455,132 to £510,527 in net profits for 1929. This remarkable expansion in earnings is partly due to a change in the method of dealing with expenditure on bank properties. It will now be charged to a bank property account, to which allocations will from time to time be made from profit and loss, instead of expenditure on property being deducted before declaring profits as hitherto. Thus £20,000 is transferred from profits to property account for the past year. After appropriating £200,000 towards the cost of the centenary bonus distributed last spring, the balance brought forward was £125,699; this is now increased to £189,225. Following is a comparison of balance-sheet items for the past three years:—

	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928	Dec. 31, 1927
	£	£	£
Liabilities			
Capital and reserve	4,212,000	3,896,000	3,806,000
Deposits	52,240,452	52,254,949	58,721,366
Acceptances, confirmed credits, endorsements, &c.	2,400,469	2,464,877	1,029,527
Assets			
Cash	8,063,750	8,043,460	8,246,429
Money at call	3,857,140	4,794,125	5,786,629
Bills of exchange (including Treasury Bills)	5,029,779	5,146,317	3,402,174
British Government securities & other investments	14,826,830	14,796,851	14,793,704
Advances	24,327,283	23,349,695	25,120,405
Bank property	726,006	700,000	700,000

The increase in capital arises from the centenary bonus. A feature of the latest statement is the increase in the advances, the proportion of advances to deposits having risen from 44½ to 46½ per cent. Cash and bills show little alteration, but the money at call has been reduced by over 18 per cent. Deposits have remained almost stationary.

Anglo-Dutch Company's Production

In spite of a prolonged drought, which lasted from June to October, the figures of production for 1929 supplied in an interim statement by the Anglo-Dutch Plantations of Java compare not unfavourably with those of 1928. The returns are as follows:—

	1929	1928
Tea	14,409,880lb.	14,887,056lb.
Rubber	13,105,096lb.	9,306,208lb.
Cinchona bark	1,341,504lb.	813,888lb.
Tapioca	100,395cwt.	123,454cwt.
Sisal	174,490cwt.	123,494cwt.
Coffee	26,366cwt.	27,616cwt.

The most noteworthy change is the substantial increase in the company's output of rubber. Estimates for the current year indicate a further growth in the principal crops, the approximate figures being:—Tea, 16,000,000lb.; rubber, 14,000,000lb.; cinchona bark, 1,100,000lb.; tapioca, 115,000cwt.; sisal, 150,000cwt.; coffee, 20,000cwt. The contract for the sale of a part of the company's rubber in sprayed form to the General Rubber Company, New York, expired on December 31. This arrangement has been renewed, the price basis being three-eighths of a penny below the London average for spot when under 10d. per lb., and ¼d. below when 10d. per lb. or over, for delivery ex factory Java. The year 1930 is the last of the three years during which one-half of the tea crop will be delivered under forward contract at 1s. 3d. per lb. London. The contract has been extended for a further three years with some slight modifications, the new price being 1s. 1½d. per lb. London.

Rubber Estimates for 1930

Referring to the prospects of the rubber industry during 1930, Messrs. S. Figgis and Co., of Fenchurch-street, express the opinion that, on the basis of the existing low price of rubber, last year's British Malayan production of about 435,000 tons is not likely to be exceeded. Allowing for a further small increase in Dutch output, they estimate production at 846,000 tons. The uncertainty surrounding American consumption, which is likely to have an important influence on the course of the industry this year, has led these authorities to take a very cautious view of the American factor, and they estimate American consumption at 450,000 tons—a fall of 20,000 tons. Allowing for an increase of 17 per cent.—the average expansion in the past four years—in the rest of the world's absorption, a total consumption of 830,000 tons is arrived at, which would mean a further moderate addition to world stocks. Such a small disparity between production and consumption would be an encouraging condition for the industry, for, as Messrs. Figgis point out, there is room for a considerable increase in motor traffic, particularly outside the United States, the use of motor transport in many countries being very limited.

Prospects for Oil Freights

In their half-yearly review of tanker chartering Messrs. John I. Jacobs and Co. write that the experience during the last six months of 1929 was similar to that of 1926, although last year rates did not rise to such high levels. Nevertheless, the higher basis of freights had again the effect of causing a flood of building orders from the producing and marketing companies and also from private owners. Norwegian firms are reported to have placed contracts, mostly on credit terms, for shipping amounting to about 750,000 tons deadweight, and, as was shown yesterday, British builders have received a big share of the business. Messrs. Jacobs venture to express the opinion that rates are likely to be maintained during the greater part of 1930, but that, in spite of the continuous expansion of the oil trade, the amount of tonnage under construction will bring about a reaction in freight rates during 1931. Hitherto some authorities have not expressed confidence in the continuance of rates distinctly favourable to owners beyond the first half of this year.

Corrosion of Oil Tanks

A subject which seems to have been receiving rather more attention lately is the corrosion and pitting of the tanks of oil-carrying vessels by spirit and oil. It is understood that there have been one or two rather serious cases of the kind. The ownerships have long studied this question, and it is known that Lloyd's Register has also been giving careful consideration to it. Unless some preventive can be discovered, effects would seem likely to be more work for ship-repairers and a shortening of the lives of the oil tank vessels. Underwriters have an interest in the question, although the risk of damage to hulls by inherent vice of the cargo is not covered by the ordinary policy. They might be concerned, however, if a hull the plates of which had been weakened in this way were exposed to particularly violent weather through which some damage was done, and a hull which was at all weakened might suffer more, through strain, in the event of a stranding or collision. In any case, the problem caused by corrosion is likely to be watched very carefully by the various authorities, and oil tank vessels, by reason of their subdivision, are regarded as among the most buoyant of vessels.

At meetings of the Anglo-Bauchi Tin Dredging Company and Mongu (Nigeria) Tin Mines, Limited, held yesterday, the proposals for the amalgamation with the London Tin Syndicate, Limited, were approved.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A QUIET DAY

PRICES MOSTLY EASIER

Markets yesterday showed a general lack of animation. In view of the tendency of the exchanges hopes of a reduction in Bank Rate have for the time being almost disappeared. The gilt-edged group in consequence developed a sagging tendency, and with business so small prices in most departments gave way to a small extent. The traffic returns published by most South American railways were unfavourable. So far as the British railways are concerned the returns of the heavy lines were disappointing, but the figures of the Southern and of the London passenger systems made a good showing.

British Government stocks closed lower generally, the falls averaging ½. The Five per Cent. War Loan lost 1-16 to 100 11-16, and the new Five per Cent. Conversion Scrip declined to a similar extent, the premium being reduced to 1-16. Falls of ½ took place in India Three per Cents. (50) and Three-and-a-Half per Cents. (59½). The Home Railway market was rather disappointed with the traffic returns of the three trade lines, especially with the figures of the North Eastern; this group published a decrease of £21,000, the first weekly reduction for some time. Berwick Preferred went back a point, and declines of ½ to 1 occurred in L.M.S. and Great Western Ordinary. Southern Deferred fell ½ to 30½, though the Southern group published a traffic increase of £8,000. The traffics of the Metropolitan and Underground Electric Railways were satisfactory, and the market for their stock was firm.

In the Foreign market European loans had an easier appearance, small falls occurring in the German, German Potash, Austrian, Belgian Seven per Cent., and Roumanian Consolidated loans. On the other hand, Polish, Bulgarian, City of Berlin bonds were firm in tone. The Chinese 1896 and 1898 loans hardened, and there was inquiry for Japanese bonds, the 1907 Five per Cents. rising to 89½. Argentine Railway stocks showed little change as a whole, a rise of 1—to 85—in Entre Rios being the only movement of note. The Entre Rios traffic, like that of the Argentine North-Eastern, showed a small increase, but those of the four leading companies were again poor, the Central Argentine and Buenos Ayres Great Southern reporting decreases of £64,000 and £41,000 respectively. The United of Havana traffic showed the heavy decrease of £43,762, a note appended to the return explaining that this was due to the later beginning of sugar milling in 1930.

Oil shares were quiet, and, while Royal Dutch and Shell were steady, prices showed a few small falls.

The price of Rubber was again quoted at 7½d. per lb., and a slightly better tone prevailed in the share market. Business was negligible. Tea shares were neglected.

The Industrial market remained very subdued, and the tone was heavy. Several leading textile shares were lower, including Bradford Dyers, Bleachers, and English Sewing Cotton, while small falls occurred in Imperial Tobacco, Carreras, Babcock and Wilcox, Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Cables and Wireless "A" and "B" stocks, Kreuger and Toll, and Swedish Match, the last-named reacting to 17. The cable and engineering groups continued firm. Margarine Union were slightly firmer at 34, the Unie being quoted at the same figure. The American group showed limited movements only, and were easier in the afternoon. Nickel declined to $35½, after being about $36¼, while Hydro-Electric Securities were in turn $44¼ and $43¾. United Molasses closed better at 6, having been above that figure. Allen-Liversidge were dull, the shares falling to 30s. 6d.; the company has reduced its interim dividend from 5 to 4 per cent.

The South African market was dull, partly on lack of business. The Anglo-American group and other shares which participated in the recent upward movement showed small falls. Springs eased to 3 7-16 and New Modderfontein to 4½. Chartered reacted to 41s. 3d., other Rhodesian shares showing practically no change. Tin showed a small rise, this, however, not affecting the share market. Southern Perak and London Tin were lower. Rio Tinto fell ¼ to 46¼, and Tharsis were lower at 5 3-16.

MORRIS AND JONES MEETING

LIVERPOOL DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The four Liverpool directors of Morris and Jones, Limited—Mr. T. R. Jones, Sir Richard J. Williams, Mr. Archibald Murchie, and Mr. L. H. Hudson—in a statement issued yesterday say that they are unable entirely to confirm the statement by Mr. Harman, the chairman of the company, that as a result of the meeting of directors held on Tuesday a special meeting of the shareholders is to be called on January 24 or as near that day as possible.

The four Liverpool directors further state that up to date, out of a total number of 1,702 Ordinary shareholders, holding a total of 300,000 shares of £1 each, no less than 1,273 of such shareholders, holding in the aggregate 214,667 Ordinary shares, had signed the requisition for an extraordinary general meeting of the company. At the meeting on Tuesday Mr. Murchie, solidly supported by the Liverpool directors, proposed a simple and plain resolution that the directors should immediately call such a meeting for January 24 at Liverpool. Mr. Harman and his associates, however, again by the casting vote of Mr. Harman, negatived such proposition. The short question for Mr. Harman and his associates to answer is—Are they prepared unequivocally to concur with the Liverpool directors in calling an extraordinary general meeting of the company in accordance with the shareholders' requisition which it is their statutory duty to do?

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

MONTREAL, Jan. 15

The opening was steady, with scattered buying of standard issues, but eased afterwards in sympathy with less favourable New York advices. During the afternoon Montreal Light and Power came into favour and advanced 3½ points, but the remainder of the list was dull, with a reactionary tendency, and the market closed quiet.

Reuter's Quotations

	Jan. 15	Jan. 14			Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Abitibi	27½	27¼	Cons. Mining		255	255
Alberta Pac. Grain	26	No bid	Dom. Bridge		78½	77¾
Asbestos	2½	3	Dom. Textile		77	79½
Do., Pref.	10	No bid	Fam. Players		42¼	41¾
B.C. Packers	9¼	9½	Fraser Cos.		15	No bid
Braz. Tract.	38¾	38¾	Hollinger		5	4¾*
B.C. Pwr., A	No bid	39¼	Int. Nickel		35¼	35¾
Do., B	19½	19½	Massey H.		42¼	42
Brit. Emp. Steel	11½	11½	Montreal L'gt		138⅞	134¾
Do., 1st Pref.	26	26	Nat. Brew.		118½	118½
Do., 2nd Pf.	4½	4½	Nat. Steel Car		63¼	62½
Brompton	27	26¾	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.		88	89
Calgary	155	155	Power Corp.		75¾	74¼
Can. Car	28½	28¼	Price Bros.		77	78
Do., Pref'd.	31	31	Quebec Pwr.		67¼	67
C. Cement	17	17	Shawinigan		80⅜	79½
Do., Pref.	93	93½	S. Canada Power		34½	34
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada		45	45¼
C. Indus. Alcohol, A	11¾	11¾	W'peg Elec.		53	53
Do., B	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal		No bid	319
C. Power	15	15	Can. Bank Com.		266	265
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Royal Bank		No bid	305
Do., Pref'd.	72	72				
Cockshutt	23¾	23¾				

* Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES COTTON CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The monthly report issued to-day by the Census Bureau shows that the consumption of lint cotton by domestic mills in December amounted to 454,000 bales, against 544,000 bales in the previous month and 534,000 bales in December, 1928, making 2,743,000 bales so far this season, against 2,783,000 bales a year ago. Exports for the month are returned at 910,000 bales, against 1,049,000 bales in November and 1,058,000 bales in December, 1928, bringing the season's total to 4,161,000 bales, against 4,789,000 bales to the same date last year. Stocks at mills amounted to 1,844,000 bales, against 1,672,000 bales a month ago, and 1,741,000 bales a year ago, and in outside warehouses 5,914,000 bales, against 5,842,000 bales and 5,315,000 bales. Spindles active during the month totalled 29,070,000, against 29,649,000 in November, and 30,622,000 in December, 1928.

Consumption of linters in December was 53,000 bales, against 60,000 bales last year, stocks at mills 183,000 bales, against 177,000 bales, and in outside warehouses 86,000 bales, against 66,000 bales a year ago.

MONEY MARKET

GERMAN EXCHANGE LOWER

RECOVERY IN SILVER

At the start yesterday a firm tone prevailed in the Money Market; credit was again scarce, and three months bank bills were offered at 4½ per cent. Window-dressing withdrawals, however, were on a small scale and loanable funds soon became more plentiful, the rate for night money dropping first to 4½-4¼ per cent. and finally to 4 per cent., with balances occasionally available below that level. Old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were usually renewed at 4½ per cent. Discount quotations, though easier in tendency in the afternoon, were not quotably altered, leading houses adhering to 4¼ per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills. A small Continental demand was again reported at 4 11/16 per cent. There has been little sign of demand for bills on the part of the clearing banks during the current week. The greater part of an early rise in the dollar exchange was subsequently lost, and the Berlin rate again moved against sterling, closing at 20.37¾m. Rumours were current that Spain was about to ship gold, a matter to which reference is made in "City Notes."

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
4—4¼	4—4½	4⅜—4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.		3 months	4 months	6 months
%	%		%	%	%
4 5/16	4⅛		5—5⅛	5¼—5½	5½—6

Dutch Bank Rate Reduced

The Netherlands Bank has reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.—*Reuter.*

National Bank of Hungary

	Jan. 7	Inc. or Dec.
—	Pengos	Pengos
Assets		
Metal reserve	196,184,052	– 13,567,441
Inland bills, warrants, and securities	295,228,799	– 34,264,872
Advances on movable security	56,000	—
Advances to the Treasury	87,506,343	– 36,896
Premises and equipment	6,170,064	—
Other assets	58,573,835	– 9,399,523
Liabilities		
Share capital	34,756,095	—
Reserve fund	7,607,185	—
Notes in circulation	440,504,836	– 60,094,641
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	111,939,656	+ 13,676,847
Other liabilities	48,911,323	– 10,850,939

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange rose to nearly $4.87 in the morning, but after New York opened in the afternoon the rate fell back and finished at $4.86 27/32, compared with $4.86½ on Tuesday. There was more business in the Canadian exchange, which closed slightly higher at $4.92. The Spanish exchange fluctuated between 35.93p. and 37.15p. Rumours of gold shipments from Spain caused the rate to fall sharply from the highest point of the day, but the final quotation was well above the lowest, being 36.62½p., against 36.74½p. on Tuesday. On forward pesetas the premium was 6c. one month and 15c. three months. The German rate continued to move against sterling and closed ½pf. lower at 20.37¾m. At 123.91f. the Paris rate was slightly higher and the Brussels exchange further advanced to 34.95½b. There was a reaction in Italian lire, the Milan rate closing at 92.99½l., compared with 92.95l. Both the Dutch (12.10⅛fl.) and Swiss (25.16f.) rates were more favourable to sterling. A further advance, to 1s. 8 3/32d., occurred in the Hong-kong rate, and the Shanghai rate also advanced. The Kobe rate was easier at 2s. 0 15/16d. Both the Buenos Aires and Rio exchanges again declined.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge.	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
New York	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.86 15/16–4 1/32	4.86 11/16–15/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅝	4.91¼–9/16	4.91⅛–91⅞
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.89–123.94	123.88–123.91
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.94½–95½	34.93½–94¾
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.97–93.03	92.95–93.05
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.14¾–25.16	25.14¾–15¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.80–193.80	193.60–193.80
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	35.95–37.15	36.20–36.95
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108-108½	108-108½
Amsterdm.	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10¼–10¾	12.10¼–10⅝
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37½–38½	20.38–20.39½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.58-34.62	34.58-34.65
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.80-27.85	27.80-27.84
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164½–164⅝	164⅛–164 7/16
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.37-43.45	43.37-43.45
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23-25.33	25.23-25.33
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817½–818½
Constnople.	Pst. to £	110	1,020-1,040	1,020-1,040
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274⅞–275⅛	274⅞–275⅛
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½-49	48½-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	660-677	670-677
Reval	Kr. to £	18.150	18.17-18.24	18.18-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.21-18.21½	18.21-18.21½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13¼–18.14	18.13¼–13¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.150	18.19¾–20¼	18.19½–20¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 7/16–97⅝	97⅜–97 7/16
Bombay	Per rup.	1s.	1/5 31/32–32	1/5 31/32–32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1s.	1/5 31/32–32	1/5 31/32–32
Madras	Per rup.	1s.	1/5 31/32–32	1/5 31/32–32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 67/8–1 8/16	1 67/8–1 8/4
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2 0 3/32–2 0 5/16	2 0 3/32–2 0 5/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2 0½–2 1⅛	2 0½–2 1
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 3 21/32–13/16	2 3 21/32–13/16
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅞–13⅝	12.13⅛–13⅞
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2 0 15/16	2 0 15/16
Rio de Jan	Per Mil.	5.899d.	5 7/16–5 15/32	5 15/32–5 17/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.377d.	44 11/32–45⅛	45–45⅛
Valp'so	$ to £	40	39.80	39.81
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45 7/16–46	45 7/16–46
Lima†	£ to £P	Par	Nominal	Nominal
Mexico	Pesosto £	9.76	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25

* 90 days. † Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-$3.03 to 100kr.

Empire Exchange Rates

Buying Rates per £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 0 0	96 8 9	95 17 6	95 6 3
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 8 9	95 17 6	95 6 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

Selling Rates

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 9	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced yesterday the receipt of £90,000 in gold from abroad, and the export of £12,000, both amounts being in Sovereigns. For the week to January 15, there has been a net influx of £1,399,802, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
Jan. 9—		Jan. 9—	
Bar gold	20,906	Bar gold	3,445
Sovereigns	3,964	Sovereigns	2,000
Jan. 10—		Jan. 10—	
Sovereigns	1,000,000	Bar gold	29,237
Bar gold	1,153		
Jan. 11—		Jan. 11	Nil
Sovereigns	9,000		
Bar gold	5,500		
Jan. 13	Nil	Jan. 13—	
		Bar gold	22,215
		Sovereigns	2,000
Jan. 14—		Jan. 14	Nil
Bar gold	341,965		
Foreign gold coin	11		
Jan. 15—		Jan. 15—	
Sovs.	90,000	Sovs.	12,000
		Net influx	1,399,802
Total	£1,470,499	Total	£1,470,499

Net influx for 1930 to date, £4,486,567; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market a small undisposed balance of the last arrival of gold from South Africa was available, but was not sold. The price was raised ¼d. to 84s. 11¼d. per ounce.

Silver was firmer, largely as a result of Indian buying for shipment by the end of the month. This is apparently due to a revival in the up-country demand caused by the fall

COMPANY MEETINGS

FANTI CONSOLIDATED INVESTMENT COMPANY

REVIEW OF PAST YEAR'S OPERATIONS

INCREASED PROFIT

CHANGES IN LIST OF INVESTMENTS

SIR EDMUND DAVIS'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Fanti Consolidated Investment Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

SIR EDMUND DAVIS (chairman and joint managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. Price) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—It gives the board very great pleasure in meeting the shareholders at this early date in the New Year and presenting our report and accounts made up to December 31, 1929. Copies were posted to shareholders within a week of the closing of the financial year. (Cheers.)

It has been my custom in previous years to make a comparison between the balance-sheet being presented and that for the previous year, and I will now follow the same precedent. There has been no change in the capital issued, which remains at £540,000 in 1,350,000 shares of 8s. each fully paid.

It will be noted that the reserve account has been increased. The directors considered it prudent again this year to transfer £30,000 to that account, bringing it up to £60,000. Creditors and reserve for income-tax at £11,927 show an increase of £8,109 over the amount shown in the previous balance-sheet. This is mainly due to an increased assessment for income-tax in respect of the current fiscal year.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS

Under the heading of profit and loss account we have brought in the carry-forward balance from the previous year, £84,022, and have deducted therefrom the dividend of 9d. per share and bonus of 3d. per share for the year ended December 31, 1928, paid in January last year, £67,500, and the directors' and managing directors' percentage of profit for the same year, £6,075, leaving £10,447, to which we have added the profit for the year ended December 31, 1929, £135,236, making £145,683.

On July 27, 1929, we carried out our promise to pay an interim dividend; this amounted to 4½d. per share and a bonus of 1½d. per share—namely, £33,750. After deducting this amount and the relative proportion of the directors' and managing directors' percentage of profit, £3,037, and the £30,000 transferred to reserve account, together £66,787, there is a balance of £78,896 available for allocation.

Out of this sum the directors recommend the declaration of a final dividend of 4½d. per share and a bonus of 7½d. per share, equivalent to 1s. per share, less income-tax, which will make a total distribution for the year ended December 31, 1929, of 1s. 6d. per share, or 18¾ per cent. (Cheers.) This final dividend and bonus will absorb £67,500, leaving £11,396 to be carried forward subject to the directors' percentage of profit. The note with reference to contingent liabilities at the foot refers to an amount of £5,682 uncalled on investments held.

ASSETS SIDE ITEMS

Turning to the other side of the balance-sheet, the cash at bankers and in hand at December 31, 1929, amounted to £19,056, comparing with £12,535 at December 31, 1928, an increase of £6,521. Debtors at £6,299 show a reduction of £4,394. The £50,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds appearing in the previous balance-sheet have been disposed of during the year.

Stocks and debentures, shares and interests in other companies taken at cost, or at market prices at December 31, 1929, whichever may have been the lower, amounted to £665,468, comparing with £584,077 under the same heading in the previous balance-sheet, an increase of £81,390. (Cheers.) The valuation at the same date was £969,604.

Turning to the profit and loss account, on the credit side we show interest and dividends and sundry receipts £56,445, comparing with £55,741 at December 31, 1928. The next item, namely, difference on realisation, less depreciation, of investments, £84,353, shows an increase of £30,402 when compared with £53,951 under the same heading in the previous balance-sheet.

A SATISFACTORY RESULT

Sundry expenses, full details of which are given, amount to £5,582, an increase of £763. This leaves a balance of £135,236 profit carried to the balance-sheet. It is £31,930 more than in the previous year, which we consider very satisfactory. (Cheers.) The note at the foot giving the total remuneration paid to the directors during the year, namely, £5,662 10s., is made to comply with the requirements of the new Companies Act.

To summarize the position at December 31, 1929, we will take the investments at the value at which they stand in the books, and the cash and debtors, less creditors, which together amount to £678,896, as compared with £654,022 at December 31, 1928, an increase of £24,874. Taking the investments held on Monday last, the 13th instant, at the market prices on that day where there was a quotation, and the unquoted securities at cost or the written-down value, and our holding of African Manganese Debentures at par, the value works out at £984,991. (Cheers.) Adding to this the cash and debtors, less creditors, at the same date, the total amounts to £1,014,906, which is equivalent to 15s. 0.4d. per share on our issued capital of £540,000. (Cheers.)

INVESTMENT CHANGES

It will be noted by comparing the present report with the previous one that certain changes have taken place in the list of principal holdings. The following have been taken out of the list:—£50,000 5½ per cent. Treasury Bonds, £53,950 African Manganese Debentures, which were redeemed, Fcs. 663,000 French 5 per cent. Rentes, £50,000 French 5 per cent. Rentes (British issue), £1,000 Potash Syndicate of Germany 7 per cent. Bonds redeemed, 3,000 Brakpan shares, 30,000 Bwana shares, 1,000 De Beers 40 per cent. Preference shares, 940 Victoria Falls Debentures redeemed, 1,000 Reichsbank shares, and 30,000 Rhodesia Broken Hill 5s. shares.

Those particular investments had cost us £120,926, and they realized £200,721. (Cheers.) They have been replaced by the following investments costing £178,877, which you will notice have been added to the list:—£10,000 Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corporation 6 per cent. Debentures, £10,000 Selection Trust, Limited, 6½ per cent. Debenture stock, 4,100 Anglo-International Bank £1 Ordinary shares, 56,000 British South Africa Company 15s. shares, 300 Josiah Smale and Son, Limited, £1 shares, 500 units of 20 marks in Ordinary share capital of Polyphonwerke Aktiengesellschaft, 30,000 marks in Ordinary shares of the same company, 14,400 shares of £1 each in the Rhodesian Land, Cattle and Ranching Corporation, Limited, 2,000 American Metal Company, Limited, shares of Common stock, 500 Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway 6 per cent. Preference shares of £10 each, 3,896 Daggafontein Mines £1 shares, 10,655 Rhodesian Anglo-American 10s. shares, and 1,000 Wankie Colliery Company 10s. shares. The market value of these new investments on the 13th instant was £181,811, against their cost of £178,877.

INCREASED HOLDING IN BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY

You will have gathered from the information set out in the report, and from my remarks, that one of the principal alterations in our investments has been a very large addition to our holding in the British South Africa Company, which we have increased from 50,000 to 100,000 shares. This we have done in view of possible appreciation in the investment, when it is realized what the receipt of very large royalties to be derived from the copper production in Northern Rhodesia may mean to the company. In connexion with this matter I think it not out of place for me to state that in a very small area—that is about 1,800 square miles—there is every indication of the existence of the largest copper field in the world, and, should the development of the ore beds so far discovered within the area in question continue to be at the same satisfactory rate as to date, then the income which should accrue to the British South Africa Company should be reflected in a very satisfactory manner in its accounts.

So far as our other changes in investments are concerned, you can quite understand that in an undertaking such as our own we have at times bought certain investments with a view to appreciation and others for income purposes, and, this being so, we have of course from time to time realized investments which were acquired from an appreciation of capital point of view, and the profit derived therefrom, after providing for any writings off which may have been necessary, has been carried to the profit and loss account. In conclusion, may I express the hope that our next accounts may be as satisfactory as those we now present? (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTION

I now beg to move: "That the accounts at December 31, 1929, together with the reports of the directors and auditors thereon, submitted to this meeting, be and they are hereby received and adopted, and that a final dividend of 4½d. per share with a bonus of 7½d. per share, equivalent to 1s. per share, less income-tax, making a total distribution for the year of 1s. 6d. per share, equal to 18¾ per cent., be and is hereby declared payable on January 18, 1930, to members on the register on January 7, 1930." I will call upon Lord Southborough to second that.

The RT. HON. LORD SOUTHBOROUGH, G.C.B. (joint managing director), seconded the resolution.

Replying to a shareholder, the CHAIRMAN said that he thought the directors had, on the whole, done very well indeed for the company. (Hear, hear.) Since December 31, 1918, they had paid to the shareholders a total of £710,166 in dividends on a capital of £540,000. (Cheers.) He thought that they could claim to have served the company during very difficult times in a very satisfactory manner, and he would like to add that the company had not been hit in any way by groups which had been in trouble during the past year. As far as the future of the company was concerned, he hoped that as a result of the very careful handling of its affairs by the board of directors as at present constituted they would have a satisfactory balance-sheet to present to the shareholders again next year, and he saw no reason why they should not be able to submit their accounts as promptly as they had done on the present occasion. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. H. VILLIERS, the retiring director, Mr. Edmund W. Janson, was re-elected.

The auditors, Messrs. Annan, Dexter and Co., were reappointed.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. A. E. ROBERTS said that he would like to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman and to the members of the board for the splendid results which they had shown for the year under review. He thought it was a remarkable thing that they had been able to present the accounts so quickly after the closing of the financial year. As an old shareholder, he would like to add that it was always a pleasure to attend the meetings of this company and to hear the interesting and informative speeches of the chairman. (Hear, hear.)

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EMERY, in seconding the motion, said that he wished that all finance companies were carried on in the same manner and with the same openness as this company was.

The vote was unanimously accorded, amid cheers.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting for the compliment and added that he was of opinion that the shareholders would receive an interim dividend during the current year as they had in the past year, and he hoped that in future similar payments would be made. (Cheers.)

The proceedings then terminated.

PEKIN SYNDICATE, LTD.

SITUATION IN CHINA

MAJOR WALTER NATHAN'S REVIEW

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Pekin Syndicate, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C.

MAJOR WALTER S. NATHAN, C.M.G. (the chairman), in commenting on the accounts, said that the receipts derived from dividends on investments, interest on loans, deposit accounts, &c., amounted to £32,342, leaving a debit balance of £26,142, which had been carried to profit and loss account in the balance-sheet, as compared with £87,952 in the last accounts—a reduction of £41,810.

During the year the political situation had not tended to help them in regard to the re-opening of the mines. The Province of Honan, where their mines were situated, had been in a condition of continual change throughout the year and had been under the military dictatorship of the Army officials for the time being in occupation.

THE CHUNG YUAN COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

The basis of their position in China was the existing agreement for the formation of the Fu Chung Corporation, which was arrived at in 1914. This agreement received the approval both of the Chinese and our own Governments. The present position of the Chung Yuan Company, their partner in the corporation, was a very doubtful one. It was a Chinese company in which the Provincial Government was a considerable shareholder. The directorate of the Chung Yuan Company was, rightly or wrongly, assumed to have gone against the present Nanking Government and was consequently looked on as hostile. The result had been the taking over of all the assets of the Chung Yuan Company by the local Government, which had very little power *vis-à-vis* the military authorities in occupation. The actual handling of the company's affairs and its commercial undertakings had been more or less under the control of the local military authorities. There were, therefore, two parties who were contending for the control of the company. Under these circumstances it was obviously very difficult to re-establish its position as a partner of the Fu Chung Corporation, and until these difficulties had been dealt with and settled he did not think they could start working their mines.

He understood that the central authorities and the local Government were now making an effort to rearrange the status of the company, and as soon as this was effected the Fu Chung Corporation's agreement could be again brought into force. On their side, independent negotiations had been carried on with the Nationalist Government in Nanking with a view to preparing the ground for a mutual arrangement which could be applied as soon as the Chung Yuan Company's affairs were settled. Although he could not for the moment see the end of these difficult and lengthy negotiations, he thought the prospect of a satisfactory settlement was nearer now than it was a year ago.

THE OUTLOOK

Since he last addressed them, on May 28, 1929, the state of affairs in China had not changed greatly. The Nationalist Government in Nanking, despite vicissitudes, still existed, and at the moment appeared as firmly established as it was a year ago. The progress towards consolidation had not continued, however, to the extent he had hoped for. The Tuchuns and their armies were still in being, and while these military forces continued to exist, sometimes in favour of and sometimes against the Nanking Government, a state of peace in China over a long period could not be expected.

His optimism in the gradual development of the good elements in the present Government and in the general public still remained, and in time they would see better things. When he said "in time" he meant that although progress might be slow it would gradually develop. The latest telegraphic information from their general manager in China, dated January 6, was that the attitude of the Chinese in the mines area was friendly, and Mr. Porter was convinced that only the unsettled conditions prevailing were responsible for the delay in arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors.

MICHAEL NAIRN AND GREENWICH, LTD.

RATE OF DIVIDEND MAINTAINED

RECORD RESULTS

SIR MICHAEL NAIRN ON THE LINOLEUM INDUSTRY

The EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Michael Nairn and Greenwich, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR MICHAEL NAIRN, Bt., chairman of the company, who presided, said:—Gentlemen,—I take it that as the report and accounts have been in your hands for some little time you will, as usual, take them as read. (Agreed.)

I regret to say that since the issue of our report one of our directors, Mr. John T. Tulloch, has resigned from the board. The new Companies Act has laid down certain regulations regarding auditors, and Mr. Tulloch has considered it the proper course to resign in view of the fact that he is a co-partner with our auditor, Mr. Andrew, in the firm of Messrs. Moores, Carson and Watson, Glasgow.

Mr. Tulloch has given invaluable service to the company, and we sincerely regret that the provisions of the new Companies Act seem to render advisable the course he has decided to adopt. We still hope that it will be possible to obtain the benefit of his advice in a consultative capacity.

From the industrial point of view the year 1929 has been a difficult one, but I am glad to say that in our own case the results, in the aggregate, have proved highly satisfactory, and the profits earned fully justify the payment of the same rate of dividend as we declared last year.

THE DIVIDEND

The balance-sheet now before you calls for no special comment. The amount of dividends paid to the holding company shows a slight increase, and, after the payment of a final dividend of 7½ per cent., making 12½ per cent., less tax, for the year, the amount left to be carried forward is £56,037 2s. 4d., as compared with £44,729 15s. 9d. last year.

This result has been achieved in spite of the fact that during the whole of the period under review our associated companies have sold their products at lower prices than those which ruled in 1928.

The linoleum industry has been very prosperous during the last few years, but I think it only right to say that we have been assisted, at least so far as our own country is concerned, to a great extent by the very large building schemes which have been in operation.

Building on the same scale, however, cannot continue indefinitely, and it is therefore the constant aim of our associated companies not only to maintain their position in home trade but to secure the largest possible share of the linoleum business in markets beyond the borders of our own country.

OVERSEA INTERESTS

I should like to remind the shareholders that, in addition to our large works at Kirkcaldy and Greenwich, we have considerable interests in the manufacture of linoleum in our Dominions and in other countries of the world.

Those interests have been acquired without asking our shareholders to subscribe one penny in the way of fresh capital, and we value them very highly both for their present and for their potential profit-earning capacity. Our latest venture in Australia, to which I referred in my speech last year, and which has been visited by one of our directors from Kirkcaldy, although of course not yet in a position to subscribe to the general profits, is making satisfactory progress, and when trade in the Commonwealth takes a turn for the better the company there should be in a position to take full advantage of the general prosperity.

I should like to repeat what I have said here on a former occasion—namely, that the directors of your company are men who have been associated with the linoleum industry all their business lives. They have been trained in it from their youth, and they have studied the co-ordination of our associated companies from every angle, with the result that each one is complementary to the other.

THE FUTURE

With regard to the future, while I do not wish to strike a pessimistic note, I am bound to say that I view with real concern the rate at which public expenditure is increasing in this country. It seems to me that, in view of our heavy financial responsibilities as a nation, we should conserve our resources in every possible direction and exercise the strictest supervision over disbursements from the public purse. I have never considered it within my province to make political references at our annual meetings, but I feel bound to emphasize the fact that the industrial prosperity of the country is intimately concerned with the economic policy of the Government.

I propose to give you an illustration of what I mean to convey. In my speech last year I referred to the erection at the Nairn works at Kirkcaldy of a new central power plant which involved a heavy expenditure. It is one of the finest plants in the country, and its installation has been fully justified by the very considerable economies effected in coal consumption. I am afraid, however, that should the Coal Bill now before Parliament pass in its present form a proportion of the reduction in costs will be lost by the increase in the price of coal. I respectfully suggest that the Government, in introducing legislation one of the effects of which will be to force the coal industry to increase prices to the consumer in order that that industry may improve its financial position, is turning backward the hands of the industrial clock and undermining the prosperity of other industries which depend so much upon buying their coal supplies at the lowest possible competitive prices.

CONDITIONS OF SUCCESSFUL TRADING

I suggest that it is not by such methods that our country has attained its front-rank position among the commercial nations of the world. On the contrary, I believe that the great increase in trade of the industries of Great Britain has been effected by expert management and by the increasing ability of the various industries so to reduce costs as to enable them, by selling at lower prices, to reach a large and increasing purchasing community both at home and abroad. That, in any case, is one of the guiding principles of the directors of your company, who are satisfied that by increasing production and reducing costs the progress of your company can be better maintained in a wide sphere than by selling at high prices in a restricted market.

I might remind the shareholders here that our associated companies really comprise one self-contained unit which can supply every grade of what our American friends call hard-surfaced floor coverings, from low-price floorcloths to the most expensive inlaid, parquet, and marble productions in linoleum, and they are, therefore, admirably equipped from the competitive point of view. Through having interests in common these companies are able to economize in the purchase of raw materials, to share in the results of the work of research and to take the fullest advantage of the markets of the world.

STRONGLY ENTRENCHED FINANCIAL POSITION

As years go on competition in the linoleum industry grows no less, but your directors are fully alive to the situation. Everything is being done to maintain and strengthen the position we hold in the trade, not only by the maintenance of the highest possible standard of quality for our goods, but by developing, to their fullest extent, the productive capacities of all the associated companies both at home and abroad, and at the same time conserving our strongly entrenched financial position, so that I can assure the shareholders that they can look forward to the future with absolute confidence.

I have now much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, together with the payment of the final dividend of 7½ per cent., less income-tax, making with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. paid July 18, 1929, a dividend of 12½ per cent., less income-tax, for the year ended December 31, 1929.

I will ask Major Sir Robert Spencer-Nairn to second this proposal. Before the resolution is put to the meeting I shall be very glad to answer any questions arising out of the business before us.

MAJOR SIR ROBERT SPENCER-NAIRN seconded the motion.

THE SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Several questions were asked regarding the trading results and particulars of the subsidiary companies, and, in reply, the CHAIRMAN made the following statement:—This is a matter which has been raised at previous meetings, and, while appreciating the natural desire of shareholders to have full information regarding the financial reserves of our subsidiary companies, we have, after due consideration, decided that, meantime at any rate, it would not be wise, or in the real interests of the shareholders, to give any further particulars.

We have for seven years maintained the dividend at a level of 12½ per cent., and you have heard my speech to-day regarding the company's prospects. All our subsidiary companies are being managed efficiently, and along most conservative lines so far as finance is concerned. The fullest allowance has been made for depreciation, and reserves are being steadily increased. Shareholders must know that a subsidiary which is a private company is not obliged by law to publish its balance-sheet, and if, through the curiosity of a few shareholders, valuable information is to be broadcast, this can only prove beneficial to its competitors and detrimental to the interests of the general body of shareholders.

Speaking as chairman of this company, and with a full knowledge of the whole position, I suggest that the shareholders should trust the board to act in this matter in what they sincerely believe to be the best interests of the company.

The resolution having been carried, the retiring directors (Sir Michael Nairn, Bt., Mr. Alexander H. Dewar, and Mr. John Wallace) were re-elected, and Mr. William F. Andrew, C.A., was reappointed auditor.

Mr. WILLIAM KIDD proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff, which was duly seconded and carried, and the CHAIRMAN having made a brief acknowledgment the proceedings terminated.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.80 (previous closing, 88.20); 5% Rentes, 1915/16, 106.80 (107.55); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.10 (101.50); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.35 (99.70); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.65 (135.55); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.65 (104.60); 6% Rentes, 1927, 109.85 (110.20); 5% Credit National, 1919, 605 (605); 5% Credit National, 1920, 550 (551); 6% Credit National, 1921, 568.50 (568); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 543 (542); 6% Credit National, 1924 (1st), 580 (580); 6% Credit National, 1924, 572 (572); 4% Egyptian Unified, 384.50 (385.50); 3½% Italian Rentes, 88.50 (88.75); 4% Japanese, 1905, 484 (484.25); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.60 (8); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.60 (4.70); 4% Turkish Unified, 95.50 (93.75); Banque de France, 26,250 (25,595); Banque de Paris, 3,250 (3,190); Banque Parisienne, 2,305 (2,250); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,150 (2,105); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4,135 (4,135); Credit Lyonnais, 3,355 (3,335); Banque d'Orient, 335 (347); Banque Ottomane, 1,422 (1,400); Suez Canal Shares, 21,100 (20,900); Chargeurs Reunis, 775 (770); Messageries Maritimes, 245 (244); Transatlantique, 1,161 (1,134); Raffinerie Say, 2,070 (2,035); Sucreries d'Egypte, 985 (1,004); Wagons-Lits, 694 (674); Thomson Houston, 1,262 (1,235); Lautaro Nitrate, 394 (400); Ford of France, 166 (165); Rio Tinto, 5,725 (5,825); Tharsis, 639 (650); De Beers, 1,210 (1,220); De Beers, Preferred, 1,551 (1,551); Jagersfontein, 255 (254); Central Mining, 2,300 (2,300); Chartered, 254 (259); Brakpan, 518 (521); Crown Mines, 420 (422); East Rand, 80 (81); Geduld, 436 (440); General Mining, 106 (111); Consolidated Goldfields, 285 (286); Johannesburg Consolidated, 279 (283); Randfontein Estate, 40 (41); Rand Mines, 405 (405); Tanganyika, 348 (352); Transvaal Consolidated, 201 (202); Union Corporation, 459 (465); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 91 (90); Mozambique, 87 (82); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 44 (46); Caoutchoucs, 212 (210); Eastern International, 136 (131); Gula Kalmpong, 161 (156); Kuala Lumpur, 226 (223); Malacca, 222 (221); Mexican Eagle, 171 (171); Royal Dutch, 41,300 (41,050); Shell Transport, 593 (597); Platine, 1,960 (1,955); Llancsoff, 130 (130); Oceana Consolidated, 19.75 (22.50). Exchange on New York, 25.45¼ (25.45¼); exchange on London, official average, 123.93 (123.90); cheques, closing market rate, 123.92 (123.91). Private discount rate, 3⅝% (3⅝%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 15.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1027 (102⅝); 2½% Dutch, 65¼ (65); 3% Dutch, 77⅛ (76⅞); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 48⅞ (48⅝); Peruvian, 12⅛ (12⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 54¼ (55½); Erie, 59¼ (60½); New York Ontario, 16⅝ (—); United States Steel, 171½ (170¾); Union Pacific, 221 (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 400 (401); Anaconda, 15⅜ (15²⁄₁₆); Dell Batavia Rubber, 92½ (91¾); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 378 (371); Deli Mij, 347¾ (347½); Senembah Mij, 395 (397½); Amsterdam Rubber, 155 (156); Margarine Unie, 368 (365); Philips Lamps, 518½ (502). Exchange on Berlin, 59.41 (59.37); London, 12.10⅝ (12.10⅛); New York, 2.48⅛⅛ (2.48⅛⅛); Paris, 9.77 (9.77).

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 108.60 (previous, 105.90); Dynamit Nobel, 89.50 (86); Kali Industrie Kassel, 196 (188); Salzdetfurth, 347.37 (341.25); Rheinbraunkohlen, 257.25 (253); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 196.50 (193.50).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.40 (previous, 8.30); Reichsbank, 299 (295); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 192.50 (189.75); Commerz and Privat Bank, 160.12 (159.25); Darmstadter and National Bank, 244.25 (242); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 154.25 (151.25); Dresdner Bank, 153 (150.50); Geisenkirchen Bergwerke, 142.50 (139.75); Harpener, 145.50 (145); Allgemeine Elekt., 176.75 (174.50); Farbenindustrie, 186.60 (182.60); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 108.25 (105); Hamburg Amerika, 108.75 (106); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 108.50 (105.75); Siemens & H., 182.25 (124.25); Verein. f. Stahlwerke, 106.90 (105); Svenska Tandsticks, 349 (354); Polyphon, 288.50 (282.50); Siemens and Halske, 310.50 (301); Schuckert, 196.50 (193); exchange on London, 20.37⅞ (20.38⅜); Paris, 16.45 (16.45½); Amsterdam, 168.35 (168.40); New York, 0.48⅛ (4.18¼). Private discount rates.—Short term (30-55 days), 6¼% (6¼%); long term (55-90 days), 6¼% (6¼%); call money, 5¾-7¼% (5¾-7¼%).

VIENNA, Jan. 15.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107 (107.60); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 9.75 (9.65); Oest. National Bank, 312 (312); Wiener Bankverein, 21.35 (21.30); Siegl. Perdh-Bank, 51.90 (51.50); Ungar. Allg. Credit-Bank, 93.50 (93.25); Niederoest Eskompte, 170 (170); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 33.40 (33); A.E.G. Union-Elekt., 29.01 (29.01); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 163.50 (159.25); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 184 (182.75); Salgo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 61.20 (60.24); Ungar. Allg. Kohlen, 85 (unquoted); Oest. Alpien-Montan, 36 (33.75); Berg and Huettenwerke, 858 (—); Felten and Guilleaume, 55.25 (54.50); Bernsdorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, 9 (9.40). Exchange on Amsterdam, 285.88 (285.82); London, 34.60½ (34.59½); New York, 707 (707); Paris, 27.92 (27.91½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Jan. 15.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 92.93⅛ (previous, 92.97½); Consolidato, 5%, 79 (78.45); Banca d'Italia, 1,937 (1,920); Banca Commerciale, 1,366 (1,363); Banca Nationale di Credito, 551 (551); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 780 (777); Cosulich Navigazione, 91 (87); Meridionali, 1,159 (1,148); Navigazione Generale, 498 (498); Cantoni Coats, 710 ex rights (856); Soie Chatillon, 192 (191¾); Snia Viscosa, 62 (61); Ilva, 223 (223); Monte Amiata, 246 (245); Montecatini, 247¾ (247); Fiat, 347 (338); Adriatica, 240 (240); Edison, 788 (785); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 105 (104¾); Terni, 399½ (397½); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 804 (803); Adamello, 320 (320).

PHOTO-MATIK PORTRAITS

NEW TRADE AGREEMENTS

Presiding yesterday at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of Photo-Matik Portraits, Limited, Mr. E. S. SHRAPNELL-SMITH stated that the public issue by the company of 1,200,000 shares of 1s. each was fully subscribed. Last year negotiations were, by reason of the imperative necessity to effect economies, put in hand to effect a working agreement between the company and Auto-Portraits, Limited. A new management company had been formed entitled the Automatic and General Photographic Company, Limited, to co-ordinate and control the businesses of the two companies, with power to utilize and turn to account the joint resources, while a common board and management was constituted. Improvements had been effected by the joint management, the loss had been diminished, and the company had almost reached the position where the income and expenditure balanced. The directors had been successful in negotiating an agreement for the exclusive exploitation of paper films. They were confident that the paper films would bring a handsome revenue and offered prospects of being the adopted film of the future.

PROPOSAL FOR INVESTIGATION DEFEATED

A long discussion took place, during which Mr. A. E. LEES stated that presumably the company would have to start factories or make arrangements for the manufacture of a new film, which would cost thousands of pounds to get on the market. The shareholders should decide whether they would allow the directors to continue with that new business or have the company wound up. He proposed that the report and accounts should not be adopted, and that a committee of investigation should be appointed to confer with the directors on the question of going forward into other realms of trade.

The CHAIRMAN replied that the only chance of the shareholders getting anything was to carry out the recommendations of the board.

The motion proposed by Mr. Lees was defeated by a large majority, and the report and accounts were adopted.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 14.—EXCHANGES on London declined 5-32d. to 5½. The COFFEE market closed easy with No. 7 N.Y. standard 350 reis lower at 182675. Receipts 10,000 bags, making for the season to date 1,720,000 bags against 1,493,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 2,000 bags to Europe and 18,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 321,000 bags, against 334,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was again quoted at 218290. Receipts 29,000 bags, which increases the season's aggregate to 5,039,000 bags, against 3,825,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 29,000 bags to Europe, and the stock is estimated at 1,137,000 bags, against 1,177,000 bags a year ago.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE ACTIVE DEALING

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Although the turnover on the Stock Exchange to-day was appreciably larger, the activity was mainly in selected issues which were affected by special coinsiderations. Sales were returned at 2,627,000 shares. One of the most active stocks was Montgomery Ward, which was traded in to the extent of 129,000 shares, the price ranging between 44 and 38¾ and a closing price of 40¾ showing a net decline of 3¾.

After a steady opening the market became unsettled owing to an outbreak of selling in special issues. Anaconda Copper was one of the weak features, the stock being under pressure on the news of the closing down of the Leonard Mine at Butte due to increase in stocks of refined copper. A temporary rally resulted later under the leadership of Union Carbide and Carbon and Warner Brothers stock, helped by an easier undertone to the money market, but pressure was soon resumed, the action of the market encouraging more aggressive "bear" drives against the general list. The weakness was accentuated by liquidation in Montgomery Ward stock, following predictions of an unfavourable report for the past year.

Continued selling of Montgomery Ward and pressure against oil stocks, the latter being influenced by reports of reductions in prices of Texas crude oil, caused further easiness in the early afternoon, but the market subsequently rallied on bear covering and a resumption of bull support. The rebound in Montgomery Ward stock from the low level resulted from a statement from the president of the company that the earnings for the past year will amply provide for dividend requirements. The close was steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 15	Jan. 14
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.92⅛	4.91¼
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅜	4.86⅝₁₆
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝₁₆	4.86⅝₁₆
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.81⅛₁₆	4.81⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅝₁₆	4.86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅞₁₆	4.85⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93	3.92⅞
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23⅝	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.15½	40.16½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.73	26.73
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.64½	26.64
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.74½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89	23.88⅛
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93⅛	13.93⅛
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.35¼	19.35¾
Madrid, cables	100pa.	19.30	13.30	13.25
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.07½	14.07½
Budapest, cables	100dn.	17.49	17.49¼	17.50¼
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.77¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30¼	1.30¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Alres, cables	1 peso	44.05	40.25	40.35
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.96	11.22½

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices		Closing Prices		
	Jan. 15	Jan. 14		Jan. 15	Jan. 14
Atchison	226	227	Int. C.Amer	32	29
Atl. Coast	168	168	Kansas S.	79½	79
B. & O.	118¾	118¾	Louisville	136	136
Do., Pref.	80	79¾	Min. S.P.	30	30
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	89½	89
M. T'sit	65¼	65	Do., Pref.	156	156
Can. Pac.	197⅛	196⅝	Mo. Kan. T.	5	5
Cent. N.J.	270	270	Do., 2 Pf.	1⅛	1⅛
Ches. & O.	212⅛	210	N.Y. Cent.	171	170½
Ch. G. W.	14⅝	15	Nfk. & W.	229	228½
Do., Pref.	38⅝	40	N. Pacific	86	86
Ch. N.W.	85½	85½	Pennsyl'a	77	77⅜
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24¼	24⅞	Reading	125½	124½
Ch.Rock Is.	116¼	116	S.L. & S.F.	109	110
Del.& Hud.	168½	167	S.L. & S.W.	62	63¼
Del., Lack.	136¾	140	S. Pacific	121	121
Erie	59¼	58½	Southern	115	115⅝
Do., 1st Pf.	61½	61½	Do., Pref.	99	99
G.N., Pref.	95	97	Un. Pacific	218½	218½
Ill. Cent.	129	129	Do., Pref.	82½	82½
Interboro'			Wabash	57⅛	58
Rapid Tr.	23¾	23⅝	Do., Pref. A	86	84¼

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	129	127	Int. Nickel	35¼	35¼
Allied Chem.	268*	269	Int. Paper	27	27⅛
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	28	28	Int. Tele.	74	75⅛
Am. & F. Pwr.	95½	95	Kennecott	57⅞	57¼
Am. Can.	125	123¾	Kresge S.S.	34½	34
Am. Loco.	99	102⅛	Liggett & M.	97	97
Am. Rolling Mills	87	86	Loose-Wile	53½	52⅝
Am. Smelt.	73⅛	72⅞	Mack Tcks.	70⅝	72¼
Am. Sug. R.	61¼	63	Mont'g'W.	40⅜	43⅝
Am. Tel.	220	219¾	Nash M'tors	54¼	54½
Am. Tob.	206	202	Nat. Biscl.	183	183
Am. Woolen	91¼	91⅞	Nat. Cash R.	76½	76
Anaconda	73¼	74⅛	Nat. Dairy	46¼	46⅞
Armour D.	8⅞	8⅞	Nat. Lead	99¼	96⅞
As. Dry Gds.	29½	30⅜	Packard	15⅝	15⅝

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Jan. 21	Feb. 4	Feb. 18
Pay-day ..	Jan. 23	Feb. 6	Feb. 20

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅛	54⅜	–⅛
88⅜	81⅝	Do., 4% ..	82⅞	83⅛	..
103¼	99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	100⅜	100¾	–⅛
101⅞	96⅛	Do., 4% ..	101⅛	101⅜	–⅛
91⅜	82⅛	Fdg. Loan, 5% ..	86⅛	86¾	–¼
95⅛	90	Victory, 4% ..	93⅜	93⅝	..
95⅝	90	Do., Sm. Reg. ..	93⅛	93¼	..
80¼	72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	75⅜	75⅝	–⅛
100	93	Do., 4½% ..	95¼	95⅜	–⅛
100⅛	99⅛	Treas., 5½% ..	100¼	100⅜	..
101⅜	97⅜	Do., 5% ..	33-35	100¾	101	..
100	96⅛	Do., 4½% ..	39-32	99½	99¾	..
98⅛	94⅛	Do., 4½% ..	32-34	98¼	99	..
97⅛	93⅛	Do., 4% ..	31-33	97⅜	97⅝	–⅛
99⅜	98	Exch. 3% Stg. ..	99¼	100	..
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	56	57	..
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	61⅝	62⅝	..
65	16	60	Local Loans, 3% ..	61⅞	62⅛	..
84¼	80	Tr'sval 3% ..	23-53	82	84	..
266	239	Bank of England	247	250	..
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	80	82	..
71¾	60	India, 5½% ..	58½	59¾	–¼
61¼	50½	Do., 5% ..	49½	50½	–¼
51½	44	Do., 2½% ..	41	44	–1
101⅞	98	Do., 5½% ..	98	99	..
92¼	80¼	Jamaica, 4½% ..	79½	80¼	–¼
109	103⅞	Sudan, 4½% ..	105½	106½	..
66⅜	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	61⅛	62⅛	..
76¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	71¼	72¼	..
104⅜	99¼	Do., 5% .. 60-60	100½	101½	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Lpl. 5%	100	101*	..
65¾	59	Met. Water, B ..	62¾	63¾	..
67	58¾	Do., "A" ..	61	62	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons. 3% ..	82½	83½	–½
75½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	68½	69½	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond. 3%	..	..	..
..	..	Do., "A" ..	..	..	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% .. "B" ..	78	79	..
100¾	93	Do. 4% ..	93¼	94¾	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% ..	31-41	98¼	99¼	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% ..	45-75	90¼	90¾	..
91¼	86¼	Can., 4% ..	40-60	87½	88¼	..
85¾	78⅝	Do., 3½% ..	30-50	80½	81	..
95¼	91½	Cape, 4% ..	16-36	93½	94	..
82¾	71¾	Do., 3½% ..	29-49	80¾	80¾	..
81½	78¾	Do., 3% ..	23-43	79½	80	..
113¾	108⅜	G.Cst., 6% ..	45-70	111½	112	..
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% ..	38-58	99½	100	..
85½	81⅝	Natal, 3½% ..	34-44	81¼	81¾	..
76⅛	72½	Do., 3% ..	29-49	74¼	74¾	..
88	83¼	N.S.W. 3% ..	45	84¼	84¼	..
77	69¼	Do., 3½% ..	30-50	69¼	69¾	..
94⅜	90½	Do., 4% ..	1933	91	91½	..
99½	88¼	Do., 5% ..	45-65	89½	90	..
102	92	Do., 5½% ..	47-57	91½	92	..
104	98¾	N. Zeal., 5% ..	46	103¼	104¾	..
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% ..	45	94	94½	..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% ..	43-63	82½	83	..
88⅜	83¼	Do., 3½% ..	40	86	86½	..
80¼	75	Do., 3% ..	1945	77½	78	..
104⅛	98⅜	Nig., 5% ..	40-60	101½	101½	..
100	89	Qld., 5% ..	40-60	89	89½	..
84	73¾	Do., 4% ..	30-50	74	74½	..
104⅛	98⅜	S.Af., 5% ..	45-75	99½	100	..
90	81½	Do., 4% ..	43-63	83¾	84¼	..
99⅜	99	S.Aust.5% ..	45-75	99¼	99½	..
102¾	97⅞	S. Rd., 5% ..	34-49	99¾	100¼	..
85⅞	79½	Tas's, 3½% ..	1940	80	80½	..
99⅛	89	Vict., 5% ..	45-75	88¼	88¾	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	29-49	70	70½	..
99⅜	91	W.Aus.5% ..	45-75	88¼	88¾	..
90	86	Do., 3½% ..	30-50	87	87½	..
81¾	72	Do., 3% ..	42-62	72	72½	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Price, Jan. 6	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
84	Arg., 4% Rescision	83	84	..
80½	Do., 4% 1900	80	81	..
91½	Do., Port Cap., 5%	92	93	–¼
102¼	Austrian, 6% ..	1924	102¼	103¼	–¼
109¼	Belgian, 7% ..	1926	109¼	110¼	–¼
90½	Berlin (City of), 6%	90	91	+½
46½	Brazil, 4% ..	1889	48	49	..
51½	Do., 4% Rescision	51¼	52¼	..
55¾	Do., 5% ..	1911	60	61	–½
72	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	74	76	..
80	Do., 6½% ..	1927	79½	80½	–½
53¼	Buenos Aires, 5½%	53	54	..
76	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75	77	..
97	Chile, 6% ..	1926	97	98	..
86	Do., 5% ..	1911	84½	86	–1½
105	Do., 7½% ..	1922	102	104	..
97½	Chinese, 5% ..	1896	98½	99½	+¼
78½	Do., 4½% ..	1898	77	78	..
47¾	Do., 5% ..	1912	45¾	46¾	..
61¼	Do., 5% ..	1913	59¾	60¾	..
61	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	59	61	–1
22	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	25	..
27	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25	29	..
110¼	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110¼	111¼	+¼
79½	Egyptian Unified ..	77	79	..
21⅜	French, 5% ..	21⅝	21⅞	..
104	Do., 6% ..	1912	103¾	104	..
105	Midi, 6% ..	104	105	..
104	Nord, 6% ..	1042	1053	..
102⅜	Orleans, 6% ..	104	105	..
102¾	P.L.M., 6% ..	1025	1035	–¼
105¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	105½	106½	+½
103½	German, 7% ..	1044	1054	–¼
57	Greek Monopoly, 4%	55	58	..
74	Do., 5% .. 1914	74	76	..
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee	101½	102½	..
89¾	Do., 6% Stabilisation	89½	90½	..
102¾	Hungarian, 7½% ..	1023	1034	+¼
18	Italian, 3½% ..	17¾	18¼	..
100	Do., Cdt. Consort, "B"	100	101	..
72½	Japan, 4% .. 1899	72½	73½	+¼
88	Do., 5% .. 1907	89¼	90¼	+¼
100	Do., 6% .. 1924	98¾	99¾	..
99½	Mexican, 4% .. 1904	99¾	99¾	+¼
19½	Mexican, 5% ..	18	21	..
79	Peru, 6% .. 1928	77	80	..
83½	Polish, 7% ..	87½	88¼	+½
42	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	41½	42¼	..
45¾	Roumania, 4% Cons.	46¼	47¼	–¼
4	Russian, 4% .. 1889	3	4	..
5	Do., 5% .. 1906	3½	4½	..
101½	Siamese, 6% .. 1928	102	103	..
18½	Turkish, 4% Unified	18½	19½	+¼
65	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65½	66½	..
—	—	—	—	—
11¾	Peruvian Corp.	11½	12	–¼
55	Do., Pref.	53½	54½	–¼
103½	German Potash, 7%	104¼	105¼	–¼
80¾	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	81½	82½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

91	Great Western ..	92	92¾	–1
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78½	79½	–¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	96¼	97¼	–¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92	93	–¼
55¼	L. Mid and Scottish	56	56⅝	–¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¾	77¾	–¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	76¾	77¾	–¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	71¼	72¼	–¼
12⅜	L. and N. East., Def.	12⅜	13⅛	–⅜
38	Do., Pref. ..	37	37¾	–1
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	57¼	58¼	–¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	74⅜	75⅜	–¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67⅜	68⅜	–¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	61¼	62¼	–¼
62½	Metropolitan ..	63½	64½	..
72	Met. Dist. ..	72½	73½	..
29¼	Southern, Defd. ..	30¼	30¾	–½
72¼	Do., Pref. ..	74	75	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¾	77¾	–¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95¾	96¾	–¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	89¾	90¾	–¼
21/0	Underground, £1 ..	22/4½	22/10½	+3d
101	Do., Income ..	106½	106½	+1½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

86	Antofagasta Cons. ..	82½	83½	..
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80½	82½	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	27½	29½	..
97	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	99	100	–¼
85	B.A. and Pacific ..	87¼	88¼	..
80½	B.A. Western ..	82¼	83¼	..
194	Canadian Pacific ..	201½	202½	–¼
86	Central Argentine ..	88	89	..
78	Central Uruguay ..	77	79	..
21½	Cordoba Central ..	23	25	..
45	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	41	43	..
29	Costa Rica ..	28	30	..
84	Entre Rios ..	84½	85½	+1
—	Int. Cent. America ..	27	32	..
50	Leopo'dina ..	49½	50½	–1½
8¾	Mexican 1st Pref. ..	7	9	..
4⅞	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4½	4¾	..
189	San Paulo ..	186	190	..
22½	United of Havana ..	22½	24½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Az. of Egypt	7⅜	+1/16
Alexanders ..	3⅝	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¾	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅝	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8⅛	..
Bk. of Mtl.	66	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	57	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56⅛	..
Barclays, A ..	8⅛	..
Do., B ..	55/9	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/3	..
B. Overseas	5¼	..
Can. Com. ..	55½	+½
Char. India	17¾	..
District ..	3⅝	..
Eng. S. & A.	6¹⁵⁄₁₆	..
Hambros ..	9	..
Hongkong ..	116	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	19¼	..	..
Atlas Assur.	19¾	..	..
Britannic ..	15⅝	..	..
Com. Union	24¾	..	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅝	+⅛	..
Empire Life	75/0	..	..
Gen. Accids.	14¾	..	..
Guardian ..	10¼	..	..
Ldn. & L. ..	27½	..	..
Ldn. Assur.	10	..	..
N. Brit. & M.	33¼	..	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	9d.	..	..
Bleachers ..	23/0	–9d	..
Borax, Def.	15/1½	..	..
Brad. Dyers	32/9	–1/0	..
Brit. Celanese	16/9	–9d	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	12/6	–3d	..
B.Col. Dyers	5/9	–3d	..
Brit. Enka ..	8½	–⅛	..
Calico Print.	16/0	..	..
Can. Celanese	2¾	–⅛	..
Cel'n'se Amer	7	..	..
Costa ..	65/9	–3d	..
Cook, Son ..	10/6	..	..
Courtaulds ..	2¾	..	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Assc. Elec. In.	28/3	+3d	..
Atlas ..	27/9	–3d	..
Barcelona Tr.	52	–1½	..
B'mouth & Pf.	59/0	+1/0	..
Brazil Tract.	38¾	–⅛	..
Brit. Insul'd	80/0	..	..
Brush Elec.	127	..	..
Callender's ..	74/6	+1/0	..
City of Lond.	31/9	..	..
County Lond.	46/0	..	..
English Elec.	4/0	..	..
Gen. Elec. ..	45/6	..	..
Henley's Tel.	6½	+⅛	..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/0	..	..
Am. Dentl. Dp	4/3	..	..
Apollinaris ..	10/0	..	..
Assd. Cement	26/6	..	..
Austin, B. Pf.	14	3*	+6d
Bovril, Def.	39/9	..	+3d
Brit. Alum.	46/6	..	..
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅜	*	..
Brit. Match	25/7½	..	–1½d
Brit. Oil Cake	32/9	..	..
Brit. Port. Cm	2⅝	..	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/9	..	..
Cah. & W. "B"	58½	..	–⅛
Do., 7% "A"	76	..	–¼
Do., 5% Pf.	99	..	–⅝
Carreras, "A"	121	*	–⅝
Col. Graph. ..	6⅛	..	..
Crittall ..	11	..	+⅛
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	11⅜	..	..
Cunard St'm	22/6	..	..
Dennis Bros.	43⅛	..	–7½d
Dunlop Rbr.	14⅜	..	..
E. Ready'd. B.	18/10½	..	–3d
Finlay, Jas. ..	4⅝	..	..
Furness, W.	35/6	..	..
Gas Lt. & C.	18	7½	+1d
Gaumont Br.	13	4⅜	–3d
Globe Tel. ..	22⅜	..	..
Gramophone ..	4⅝	..	–⅛
Guy Motors ..	16⅜	..	–3d
Harrisons & C.	6⅝	*	+⅛
Imp. Airways	20/9	..	+3d
Imp. Con. Gas	35⅝	..	–5

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'lth'te	6/9	..	..
Armstrong ..	0/9	..	..
Babcock & W.	59/3	..	–9d
Baldwins ..	3/9	..	..
Bengal ..	11/0	..	..
B.S.A. ..	11/0	..	+3d
Bodvoer ..	17/3	..	–3d
Brown(John)	3/6	..	..
Cammel Ld.	3/0	..	..
Consett ..	10/6	..	..
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	..	..
Dorman Long	71½	..	+3d
Ebbw Vale ..	1/6	..	..
Guest, Keen	36/0	..	+4d
Hadfields ..	10/0	..	..
Harld. & W. P.	10/10½	..	..
Hopkinson ..	36/3	..	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/6	*	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	67/9	..	–1/0
Benskin's ..	33/0	..	–1/0
Cof. Lon. Def.	11/3	..	..
Courage ..	63/0	..	..
Distillers ..	69/3	..	+3d
Guinness ..	99/3	..	+3d
Hoare ..	65/9	..	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Lewis Pig. Pf.	47/6	..	..
Lipton ..	4/3	..	..
Lyons, "A"	40/-	..	..
Do., "B"	39/-	..	..
Maple ..	40/0	..	..
Map. & Webb	14/6	..	..
Maypole, Def.	5/6	..	..
Savoy Hotel	38/0	..	..
Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..	..
Sipters & P.	10/0	..	..
Waring & G.	24/0	..	..
Whiteley ..	3	..	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/6	..	..
Arg. Mtge. Ld.	23/0	..	..
Asst. Est. M.	50	..	..
Anst. Mrc. Ld.	7½	..	..
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	..	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	..
Cordova ..	1/9	..	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	15/0	–3d	..
An.-Dutch ..	31/0	–3d	..
An.-Java ..	2/9	+1d	..
An.-Malay ..	31½	+⅛	..
Bah Lias ..	20/0	–1/0	..
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅝	..	..
Batu Tiga ..	22/6	..	..
Bertam Cons.	3/10*	..	..
Bukit Mert'm	2/10½	..	..
Castlefield ..	4/6	..	..
Cons. Malay	4/0	..	..
Duff Devt. ..	3½	..	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/1½	..	..
Gula Kalumpang	1¼	..	..
Highlands ..	25/7½	–7½d	..
Java Invest.	1¼	..	..
Java United	1¼	..	..
Jugra & Orrey	13/9	..	..
Kapar Para ..	1¼	..	..
Kuala Lump.	12⅜	+⅛	..
Labu ..	30/0	..	..
Lanadron ..	15/0	..	..
Linggi ..	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	..

TEA

Assn. Est. ..	19*	..	..
Ass. Ceylon ..	1¹³⁄₁₆	..	..
Assam Co. ..	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	..
Assam Front.	20/3*	..	..
Bogaw'tawa	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	..
Brahmap'tra	28	..	–1½
Brit. Indian	20/0*	..	..
Budla Beta ..	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	..
Carolina ..	3¼	..	–1⅛
Ceylon Plant.	4¹³⁄₁₆	..	..
Chargola ..	10/9	..	..
Chirwa ..	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	–1⅛
Cons. T. & L.	21½	..	..
Darjeeling ..	23¼	..	..
Darj. Cons. ..	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	*	..
Doondi ..	16/10½	..	..
Dooars ..	41/3*	..	..
Doom Dooma	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	+1⅛
East Assam	3⅜	..	..

OIL

A.-American	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	..
A.-Ecuador ..	7⅛	..	–⅛
A.-Egypt, B	2¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	–1⅛
A.-Persian ..	3¹³⁄₁₆	..	..
Apex Trin. ..	1¹³⁄₁₆	..	..
Attock ..	1⁵⁄₁₆	..	..
Brit. Burmah	6/9	..	..
Brit. Contl. Pf	6/10½	..	..
Burmah Oil ..	3¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	–1⅛
Canada Eagle	12/6	..	–5d
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	..
Creole ..	1¹⁵⁄₁₆	..	–1⅛
Kern River ..	6/1½	..	..

NITRATE

Agua Blanc.	0/6	..	..
Allanza ..	4½	..	..
Brit. & S. Pac.	20/0	..	..
Lautaro ..	2¾	..	..
Do. Delaware	7¼	+¼	..
Tarapaca ..	7/0	..	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	16/6	..	..
Anglo-Amer.	11⁷⁄₃₂	..	–1⁄₃₂
An.-French	1³⁄₃₂	..	..
Brakpan ..	3⅛	..	–1⁄₃₂
C. Mining, Br.	18½	..	..
City Deep ..	7/9	..	..
Cons. Lands.	12/3	..	..
Cons. G. Fds.	2⁹⁄₃₂	..	..
Cons. M. R.	17/0	..	–3d
Cons. M. Sel.	18/3	..	–3d
Crown ..	3⅝	..	..
Daggafontein	1⁷⁄₃₂	..	..
De Beers, D.	9¹¹⁄₁₆	..	–1⁄₃₂
Durban Deep	1⁵⁄₁₆	..	–1⁄₃₂
East Geduld	1¹³⁄₁₆	..	–1⁄₃₂
East Rand.	12/3	..	–1⁄₃₂
Geduld ..	3¹⁷⁄₃₂	..	–1⁄₃₂
Gen. Mining	1⁸⁄₁₆	..	–1⁄₃₂
Govt. Areas	1²⁷⁄₃₂	..	–1⁄₃₂
J'b'g C'ns'lrv	45/3	..	–3d
Langlaagte	23/0	..	–6d
Meyer & C. ..	1⁵⁄₃₂	..	–1⁄₃₂
Modder, B. ..	17/6	..	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'kb	23/6	+3d	..
Cam & Motor	1¼	..	..
Chartered ..	41/3	–6d	..
Gd. F. Rhod.	10/1½	..	..
Loangwa ..	6/6	..	..
Lonely Reef	3²⁹⁄₃₂	..	..
N'Changa ..	2⅛	..	..
Rhod. Anc. A	1⅜	..	..
Rhod. B.H. ..	3/3	..	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	11/0	..	..
Ashanti ..	26/9	–3d	..
Assoc. Nigeria	6/0	..	..
Bisichi ..	7/9	–3d	..

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/3	..	..
Bangrin ..	1¼	..	..
Gopeng ..	2³⁄₁₆	..	..
Hongkong ..	20/0*	..	..
Idris ..	10/3	..	–3d
Ipoh ..	21/6	..	..
Kampar Mal.	15/6	..	–3d
Kamunting	9/9	..	..
Lundon Mal.	11/3	..	–3d
London Tin ..	1⁵⁄₃₂	..	–1⁄₃₂
Mahyan ..	24/9	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	22/6	..	–3d
Aramayo ..	1¼	..	..
Balaghat ..	4/6	..	..
Base Met. Min	13/6	..	+6d
Bkn. H. Prop.	23/3	..	–3d
Do., North ..	4⅛	..	..
Do., South ..	2³¹⁄₃₂	..	..
Burma Corp.	14/7½	..	..
Cent. P. Mang	3¼	..	..
Champion R.	9/0	..	..
East Pool, Pf.	2/6	..	..
Edie Devt. ..	1⁵⁄₁₆	..	..
Elec. Zinc. P.	1½	..	..
L. Vw. & Star	12/10½	..	+4½d
Min. Sepn. ..	4⅛	..	..
Mining Corp.	12/3	..	+6d
Mining Trust	12/9	..	..
Mount Isa ..	1⅝	..	–1⁄₃₂

* Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Anc.-S. Amer. Bank, "B"	25/0	1/7½ prem.	..
Brit. Can., 7½% Pref. ..	20/0	3d. dis.	..
B.A.T., 6% 2nd Pref. ..	20/0	22/6	..
B.A. & Pacific Rly., 6% Pf.	£10	5/- dis.	– 6d.
B.A.G.S. Rly., 6% Pref. ..	£10	10⅛	..
Conversion A, 5%, 1944-64	100	99¹³⁄₁₆	..
Do., £10 paid ..	100	1¹⁵⁄₁₆ prem.	– 3⅛
Do., "B" ..	—	100⅝	..
Crosse & Blackwell, 6½%	96½	2 dis.	..
Gateshead, 5%, 1945-55 ..	98	98⅛	– ⅛
Killingchall Tin, £5/0/0 ..	6/0	7/0 prem.	..
New Zealand, 5%, 1925-45	98	99¼	..
N.W. Mid. Joint Elec., 5%	98½	1 dis.	..
Trepca Mines	5/0	8/0	– 6d.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

FRENCH ALLIANCE.—Coldegram:—" Orcus Parallel Shaft.—West Drive of winze at 4548. from surface. From 77½ft. to 82½ft., average value 6½dwt. over 70in.; at 85ft. H.W. 16dwt. 7gr. over 36in.; at 90ft. H.W. 12dwt. 5gr. over 48in. From 92½ft. to 105ft. average value 5dwt. 10gr. over 63in."

LUMBI GOLD AREAS.—Milling operations commenced on January 13. In view of the delay that has taken place in the starting of the treatment plant, the board has decided to extend the period of the options which expire on April 10, 1930, until October 2, 1930.

SHAVICK PETROLEUM.—The production from the wells at Gura-Ocnitzei and Capture for the week ended January 12 was 1,199 tons (8,923 barrels).

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—

‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; △, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡1, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡2, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡3, income-tax free up to 3s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Cons. 53⅛ 53⅜ 53⅛ 53⅜ 53⅛ 53⅜

Victoria Gramophones, -/7½; -/7½
Viking Whaling, 20/-
Waldorf Hotel, 7½% Pref., 22/6
Walters' Palm Toffee, 7½% Pref., 4/3½
Wembley Stadium, 7½% Pfd. Pref., 14/6 -/6 -/4½
Do., Def., 1/4½
Do., 7% Deb., 9/-
Western Auto Machines, -/1½ -/3
Weymann Motor Bodies, 2/-
Whites (Timothy), 7½% Pref., 22/3 -/9 -/7½ -/6 -/7½
Do., Def., 2/9 3/- 2/6½ -/11 3/- 3/- 2/11½ -/10½ -/11
Wiggins Teape (1919), 29/- 8/- 2 9/- -/3
Do., Def., 23/-/+ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½
Winterbottom Book Cloth, 74/3½
Worldecho Records, -/4½
Yaeger (H.), 1/7½++
Yeast Vite, 6% Pfg. Pfd., 4/2½
Do., Def., 2/-
Yorkshire Products Invest., -/6½
Zinc Mnfg., "A," 7/3++ 6/9½ 7/- -/11½ -/3

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Adelaide, 5½% Deb., 99
Barcelona Trac., 3½% Bds., 35
Bournemouth and Poole, 3½%++ -/6 9/- -/3 -/6 -/6 -/3 -/9 -/3
Do., 4½% Pref., 17/6 -/6
Calcutta, 4% 27/3++
Charing Cross, 22/3
Do., 4½% Pref., 17/3++
Do., 4½% Deb., 88
Cities Service, Pref., 88½++
City of Lond., 32/9 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 37/3 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 27/3 -/6
Clyde Valley, 36/6 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 22/3
Do., 6% Pref., 16/3
Co. of Lond., 46/11½ -/3 3/6½ -/- -/11½ -/6 -/3 -/3 -/6 -/6 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 22/9 -/11½ -/9 -/9
Do., 6% Deb., 105½
Isle of Thanet, 31/2½
Lancashire, 27/-/+
Do., 5% Deb., 96
Llandilo, 14/3 14/- -/3 -/6
Lond. and Suburb. Supply, 26/11½++ 6/++
Lond. Power, 5% Deb., 100½
Metropolitan, 38/- 7/- 7/- 8/- 7/3 8/- 7/6
Do., 5% Pref., 16/9
Mexican Light and Power, 5% Bds., 67
Mexican Light and Power, 7% Pref., 71½
Midland Counties, 27/9 -/3 6/-
Do., 6% Pref., 22/3 -/3 -/9
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/9 -/9 -/3½
Do., 7% Pref., 23/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 96
Do., 6% Pref., 25/-
Nor. Ohio Power, 45½
Pacific Gas & Elec., 6% Pref., 100½
Pactrust, 5% Bds., 66¼ ¼ 7 61½++
Quebec, 3% Deb., 99½
Do., 6% Pref., 22/6 -/9
Shawinigan, 80 1¼
Shropshire, Worcs., and Staffs. 5½% Deb., 103½
Do., Lond. Pref., 22/6 -/9
Tata, 7½% Deb., 99 3/4
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 93½++ 1½++ 3½ 3½ 3½ 1½
Toronto, 4½% Deb., 90
Urban, 22/6
Do., 6% Pref., 21/10½ -/10½ -/10½
Vancouver, 4½% Deb., 76 9
Wallasey, Birkenhead and Transvaal, 61/3 60/9 -/9 1/10½
Do., Pref., 35/9
W. Gloucester, 5½% Deb., 91½
Wolverhampton, 4½% Pref., 17/4½ 17/- 16/10½
Whitehall, 5½% Deb., 97 -/9
Yorkshire, 22/9 3/3 3/6 3/3
Do., 6% Pref., 24/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

British Power, 13/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/6 -/9 14/3++ 14/-
-/++ 12/10½ 13/- 12/10½ 13/- -/11½ 12/10½ -/9 -/9
Canada Northern Power, 93½ -/-
Electric Distribution, 84/6 -/6 -/6 -/3½
Do., Bearer, 41/7½ -/6
Calgary and Edmonton, 3/- 2/9½
Chosen Corp., 7/6
City of Lond. Real, 18/6 -/9 -/7½ -/4½ -/6½ -/6 -/4½
Dalgety, 11½
Do., 5% Pref., 85++
Do., 4% Deb., 78
Forestal Land, 16/9
Grosvenor House (Park Lane), 61% Deb., 94½
Hudson's Bay, 20/- 2/6 1/3 -/6½
Hungarian Gen. Mort. Inst., 5% Bds., 94
Leach's Asp. Est., 3½% Deb., 80 1 90
Lond. Co. F. and L. Props., 27/6
Malayan Rubber Ln. and Ag., 6% Deb., 73 5
Nat. Mt. and Agcy. of N.Z. (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List of the business done should have been marked 71/3⅞, and 91/3⅞)
New Zealand Loan and Merc. Ag., 20/6
Do., 5% Pref., 88
Do., 4% Sml. Mt. Deb., 67½
Rhodesia Sund., 3/3 -/6
Rubber Trust, 23/9½ 12/3½ 11/3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
Do., 5% Pref., 84½ -/9 -/7½++
Do., 6% Pref., 22/3 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 27/3 6/-
Do., 5% Deb., 96½++ 7½ 7½ 8½
Russian Prop. and Lond., 5% Pref., 21/6
River Plate Est. and Agency, 5% Pref., 87½
Rough Est., 22/9 -/9 -/7
Shanghai Hotels, Synd., 71/- 70/7½ 1/3 69/4½ -/4½ 70/-
Town Invest., 51½
Trust and Agency Assets, Deb. Stk. in Shs., 1/- -/4
Trust and Agency of Australasia, 5% Pref., 77½ 6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Newfnd. Devt., 21½ 1½
Do., 6% Pref., 24/3
Anglo-Oriental Mining, 5/9
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 12/6 -/6 -/6
Bolivian Rubber, 2/-
Brit. Columbia Pwr., 6% Deb., 84½ ½ ½ ½ 40 40½ 40½
City of Rio de Janeiro, 13/- -/04 12/9
Colonial Prop. 6% Deb., 72
Inv. Invest. Corp. of Canada, 5% Pref., 17¾
Pantî Coled. Invest., 14/3 -/3 -/3 -/3
Rd. Buildings (Trafalgar-square), 6% Debs., 90½
Hudson Bay, New (no. at 24, £2 pd.), 45½
Hydro-Elec. Securities, 84½ 5/- 4/- 4/- 4

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Cape Verd Islands, West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea, French Togoland.

9 A.M.—To Egypt (exc. Port Said).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan.*

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (Nova Scotia) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Australia, Brazil (all parts)†, Canary Islands (all parts)†, Cape Verd Islands, Ceylon, China (all parts), Dutch East Indies, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika), Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Sudan, &c., India, Aden, Persia (exc. North, Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) and Seychelles, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah), New Zealand, Peru (Iquitos)†, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mails to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand.

8 P.M.—To Guiana (British), West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia).

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY)

2 A.M.—To Canada (Nova Scotia only)†, Newfoundland†.

7.30 A.M.—To New Zealand*, Pitcairn Islands.

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*†.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post), Newfoundland (Mag. Post).

8 P.M.—To Canada (all parts), Newfoundland.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London		
ARGENTINE, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—			
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
Fr. pkt. (Florida)	Jan. 18	6 p.m.	
R.M.S.P.† (Demerara)	Jan. 20	6 p.m.	
Nelson* (Highland Warrior)	Jan. 21	Noon	
R. Star (Stuart Star)	Jan. 22	7.30 a.m.	
Ger. pkt.† (Gen. Onsorio)	Jan. 24	Noon	
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.	
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Naldera)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
Orient (Orford)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.	
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
BAHAMAS AND BERMUDA : Direct* (Duchess of Atholl)			
BRAZIL (all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Florida)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Demerara)	Jan. 18	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson* (Highland Warrior)	Jan. 20	6 p.m.	
(Ceara, &c.) : Booth (Cuthbert)	Jan. 23	7.30 a.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Gen. Onsorio)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.	
CANADA (Nova Scotia) : Direct* (Ausonia)	Jan. 24	6 p.m.	
(all parts) : Direct (Montrose)	Jan. 17	2 a.m.	
(all parts) : Via N.Y.† (Samaria)	Jan. 17	2 a.m.	
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Ausonia)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Montrose)	Jan. 16	5.30 p.m.	
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Jan. 17	5.30 p.m.	
(all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz* (Castillo)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
(all parts) : U.-Castle (Dunluce Castle)	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.	
(Tenerife) : E. & F. (Teide)	Jan. 24	7.30 a.m.	
CAPE VERD IS. : R. Star (Almeda Star)	Jan. 18	6 p.m.	
R. Star (Almeda Star)	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.	
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
CEYLON : P. & O. (Naldera and Kalyan)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 16	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
(all parts) : Holt* (Dardo)	Daily	Noon	
(all parts) : Via Suez (Naldera and Kalyan)	Jan. 21	6 p.m.	
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
(Shang., N. China) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CUBA (N.) : Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Camito)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 23	7.30 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
E. & F. (Carare)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
DUTCH EAST INDIES : P. & O. (Naldera and Kalyan)	Jan. 25	7.30 a.m.	
Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Jan. 21	6 p.m.	
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Naldera)	Jan. 22	1.30 p.m.	
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Air Mails	Jan. 16	6 a.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan. 18	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan. 21	6 p.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Heliosan)	Jan. 22	6 p.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Vienna)			
Ital. pkt. (Heliosan)	Jan. 16	9 a.m.	
FALKLAND IS. : Via M'video (Florida)	Jan. 23	9 a.m.	
FIJI : Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Jan. 18	6 p.m.	
GUIANA (Br.) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	Jan. 16	8 p.m.	
E. & F. (Carare)	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.	
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Naldera)			
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Jan. 18	6 a.m.	
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) (Despatches-Baghdad) : Desert Motor Route			
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Samaria)	Daily	Noon	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
MAURITIUS : Via Cape T. (Balmoral Castle)	Jan. 17	11.30a.m.	
NEWFOUNDLAND : Via Canada (Ausonia)			
Via Canada (Montrose)	Jan. 17	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y.† (Samaria)	Jan. 17	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Ausonia)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Montrose)	Jan. 16	5.30 p.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Naldera)	Jan. 17	5.30 p.m.	
Via Panama* (Remuera)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
Via Vancouver (Olympic and Aorangi)	Jan. 17	7.30 a.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails†	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
PERU (Iquitos) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
Booth (Cuthbert)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
PITCAIRN IS. : Via Panama (Remuera)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.	
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*†	Jan. 17	11.30a.m.	
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Balmoral Castle)	Jan. 17	11.30a.m.	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Naldera and Kalyan)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
Du. pkt. (Chris. Huygens)	Jan. 21	6 p.m.	
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Samaria)	Jan. 22	1.30 p.m.	
Ger. pkt.* (St. Louis)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
W. Star (Olympic)	Jan. 18	Noon	
Ger. pkt.* (Bremen)	Jan. 18	2 a.m.	
VENEZUELA : Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	Jan. 23	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Aurania)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Antonia)	Jan. 24	2 a.m.	
WEST INDIES : Booth (Cuthbert)	Jan. 23	2 a.m.	
(exc. Kalamazoo and Fr. Middle Congo) : Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.	
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon, Fr. Senegal, Sudan) : E.D. (Bereby)	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.	
Fr. pkt. (F. Fraisinet)	Jan. 23	6 p.m.	
E.D. (Daru)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.	
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz			
Du. Togoland : E.D. (Bereby)	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.	
Colombo, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Fr. and Fr. Togoland, Fr. and Fr. Cameroons, Fernando Po, and Spanish Guinea : E.D. (Akassa)	Jan. 16	7.30 a.m.	
Fr. Guinea : E.D. (Daru)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	Jan. 25	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.	
(Barbados, &c.) : R.M.S.P. (Alcantara)	Jan. 22	2 a.m.	
(Barbados, &c.) : Du. pkt. (Stuyvesant)	Jan. 16	8 p.m.	
(Barbados, &c.) : E. & F. (Carare)	Jan. 18	7.30 a.m.	

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.

† Air fee is 4d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

‖ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.

¶ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—

To Egypt and Palestine, &c. ... ... 2d. per half oz.
" Iraq ... ... 3½d. "
" Persia, Persian Gulf, and India ... ... 5d. "

An Air Mail label should be attached.

§ Letters and postcards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and postcards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

5 Letters to be conveyed by the Ausonia to Canada (Nova Scotia) and Newfoundland may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on January 17 from 9.28 a.m. to 10.18 a.m. by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours of posting at the General Post Office :—TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Canada (exc. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia), Canada (Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia only), China (via Canada), Dutch East Indies (exc. Sumatra), Estonia, Fiji (via Canada), Japan (via Canada), Latvia, Newfoundland, New Zealand (direct), Pitcairn Islands, Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-Asia. 11 A.M.—To Argentine, Paraguay, Canary Islands, Dutch West Indies, Honduras Republic (Atlantic side), Venezuela, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies, Leeward Islands (exc. Tortola), Chile (exc. Magallanes) (via Argentine), Falkland Islands and S. Georgia (via Montevideo), Guiana (British and Dutch), Uruguay. 1.15 P.M.—To Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand (via Australia), Rhodesia (via Cape Town), South Africa and Madeira. TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, British Honduras (via U.S.A.), Bulgaria, China (via U.S.A.), Honduras Republic (via U.S.A.), Japan (via U.S.A.), Lithuania, Mexico (via U.S.A.), Panama Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), Poland, Turkey (by sea direct), United States, West Indies (Leeward Islands). 1.15 P.M.—To Portugal, Madeira, Azores, Spain, Balearic Islands, Gibraltar, Tangier, Algeria, Tunis, Italy, Malta, Greece, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Siam, French Indo-China, North Borneo, &c., Air Mails to Australia (Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and all Eastern State Cities) and New Zealand.

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—Jamaica, by ss. Coronado; U.S.A., Canada, Bermuda, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico and Central America, by ss. Brenen. **TO-MORROW.**—U.S.A., Canada, Japan, China, Bahamas, Mexico, Central America, Panama, West Coast of South America and Windward Islands, by ss. George Washington, U.S.A., by ss. Olympic.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

BREMEN (N.D.L.), *from* New York ; Southampton, 11 a.m.

CITY OF VENICE (Ellerman), *from* Calcutta ; Dundee a.m.

DEVON (Federal), *from* Australia ; London, a.m.

ELYSIA (Anchor), *from* Bombay ; Liverpool. Passengers land 8 a.m.

KAISAR-I-HIND (P. & O.), *from* Bombay ; Plymouth, 6 a.m. Due Tilbury Dock, Friday, 10.30 a.m.

MATIANA (B.I.), *from* East Africa ; Plymouth, 2 p.m. Due London, Friday, 3 p.m.

ORONSAY (Orient), *from* Australia ; Tilbury, 10 a.m.

PIAKO (N.Z.S.), *from* New Zealand ; Gravesend, 7 p.m.

RUAPEHU (N.Z.S.), *from* New Zealand ; Gravesend, 10 a.m.

THEMISTOCLES (Aberdeen), *from* Australia ; Southampton, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW

BASSANO (Ellerman), *from* Calcutta ; Dundee, p.m.

CITY OF HONGKONG (Ellerman), *from* Bombay ; Manchester.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (C.P.R.), *from* St. John, N.B. ; Liverpool, p.m.

GEORGE WASHINGTON (U.S.L.), *from* New York ; Plymouth, 1 a.m.

KAIZEMBE (Ellerman), *from* Rangoon ; Liverpool, p.m.

OLYMPIC (W. Star), *from* New York ; Southampton.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE

LARGS BAY ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Brisbane 10th.
BATA ... For Australia.
BLAIRMORE ... For L'pool, left Cuxhaven 12th.
CHAMA ... For L'pool, left Takoradi 13th.
EGORI ... For W. Africa, left G. Bassam 13th
PRABSU ... For Accra, left Lagos 13th.
... For L'pool, left Lagos 14th.
... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Dakar 13th.

BEN LINE

BENNEVIS .. For Far East, arr. Middlesbro' 15th.
BENVRACKIE .. For Far East, arr. Takao 15th.

BLUE FUNNEL

AGAMEMNON ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 12th.
BELLEROPHON ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Yokohama 12th.
DIOMED ... Fm. Japan, arr. Singapore 11th.
EUMAEUS ... For Boston, left Colombo 13th.
HECTOR ... Fr. N. China left Hong-kong 12th.
KT. COMPANION ... Fm. Java, arr. Marseilles 13th.
MENTOR ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Singapore 12th.
NESTOR ... For L'pool, arr. Fremantle 14th.
PERSEUS ... For Ldn., left Casablanca 12th.
PRIAMUS ... For Ldn., left Marseilles 10th.
PTOLEMAEUS ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Shanghai 12th.
PYRONTIS ... Fm. Java, arr. Ldn. 14th.
TALTHYBIUS ... For Seattle, left Yokohama 11th.
TYDEUS ... Fm. Java, arr. Suez 14th.

BOOTH

ALDAN ... Fm. Para, arr. Lisbon 14th.
JUSTIN ... Fm. Maceio, arr. Cabedello 13th.
PANURAS ... Fm. Manaos, arr. N.Y. 13th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

ABA ... For L'pool, left Accra 13th.
ACCRA ... For L'pool, left Accra 13th.
MELVERTON ... For L'pool, left St. Leone 12th.
OMURMA ... For Ldn., left Lagos 13th.
SALAGA ... For Cont., left Lagos 13th.
... For Cont., left Accra 13th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND ... Fm. St. John, due Greenock 17th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN GRAHAM ... Fm. Pacific, arr. Norfolk 12th.
CLAN KENNETH ... Fm. E. Africa, arr. Norfolk 12th.
CLAN MACIVER ... Fm. S. E. Africa, left Mossel B. 14th.
CLAN MACKAY ... For Glasgow, left Mcheir. 14th.
CLAN MACKENZIE ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Durban 15th.
CLAN MACNAB ... Fm. L'pool, arr. Durban 15th.
CLAN ROSS ... For L'pool, left Pt. Said 15th.
HYACINTHUS ... For U.K., left L. Marques 14th.
... Fm. Norfolk, arr. Philadel. 13th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

ILE DE FRANCE ... Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 14th.
ILLINOIS ... Fm. Havre, arr. N.Y. 14th.
MISSISSIPPI ... For Pallice, left Guayaquil 14th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AURANIA ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Ldn. 15th.
CARINTHIA ... For Havana, left Colon 15th.
CARONIA ... For Havana, left N.Y. 15th.

ANCHOR

CALEDONIA ... Fm. Clyde, arr. N.Y. 14th.
CALIFORNIA ... For N.Y., 281 miles west of Inishtrahull 6 a.m. 13th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT CAMPBELL ... Arr. Wellington 15th.
PORT CAROLINE ... For Sydney, left Gravesend 15th.
PORT DARWIN ... For Ldn., left Wanganui 14th.
PORT DUNEDIN ... For Ldn., left Wellington 14th.
PORT HARDY ... Fm. Lyttelton, arr. Panama 14th.
PORT PIRIE ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Fremantle 15th.

DONALDSON

... Fm. Botwood, arr. Mcheir. 11th.
... For Glasgow, left San Pedro 11th.
... For Pacific Cst., left L'pool 11th.
... For Glasgow, left Halifax 11th.
... Fm. A'mouth, arr. Penanco 12th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF ATHENS ... For Ldn., left Pt. Said 14th.
CITY OF BIRMINGHAM ... For Busreh, cld. Perim 14th.
CITY OF EXETER ... Left Dunkirk 14th.
CITY OF MANILA ... For Calcutta, left Pt. Said 14th.
CITY OF RANGOON ... Fm. Busreh, arr. Suez 15th.
CITY OF YORK ... Fm. R'dam, arr. Pt. Said 14th.
CITY OF WORCESTER ... Fm. St. John, arr. Pt. Said 15th.

FURNESS LINE

INCEMORE ... Fm. St. John's, arr. Ldn. 14th.
LA ROSARINA ... Fm. L'pool, arr. S. Aires 6th.
LDN. CORPORATION ... Fm. Philadel., left St. John's 14th.
PACIFIC EXPORTER ... Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 14th
PACIFIC PRESIDENT ... Fm. Vancouver, arr. Olympia 12th.
PACIFIC TRANSPORT ... Fm. Rosario, arr. L'pool 14th.
QUERNMORE ... For Pt. Talbot, left Piraeus 14th.

GLEN

GLENCOLIN ... For U.K., left Gibn 15th.
GLENSHANNE ... For Japan, left Shanghai 15th.
GLENSHIEL ... For Japan, arr. Port Said 15th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

CAP NORTE ... Fm. B. Aires, arr. Hamburg 15th.
CAP POLONIO ... Fm. B. Aires, arr. M'video 15th.

HARRISON

BENEFACTOR ... Fm. Clyde, arr. Kingston 12th.
COMEDIAN ... For L'pool, cld. Las Palmas 13th.
CONSUELLOR ... For M'chester, left Pt. Natal 13th.
EXPLORER ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Colombo 15th.
TRAVELLER ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Trinidad 14th.

HENDERSON

MANDALAY ... For Australia, left Norfolk 10th.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA

STATENDAM ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Kingston, Ja., 14th.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

JAMAICA PLANTER ... For Jamaica, left Ldn. 14th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

BOSKREUR ... For Norfolk, left N.Y. 11th.
BROWNING ... Fm. N.Y., arr. B. Aires 12th.
DRYDEN ... For Rosario, left Las Palmas 14th.
PRIDIAN ... For Bahia, left N.Y. 11th.
SHERIDAN ... Fm. San Nicolas, arr. Maceio 14th.
SHOLBRUNE ... For L'pool, left Rio Janeiro 13th.
SWINBURNE ... For L'pool, left Rio Janeiro 13th.
VANDYCK ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Manaos 15th.
... Fm. N.Y., arr. Plate 11th.

LEYLAND

DELILIAN ... For L'pool, left Halifax 14th.
DEVONIAN ... For Savanilla, left Curacao 14th.
NITONIAN ... For Curacao, left Savanilla 14th.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MCBRIDE, EXPORTER ... Fm. Montreal, arr. St. John 12th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

J. P. CORN ... For Batavia, cld. Sabang 15th.
POELAU BRAS ... For Belawan, left Sabang 15th.
PRINS DER ...
NEDERLANDEN ... Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Pt. Said 14th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

BOKUTO MARU ... Fm. V'parisio, arr. Hong-kong 13th.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Osaka 13th.
CEYLON MARU ... For Calcutta, left Yokohama 14th.
DAKAR MARU ... For L'pool, left Istanbul 14th.
HAKATA MARU ... For Yokohama, left Rio Janeiro 13th.
HAKODATE MARU ... Fm. Swansea, arr. Shanghai 15th.
KAKO MARU ... Fm. Galveston, arr. Yokohama 14th.
PENANG MARU ... For Yokohama, left Rangoon 15th.
TAIYO MARU ... For V'disco, left Yokohama 14th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

ABDINA ... For Hamburg, left Calbo 13th.
ALLEN ... For Natal, left Pernambuco 11th.
ALSTER ... For Bremen, left Kobe 14th.
ARNFRIED ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Tsingtao 15th.
AUGSBURG ... Left Lagos 12th.
ERFURT ... For Bremen, left Tsingtao 15th.
HAVEL ... For Bremen, left Rio Janeiro 14th.
INGO ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Vancouver 14th.
LAHN ... Fm. Bremen, arr. Takoradi 13th.
SAALE ... For Amsterdam, left Oran 11th.
SAARBRUCKEN ... For Vancouver, left Colon 12th.
SCHWABEN ... For Hamburg, cld. Hong-kong 14th.
SIERRA MORENA ... For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 10th.
TABOIS ... For Bremen, cld. Rio Janeiro 14th.
... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Callao 14th.

ORIENT

ORSANTO ... For Brisbane, left Pt. Said 15th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ESSEQUIBO ... Art. N.Y. 14th.
LORETO ... For Glasgow, arr. Hamburg 15th.
ORITA ... For Santander, left Coruna 14th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

BARRABOOL ... For Brisbane, left Malta 14th.
CATHAY ... Fm. Sydney, arr. Colombo 15th.
KHIVA ... For Ldn., left Shanghai 14th.
MALOJA ... For Sydney, cld. Fremantle 14th.
MANTUA ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 14th.
NALDERA ... For Sydney, left Gib. 14th.
RAJPUTANA ... For Ldn., left Colombo 15th.

BRITISH INDIA

DURENDA ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Auckland 15th.
KARAGOLA ... For Pt. Natal, left Dar Salaam 14th.
MARGHA ... Fm. Ldn., arr. Madras 14th.
NEWBURDA ... Fm. Riukiu, arr. Dunkirk 14th.
TAKADA ... For Calcutta, left Kobe 14th.
TALMA ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Amoy 15th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

LIMERICK ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Adelaide 15th.

FEDERAL

HUNTINGDON ... Fm. Rockhampton, arr. Suez 15th.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

MAKURA ... For Sydney, left Wellington 14th.
OTOKIA ... For Wellington, left Los Angeles 13th.

PRINCE

JAVANESE PRINCE ... For Newport N., left N.Y. 11th.
MALAYAN PRINCE ... Fm. Davao, arr. Sourabaya 14th.
PERSIAN PRINCE ... Fm. Savannah, arr. Antwerp 13th.
SIAMESE PRINCE ... For Pt. Sw'nham, left Singapore 14th

RED STAR

BELGENLAND ... Fm. N.Y., arr. Honolulu 14th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

PLANDRIA ... For Amsterdam, cld. R. Janeiro 14th.
ORANJE ... Fm. Amsterdam, arr. M'video 13th.

MARINE INSURANCE

SWEDISH STEAMER LOST

News from Lloyd's agents at Cadiz showed that the Swedish steamer ADRIATIC, bound from Alexandria for London, with a cargo of cotton seed, had sunk in latitude 36.10 N., longitude 6.42 W., after collision with the Italian steamer ENRICHETTA, and that all the crew had been saved. The ADRIATIC, a vessel of 3,024 tons, managed by J. Kallman, was built in 1902. The ENRICHETTA, which was bound from Rotterdam for Naples, is described as a vessel of 5,216 tons, owned by the Industrie Navali S.A., and built in 1896.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
BENWYVIS	Ashore at Terschelling	5
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTABOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Nargen Island	80
EDWARD LUCKENBACH	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	65
RYUYO MARU	Shimonoseki, Dec. 29, for Vancouver. Reported rudder post broken, disabled, adrift near Aleutian Islands Jan. 11	10

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

APAPA ... For W. Africa, left Mersey 15th.
BALLARAT ... Fm. Brisbane, arr. Malta 15th.
CALGARIC ... Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 14th.
CALUMET ... For Lourenco Marques, left Pt. Natal 15th.
CHRISTIAAN HUYGENS ... Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Sthmtn. 15th.
KARINGA ... For Karachi, left Busreh 12th.
KLIPFONTEIN ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Algoa B. 15th.
NARDANA ... Fm. Newport, arr. Brisbane 15th.
NEURALIA ... Fm. Sthmtn., arr. Gib. 15th.
OREGON ... For Vancouver, left Colon 12th.
ORONSAY ... For Ldn., left Plymouth 15th.
PADUA ... Fm. Calcutta, arr. Ldn. 15th.
PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE ... For Havre, left Plymouth 14th.
RANDFONTEIN ... Fm. Hamburg, arr. Dar Es Salaam 14th.
RANPURA ... For Ldn., left Aden 15th.
SIRDHANA ... For Singapore, left Newcastle 14th.
SUWA MARU ... Fm. Yokohama, arr. Aden 15th.
TEXAS ... Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Fort de France 12th.
UMKUZI ... Fm. Beira, arr. Tenerife 15th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ADRIATIC.—See ENRICHETTA.

BACKWORTH.—Barry, Jan. 16.—British s. Backworth, before reported, has docked here for repairs.

ENRICHETTA.—Gibraltar, Jan. 15.—Italian s. Enrichetta leaking after collision in fog; position 36.10 N., 6.42 W. Salvage steamer Rescue proceeded to her assistance from Gibraltar. Later.—Steamer Enrichetta in collision with Swedish s. Adriatic. Adriatic sinking; Enrichetta leaking bows; holds dry. Crew of Adriatic on board Enrichetta. Gibraltar, Jan. 15.—Steamer Enrichetta proceeding Gibraltar; requires no assistance. Salvage steamer Rescue returning.

ESKBRIDGE.—Glasgow, Jan. 15.—British s. Eskbridge, before reported, now passing Gourock, proceeding to Tail of Bank anchorage for survey.

FYLLA STASSINO.—Boston, Jan. 15.—American s. Felix Taussig, docked for survey. Damaged by fire; several plates damaged. Cost of repairing damage $2,000.

SAXON STAR.—British s. Saxon Star (before reported). Owners received following telegram from Bodoe, dated Jan. 14 :—Used compressed air to eliminate gas from lower hold, then some water against after bulkhead to overcome fire.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday a fair general chartering business was concluded, but almost without exception the tendency of rates was again downward, due to the excessive volume of tonnage pressing for early employment. The River Plate was distinctly easier, and 15s. was accepted for shipment from up-river ports to Marseilles, against 15s. 6d. yesterday, and 14s. 6d. for U.K.-Continental ports. The North American grain trade was slow and inactive, though it was reported that 2s. 4½d. was accepted from the Gulf to Avonmouth direct. On the Pacific Coast the lower rate of 23s. 3d. was established for prompt shipment from Portland to U.K.-Continent. The position East of Suez was also against owners, and large carriers were fixed for coals from Dalny to Rotterdam and Hamburg at 22s. for early and forward loadings. West Australia indicated 25s. 3d. for February shipments to U.K.-Continent, with full options, and Burma rice shippers reduced their value to 19s. 6d.

FIXTURES included the following :—Santa Fe or Concepcion.—Cedrus, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., New York or Philadelphia $4.50, Linseed, Jan.-Feb., Rio de la Plata, Lorenzo. Continent 14s. 6d., Jan.-Feb. Rosario.—Adamantios A., Pithis, 6,300 tons, 10 per cent., Marseilles 15s., prompt. Hampton Roads.—Kir, 8,000 tons, La Plata $3.25, January; Pratomagno, 9,000 tons, 10 per cent., Porto Ferrajo 8/2, February. Dalny.—Steamer, 9,000 tons, 10 per cent., Rotterdam and Hamburg 22s., Feb.-March. Portland.—Innesmoor, 6,800 tons, 10 per cent., U.K.-Continent 23s. 3d., January. Gulf.—Lucigen (tanker), 3,173 tons net register, U.K.-Continent 32s. 6d., Oil, Feb.-March. Black Sea.—Steamer, 6,000 tons, 10 per cent., basis Continent 11s. 9d., March.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS

CITY OF TEHERAN ... For Bushire, left Jask 15th.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ... For Alexandria, arr. Spinalonga (weatherbound) 15th.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 15.—LINSEED was dull and a further 3s. 6d. to 5s. per ton lower. Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., to London, nominally £22 5s. ; April-May, £20, sellers ; bold Bombay, Jan., £21 12s. 6d. ; Feb.-March (new), £20 2s. 6d., sellers ; La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £19 2s. 6d. ; Dec.-Jan. Jan.-Feb., Feb.-March, to Hull, £16 10s., sellers ; to Antwerp, £17 15s. ; Rapeseed was quiet. Toria, Cottonseed was neglected. Bombay, Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £7 15s. ; Egyptian black, Jan., £8 3s. 9d. ; March, £8 7s. 6d., sellers ; Sakellaridis, Jan., £7 17s. 6d. ; March, £8 1s. 3d., sellers. Castorseed was quiet. Bombay, Jan.-Feb., to Hull, £15 10s., sellers. Groundnuts were slow at

MESSRS.

J. EWART GILKES & PARTNERS

(FORMERLY OF BERRYMAN & GILKES),

2, HANS-ROAD, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3.

Telephone, Sloane 6148/9.

LAND & ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS & SURVEYORS.

TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS.

ADJOINING CADOGAN-SQUARE.—A delightful NON-BASEMENT COTTAGE; two living rooms, two bed rooms, good bath room, and kitchen. BARGAIN PRICE £1,700 for 44 years' Lease. Low ground-rent. Or might be Let.

CHELSEA (close). CHEYNE-WALK.—SPACIOUS HOUSE; two double reception rooms, five bed rooms, good garden; requires redecorating. RENT £165. No premium.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A really fine MODERNIZED HOUSE of CHARACTER, recently decorated in perfect taste; large lounge, three good reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath; central heating, parquet floors; moderate price for 50 years' Lease.

OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK and facing due South.—Delightful GEORGIAN HOUSE; four reception rooms (one double), five-six bed rooms, three bath rooms, ground-floor domestic offices; phone; own garage; central heating, parquet floors; redecorated. PRICE FREEHOLD, £5,000, open to close offer.

A VAILABLE FURNISHED at unfurnished rent.—KNIGHTSBRIDGE (close Park and Tube).—A very well FURNISHED FLAT; large lounge, two good reception rooms, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, and excellent offices. Rent £10 10s. a week.

MAYFAIR.—Most charming MODERN FLAT in new building; good living room, two bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen. Nominal rent to careful tenant £5 5s. a week.

FULL DETAILS OWNERS' AGENTS:

J. EWART GILKES & PARTNERS, AS ABOVE.

TOWN HOUSES
(Continued from Page 22)

SLOANE-SQUARE (off).—Unique GEORGIAN HOUSE; two bed, two sitting, kitchen, and bath; artistically decorated; five years' lease; £50 per annum inclusive.—Write Box F.857, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTMAN ESTATE.

TO be SOLD, a small modern HOUSE with six bed rooms, two bath, three reception, and usual offices; excellent situation; in good order; vacant possession; modern price for quick sale; direct lease 60 years; very low ground-rent.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

CHELSEA, NEAR SLOANE-SQUARE.
Non-Basement House with Garage.

UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception, &c.; beautifully fitted and decorated; 60 years' lease; £3,900, or to be Let Furnished.—Sole Agents, ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 57, Conduit-street, W.1.

11, UPPER GROSVENOR-STREET,

MAYFAIR, W.1

FACING SOUTH. WITH VIEW FROM THE PARK.

SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED FAMILY RESIDENCE.

Passenger Lift. Central Heating.

Twelve bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, five splendid reception rooms, lounge hall. In excellent order throughout.

Four bed and dressing rooms with three bath rooms on best bed room floor.

LEASE of 40 years for SALE at a low figure privately, or by Auction on February 20th next.

Sole Agents, COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

£3,000.—Genuine low-built HOUSE; 45 years' lease, nominal ground-rent; six bed, bath, three reception; abundant character; absolute bargain, owing unusual circumstances.—BARKER and SEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

WARMINGTON & CO.,

19, BERKELEY-STREET, W.1.

Mayfair 3525-4.

CHARLES-STREET, BERKELEY-SQUARE.—One of the finest FLOORS in a modern building and approached through a handsome entrance hall. The flat is magnificently planned, and contains reception rooms, especially suited for entertaining. The accommodation comprises lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, four principal bed rooms, two bath rooms, three maids' rooms, kitchen, pantry, hall, large kitchen, scullery, &c.; central heating; constant hot water; lifts; porters, &c.

"BERKELEY COURT," overlooking Berkeley-square.—An exceptionally attractive FLAT to be LET, Unfurnished, in this well-known building, high up, light and airy, with very fine reception rooms. The accommodation comprises lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, five bed rooms, two new bath rooms (tiled), servants' hall, servants' bath, kitchen, butler's pantry; central heating, constant hot water; lifts; uniformed porters. RENT £1,000 per annum inclusive.

BERKELEY-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Several charming SUITES of FLATS to be LET Furnished; they are very light and airy, each comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, bath room, kitchen, box room, &c.; central heating in every room; constant hot water; passenger lifts. Inclusive rents, £350, £400, £450, £500, £600, and £700, respectively.

BETWEEN MAYFAIR and REGENT'S PARK.—A attractive MODERN FLAT to be LET Unfurnished; large, light rooms, redecorated throughout; sitting room, two bed rooms, bath room; constant hot water; lift. Rent £200 per annum inclusive.

CURZON-STREET.—An exceptionally attractive FIRST-FLOOR SERVICE FLAT to be LET, beautifully decorated and furnished with rare taste, comprising fine reception room with parquet floor, bed room and bath room; central heating; constant hot water; full service. RENT 14 guineas per week.

Further particulars apply WARMINGTON and Co., as above.

THREE BED ROOMS, &c. CONSTANT HOT WATER.

£150 P.A.—Charming Unfurnished ENTRANCE FLOOR MANSION FLAT; three bed, two reception, kitchen, bath.—J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

BARGAIN.—Four bed rooms, &c. 41-5 GNS. PER WEEK.—MARBLE ARCH (close to).—Well FURNISHED MAISONNETTE; lent bed, two reception, kitchen, bath; telephone.—J. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

A Charming FIRST-FLOOR FURNISHED SUITE; single bed room, sitting room, bath room; constant hot water; electric fires and service required. View by appointment only.—Phone Victoria 2418 or write Box F.836, The Times, E.C.4.

A Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT, self-contained, A First Floor; large reception, large bed room, bathroom, kitchen; hot water. 3 guineas; 27 per week.—W. 44, Devonshire-street, Harley-street.

MAYFAIR.

ADJACENT to PARK LANE.

A Charming SERVICE SUITE, beautifully furnished with all refinements of a private house; butler, porter; constant hot water.—41, Hertford-street, W.1.

AN Attractive SELF-CONTAINED MAISONETTE, on first floor, to be LET Unfurnished; three reception, four bed rooms, overlooking gardens; Portland-place. Rent £525. Premium 10 years. Lease £850, to assign. Electric fires, curtains, fittings in good condition; early possession.—Write Box V.1462, The Times, E.C.4.

A newly FURNISHED FLAT, self-contained, first floor; one reception, two bed rooms, bath room, kitchen; few minutes Kensington Gardens; view by appointment.—Park 1597.

KENSINGTON.

IN A QUIET OLD-WORLD SQUARE.

A Charmingly SELF-CONTAINED MAISONNETTE (first and second floors); five bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; use of square gardens. Rent only £250 inclusive. Nominal sum for fittings.

Agents, FOLKARD and HAYWARD, F.A.I., 115, Baker-street, W.1. (Welbeck 0181.)

BAKER-STREET. NO PREMIUM.—Delightful FLAT; two bed rooms, bath room, splendid reception, kitchen. £225 per annum.—STREET and LEWIS, 21, North Audley-street, W. Mayfair 3201.

BACHELOR SERVICE FLATS to be LET, unfurnished; large bed-sitting room, with bath, also bed room, sitting room, and bath; good spring; constant hot water.—W. Bathe, 79, Davies-street, W.1.

LANCASTER-GATE.

BACHELOR CHAMBERS, Unfurnished, first-floor balcony suite, expensively newly decorated, two large rooms, own bath room, stainless fittings; constant hot water; £182 per annum (£3 10s. weekly). Another similar, £160 per annum (£3 5s. weekly), and self-contained Flat, £160 per annum; large double room; service as required.—Paddington 5694, or write Box Q.1608, The Times, E.C.4.

BAYSWATER.—FIRST-FLOOR SELF-CONTAINED FLAT to be LET; three good bed rooms, maid's room, large box room, two spacious reception rooms, bath room; decorated throughout to tenant's choice; separate service entrance. Rent £160 per annum, landlords paying rates and taxes.—Apply SYDNEY MEWES ESTATES, 47, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 4161 and 4162.

BELGRAVIA.—Lady's very beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; two reception, three bed, tiled bath room, kitchen and offices; constant hot water; central heating; lovely, tastefully decorated. Rent 12 guineas weekly for short let.—Write Box 09415, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CADOGAN-GARDENS (near).—LUXURIOUS FLATS at low rentals. Avenue Court "—this beautiful building just completed; three-four bed rooms, two reception rooms, large kitchen, two w.c.'s and lobby, tiled and marble panelled bath room; pestetal lavatory basins in bed rooms, constant hot water, parquet floors, electric refrigerator, passenger and service lifts, resident porter; beautiful entrance; £350-£500 per annum inclusive.—Apply DAVID AINSLIE and Co., 25, Pantos-street, S.W.1. (Regent 2321-2.)

Fine 2nd two bath, two Reception Rooms.

CAMPDEN HILL, W.8 (close to Kensington Gardens).—Excellent MANSION FLAT in favourite £450 P.A. building. Long lease. No premium.—Recommended by MARSH and PARSONS, 40 and 42, Church-street, Kensington, W.8.

CHELSEA MANSION FLAT; five rooms, bath, &c.; redecorated; electric light. Rent £160 per annum.—Apply SUTHERLANDS, 800, Fulham-road, S.W.6, or 82, Beaufort-mansions.

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together with

THE FAMOUS

CARHAM SALMON FISHING

11½ MILES IN THE RIVER TWEED.

THE FISHING is considered to be the best on the River Tweed. In seasons 1926, 1927 and 1928 a total of almost 1,200 Fish were killed by the rod, the basket to each season being well over 300. Both Spring and Autumn Salmon Fishing are excellent, and in Summer the Trout Fishing is very good.

CARHAM HALL, delightfully placed near the centre of the Fishing, contains entrance hall, three principal reception rooms, two smaller sitting rooms, eight principal bed rooms, seven dressing rooms (six of which have baths and lavatory basins), and ample servants' accommodation.

Electric Light. Central Heating. Modern Conveniences.

Ample Garage Accommodation, Estate Cottages, &c.

CAPITAL PARTRIDGE AND PHEASANT SHOOTING OVER THE ESTATE.

There is a first-rate HOME FARM, and the Sale includes four well-known Farms bringing in a rental of £2,650.

Solicitors:—Messrs. COSTEKER, SMITTON and Co., Blackburn, Lancashire.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1, and Edinburgh.

SALE THURSDAY NEXT, (23rd January),
AT THE TOWN HALL, EAST RETFORD,
at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

AS A WHOLE, IN BLOCKS, OR LOTS.

BY DIRECTION OF COLONEL THE HONOURABLE C. V. A. MONCKTON-ARUNDELL.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

ABOUT THREE MILES FROM EAST RETFORD.

THE SERLBY HALL ESTATE,

ABOUT 4,720 ACRES.

The GEORGIAN MANSION, SEATED IN A NOBLE PARK OF ABOUT 175 ACRES, with Two Lakes and Golf Course and encircled by Beautiful Grounds and Ornamental Plantations, contains three halls, a grand suite of four reception rooms, salon or dining room with ceiling painted by Zucchi, and library, boudoir, 24 bed and dressing rooms, eight bath rooms, and offices.

PRIVATE CHAPEL, CLUB ROOM, AND THEATRE.

Central Heating. Electric Light Installation. Artesian Well Water Supply.

Stabling for 28 Horses. Ample Garage Accommodation. Agent's House. Staff Cottages. Six Entrance Lodges.

"BISHOPFIELD HOUSE."

TWENTY-SEVEN
CORN AND STOCK HOLDINGS.

SEVERAL SMALL HOLDINGS AND COTTAGES.

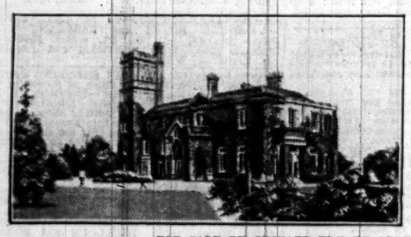
Solicitors:—Messrs. JONES and CARR, The Square, East Retford.
Resident Agent:—Mr. W. J. REYNOLDS, Estate Office, Serlby, Bawtry, Doncaster.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF H. LOCKE, ESQ.

KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.

Three miles from Lingfield, three miles from Edenbridge.
THE HISTORIC FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

STARBOROUGH CASTLE.



THE IMPOSING RESIDENCE contains hall, five reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and offices.

Electric Light. Central Heating.

Stabling and garage premises. Two Cottages.

THE OLD-WORLD GARDENS are shaded by many fine beech and other trees, and include the SITE OF THE HISTORIC STARBOROUGH CASTLE, AN ISLET SURROUNDED BY A BROAD MOAT fed by a running stream.

Walled garden, lawns, two orchards, park, and pasture lands, in all about

55 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY OR BY AUCTION LATER.
Solicitors:—Messrs. WILKINSON BOWEN, HASLIP and JACKSON, 34, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.4.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

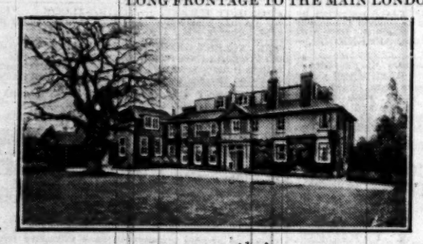
BY DIRECTION OF MISS MASON.

SURREY.

One mile from Banstead Station. Three miles from Sutton. 14 miles from London.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

THE LODGE, BANSTEAD.

Occupying a dry and bracing position about 550 feet above sea level with
LONG FRONTAGE TO THE MAIN LONDON-BRIGHTON ROAD.



THE RESIDENCE, WHICH IS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL SUITED FOR USE AS A SCHOOL OR INSTITUTION, contains five reception rooms, 17 bed rooms, two bath rooms, and ample offices.

Main Water. Electricity. Gas and Drainage.

Stables and outbuildings, good Cottage.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are laid-out in broad lawns, orchard, fruit and vegetable gardens, and playing fields.

The Property has over

1,100 FEET OF FRONTAGE TO THREE GOOD ROADS.

IN ALL ABOUT 4½ ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. THOMAS COOPER and Co., 21, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

IN A FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD, UNDER TWENTY MILES FROM LONDON.
AN ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
BUILT IN 1913 IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE,
of brick with tiled roof and of picturesque elevation.

It is approached by a carriage drive through pine trees.

The accommodation is conveniently planned on two floors. Lounge Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, dark room, two bath rooms and offices.

Company's water and electric light. Septic Tank Drainage. Telephone. Part centrally heated.

Garage for three cars. Greenhouse.

SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT COTTAGE.

THE WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are tastefully laid out and include Tennis Lawn, Putting Green, Rose Garden, Kitchen Garden, Summerhouse, and the remainder is Bracken and Wood. In all about

4 ACRES.

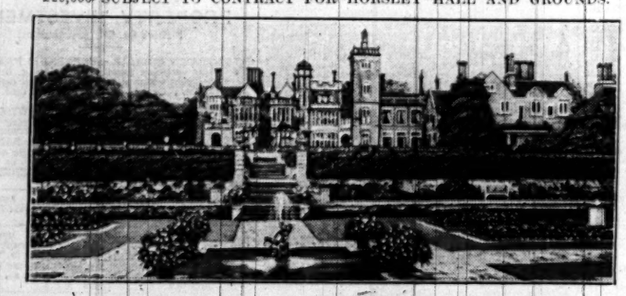
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (7197.)

EASY REACH OF LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

OVERLOOKING THE VALLEY OF THE DEE.

HORSLEY HALL.

SEVEN MILES FROM CHESTER.
£20,000 SUBJECT TO CONTRACT FOR HORSLEY HALL AND GROUNDS.



THE ABOVE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE,

part dating from 1502, built of red brick with stone dressings, and seated on a gently sloping hill in a park. Outer and entrance halls, saloon hall with oak-beamed ceiling, library, gallery, and four reception rooms. The principal apartments are of good dimensions, with oak panelling and richly ornamented; 20 principal bed and dressing rooms, the majority of which are arranged in suites, boudoir, theatre room, school room, nine bath rooms, servants' bed rooms, &c.

Electric light. Radiator heating. Company's water. Fire hydrants.

Stabling for 18 Horses. Three Garages. Head Groom's House. Chauffeur's Cottage and Gardener's Flat.

LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

disposed in terraces, Dutch, Rock and Japanese gardens, ornamental ponds stocked with trout. Arboretum and sub-tropical garden. Tea house, bowling ground. Tennis and croquet lawns, kitchen and fruit gardens and range of glasshouses, &c.

GOLF COURSE IN PARK.

The remainder of the property includes the Home Farm, RICH DAIRY AND CHEESE-MAKING FARMS, Agent's House, Smallholdings, Cottages and Woodland, comprising in all nearly

1,600 ACRES,

AND FORMING AN IMPORTANT FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.
Sole Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KENT. BETWEEN BEXLEY HEATH AND CRAYFORD.

ABOUT ONE MILE FROM BARNEHURST STATION, ABOUT 1¼ MILES FROM CRAYFORD AND BEXLEY HEATH STATIONS, AND 12 MILES FROM LONDON BRIDGE.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND

BUILDING ESTATE

known as

MARTEN'S GROVE, CRAYFORD,

HAVING A FRONTAGE OF OVER 1,000 FEET TO THE MAIN DOVER ROAD,

and including the
TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE
in well-timbered and ornamental grounds. It contains hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, five principal and seven secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms, ample domestic offices.

Stabling, Garage and Coachman's Cottage.

PARKLIKE BUILDING LAND,

Main electric light, gas, and water supplies.

Also three Cottages, small Farmery, and Entrance Lodge. The whole extending to about

64 ACRES.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION
(subject to Service Tenancies).
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE, in BLOCKS, or LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Monday, 24th February 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitor:—T. G. BAYNES, Esq., 12, High-street, Dartford, Kent.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE FAMOUS THEATRES,

THE GLOBE AND THE QUEEN'S,

ALSO THE SHOP PREMISES, 39 to 45, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, W.
(LET ON LEASE TO JACK JACOBUS, LTD.),
HAVE BEEN

SOLD,

AND CONSEQUENTLY THE AUCTION WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

Solicitors:—Messrs. GEEY and BROOKS, 10, Old Cavendish-street, W.1.
Accountants:—Messrs. CHANTREY, BUTTON and Co., Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

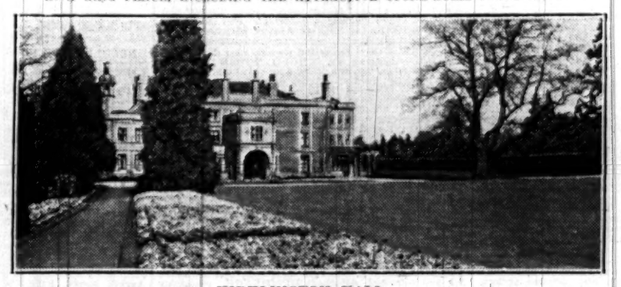
ADJOINING KIRKLINGTON AND EDINGLEY STATION.
SOUTHWELL TWO MILES.
NEWARK-UPON-TRENT EIGHT MILES. MANSFIELD ELEVEN MILES.
THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD
RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY,

THE KIRKLINGTON AND HOCKERTON ESTATE,

EXTENDING TO ABOUT

3,280 ACRES.

IN A RING FENCE, INCLUDING THE ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT MANSION OF



KIRKLINGTON HALL,

standing in finely timbered grounds with Lake, stocked with trout, and protected by well-grown woodlands.

The House contains Oak-panelled hall, a suite of three reception rooms, billiard room, 15 principal bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, boudoir, seven servants' bed rooms, domestic offices, and men's rooms. *Electric Light. Central Heating. Fire Hydrants.* First-rate stabling for 19 horses. Motor garages for 14 cars. Chauffeur's cottage. Staff cottages and lodge. Walled kitchen garden.

BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS. WELL-PLACED WOODLANDS OF 200 ACRES. ARCHWAY HOUSE.

THE VILLAGES OF KIRKLINGTON AND HOCKERTON,

including the SPREAD EAGLE INN, and numerous cottages and VILLAGE PROPERTIES.

The Sporting is excellent. The River Greet bounds and intersects the estate, and provides Trout fishing.

TWENTY-CAPITAL FARMS AND SMALL HOLDINGS,

with excellent houses and buildings.

RENT ROLL (EXCLUDING MANSION, WOODS, HOME FARM AND SHOOTING), £3,474 PER ANNUM.
Foxhunting with the Rufford and South Notts Packs.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE, in BLOCKS, or in 76 LOTS, at the TOWN HALL, NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, on Thursday, 30th January, 1930, at 1.30 p.m. (unless disposed of privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. READ, EATON and Co., 48, Market-street, Bradford.
And Messrs. GAMLEN, BOWERMAN and FORWARD, 3 and 4, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.
Land Agent:—T. S. MORRIS, Esq., Estate Office, Ossington, Notts.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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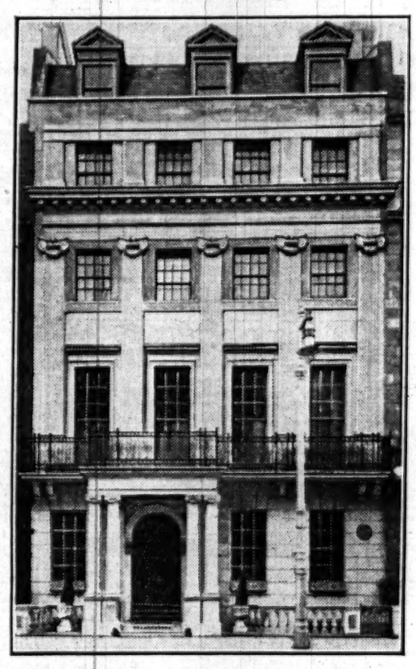
5. GREAT STANHOPE-STREET, W. FREEHOLD.



ADJACENT TO PARK-LANE, IN AN UNRIVALLED SITUATION IMMUNE FROM NOISE.

A MODERNIZED HOUSE OF CHARACTER CONTAINING A WEALTH OF BEAUTIFUL INTERIOR DECORATIONS.

RECEPTION HALL, BALL ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, LIBRARY, BOUDOIR, WINTER GARDEN, 15 PRINCIPAL AND SECONDARY BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

SWIMMING BATH OVER 30FT. IN LENGTH; SIX BATH ROOMS, AND MODEL DOMESTIC OFFICES. ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SYSTEM.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, on Thursday, 6th March, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.

ONLY 21 MILES FROM TOWN BY ROAD.

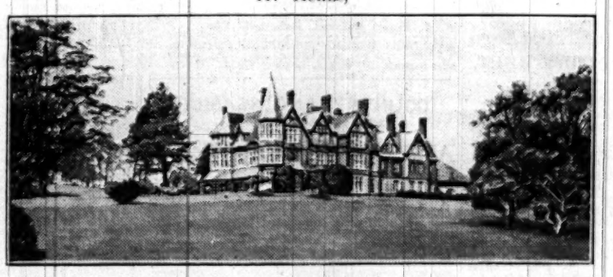
On the high ground overlooking Westerham Village and close to Westerham Station and seven miles from Sevenoaks, with its exceptional train service.

THE FREEHOLD AND DELIGHTFULLY UNDULATING

VALENCE ESTATE,

SITUATE BETWEEN THE MAIN REIGATE-SEVENOAKS ROAD AND HOSEY COMMON
and extending to

447 ACRES,



INCLUDING THE MODERN RESIDENCE OF VALENCE,

and the Tudor style Residence of DUNSDALE, both standing in beautifully timbered grounds. 21 Lodges and Cottages. Model Farmbuildings.

OVER 5,000 FEET OF FRONTAGE TO THE MAIN SEVENOAKS ROAD.

RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.

Main Drainage. Company's Gas, Water and Electric Light Available.

The Estate is also well served by an efficient private water supply. Included are

WELL-TIMBERED BUILDING SITES

possessing extensive views of the Darent Valley.

About 120 acres of Woodland and Sporting intersected by a Trout Stream and Pools.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a WHOLE or in LOTS, in conjunction with Messrs. SIMMONS AND SONS,
At WESTERHAM at an early date (unless previously disposed of privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. SAVORY, PRYOR and BLAGDEN, The Outer Temple, 222, Strand, W.C.2.
Auctioneers: Messrs. SIMMONS and SONS, Henley-on-Thames, 39, Blagrave-street, Reading, and at Basingstoke; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1; and Ashford, Kent.

WESTMINSTER FREEHOLD

WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND
ST. JAMES'S PARK (UNDERGROUND) STATION.

IMPORTANT OFFICES
AND BUSINESS PREMISES,

4, CENTRAL BUILDINGS, S.W.

Occupying a quiet but central and convenient position between Tothill-street and Old Queen-street.

THE STRUCTURE, WHICH IS CHARMINGLY BUILT OF BRICK WITH STONE DRESSINGS, COMPRISES A BASEMENT, GROUND-FLOOR, AND FIVE UPPER FLOORS, WITH LAVATORIES CONVENIENTLY ARRANGED ON THE VARIOUS FLOORS.

WINDOWS OPEN ON THREE SIDES, AND IN FRONT OF THE BUILDING IS A COURTYARD.

Central heating, constant hot water and electric passenger lift are installed.

FLOOR AREA ABOUT

32,300 SQUARE FEET

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, AND IMPORTANT COMPANIES REQUIRING FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION IN THE HEART OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

VACANT POSSESSION
on completion of the purchase.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover-square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. LINKLATERS and PAINES, 2, Bond-court, E.C.1.
Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.

OVERLOOKING THE MERCHANT TAYLORS SCHOOL,

25, GOSWELL-ROAD, E.C.

FREEHOLD WAREHOUSE PREMISES,

AND 14 COTTAGES

1 to 14, UNION-PLACE,

adjoining,

TOGETHER OCCUPYING
A SITE AREA OF ABOUT
11,000 SQUARE FEET,
AND LET TO PRODUCE
A GROSS INCOME OF
£2,780 PER ANNUM,
Owner paying usual outgoings.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in TWO LOTS, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors:—Messrs. SMITH and SMYTH, 133, Aldersgate, E.C.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

FAVOURITE CHILTERN HILLS DISTRICT.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. ABOUT 28 MILES BY ROAD
ONE HOUR BY TRAIN WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE.
CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE of QUEEN ANNE CHARACTERISTICS,
approached by a long avenue of trees, occupying a beautiful position in a miniature park,
HAVING EXTENSIVE AND UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Entrance and lounge hall, three reception rooms and billiard or dancing room (31ft. by 20ft.), 11 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

The many improvements and alterations effected by the present owner include parquet flooring and central heating throughout, hot and cold water basins in bed rooms, entirely new drainage system. Company's water and electric light are installed.

Garage for three cars, stabling. Lodge and two flats.

NICELY LAID-OUT GROUNDS AND GARDENS.

Tennis and croquet lawns and space for two hard courts, matured kitchen garden and parklike meadows. In all

33 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (7199.)

BY DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN R. A. ALSTON.

BEDFORDSHIRE & NORTHANTS BORDERS.

Ten miles from Bedford, 11 miles from Newport Pagnell, 4½ miles from Sharnbrook Station.
THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

HARROLD HALL, HARROLD.

THE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE is of stone, and was enlarged about a hundred years ago. It is approached by a remarkably fine lime avenue, and overlooks the broad Valley of the Ouse. The House contains outer and inner halls, three reception rooms, billiard room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, and complete offices.

Electric Light. Private Water Supply.

Hunting Stables, Garage, Cottage. RIVERSIDE PLEASURE GROUNDS with Old Walled Garden and Tennis Lawn, about 11¼ ACRES.

Also valuable water meadows of 19 Acres, in all

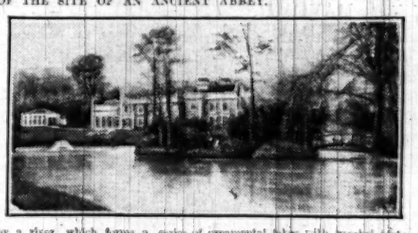
30¾ ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover-square Estate Room, at a date to be announced (unless previously sold privately).
Solicitors:—Messrs. LYDALL and SONS, 37, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.
Land Agents:—The COUNTRY GENTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LTD., Carlton House, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

KEARSNEY ABBEY, NEAR DOVER.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

situate between Sandwich and Folkestone, in the picturesque Valley of the Dour, and
OCCUPYING PART OF THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT ABBEY.



THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, erected in 1815 in the GOTHIC STYLE, with an EMBATTLED TOWER and CASTELLATED PARAPETS, is fitted with modern comforts and conveniences, and contains:—Hall, billiard room, six reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, linen and work rooms, four bath rooms, and offices.

Company's electric light. Gas and water. Electric heating.

Entrance lodge, cottages, stabling, garage, and farm buildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are intersected by a river, which forms a series of ornamental lakes with wooded islets and fountains, and is well stocked with trout; fruit gardens and an orangery.

IN ALL ABOUT 23 ACRES.
SEVERAL GOLF COURSES NEAR.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, OR BY AUCTION LATER.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (4709.)

NEWBURY. ONE HOUR FROM TOWN.

250 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
IN THE CENTRE OF AN IDEAL SPORTING DISTRICT.

A BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

in a well-timbered park with views to the Hampshire Downs. The accommodation comprises four reception rooms, billiard room, 15 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, ample domestic offices, and servants' hall.

Electric Light and Central Heating throughout. Telephone and good Private Water Supply.

The house is in perfect condition throughout and ready for occupation. Heated garage for five cars. Stabling. Laundry.

DAIRY AND OTHER OUTBUILDINGS.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

are exceptionally attractive with masses of flowering shrubs, and include "The Nightingale Walk," double tennis court, and extensive kitchen garden. In all

50 ACRES.

TROUT FISHING IN THE PROPERTY. EXCELLENT HUNTING. GOLF.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.7616.)

WEST MERSEA.

ABOUT 10 MILES FROM COLCHESTER.

UNRESTRICTED FREEHOLD PROPERTY

SITUATED AT THE SOUTHERN END OF SEAVIEW-AVENUE AND FACING THE SEA.
EXTENDING IN ALL TO ABOUT

5 ACRES

and including

A BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE

containing panelled hall, dining room, study, billiard room, nine bed rooms, and bath room.

Central Heating Throughout.

Also

THE LODGE,

A BRICK AND TILED BUILDING containing three reception rooms, four bed rooms and bath room.

THERE ARE VARIOUS OUTBUILDINGS, including Engine Room with "Tinsley" combined oil dynamo, and a timber and rough cast garage with Laundry and Loft over.

Electric Light. Main Drainage.

THE PROPERTY HAS A

TOTAL FRONTAGE TO A MADE ROAD OF OVER 700 FEET,

and to the foreshore of about 280 FEET,

and could be DIVIDED FOR BUILDING DEVELOPMENT, BUT THE RESIDENCE LENDS ITSELF TO ENLARGEMENT AND CONVERSION TO A HOTEL.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £7,000, SUBJECT TO CONTRACT.
Agents:—Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Thursday, January 16, 1930.